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Labour Force



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THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED JANUARY 16, 1960 - 66

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended January 16, 1960. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision entitled The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958, was 346,000.

Definitions and Explanations

(a) **Labour force**—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs and at work**—This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household.

(c) **Persons with jobs but not at work**—This category includes those who had jobs but did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the labour force".

(d) **Reasons for not working full time**—While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than full time, or were not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.

(e) **Persons without jobs and seeking work**—This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporarily ill; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.

(f) **Persons not in the labour force**—The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified as "Persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
- (ii) the enumerator may misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
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- (v) there may be deliberate mis-statements by either enumerator or respondent.

The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$



Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended January 16, 1960, December 12, 1959, and January 17, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Jan. 16 1960	Dec. 12 1959	Jan. 17 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,678	11,660	11,465
Labour force	6,203	6,231	6,076
With jobs	5,699	5,861	5,538
Agriculture	594	618	605
Non-agriculture	5,105	5,243	4,933
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	504	370	538
Not in the labour force	5,475	5,429	5,389
With jobs	5,699	5,861	5,538
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,325	5,473	5,204
At work 35 hours or more	4,954	5,094(3)	4,825
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	85	92	78
(a) on short time	61	55	54
(b) laid off for part of week	12	14	11
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	*	15	*
Not at work due to temporary layoff	42	35	39
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	244	252(3)	262
(a) bad weather	40	25	39
(b) illness	109	96	111
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	36	29	32
(e) miscellaneous	56	98(3)	74
Usually work less than 35 hours	374	388	334

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

(3) Some persons lost time from work due to the religious observance of December 8.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over,
week ended January 16, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,678	5,821	5,857
Labour force	6,203	4,628	1,575
With jobs	5,699	4,184	1,515
Agriculture	594	563	31
Non-agriculture	5,105	3,621	1,484
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	504	444	60
Not in the labour force	5,475	1,193	4,282
With jobs	5,699	4,184	1,515
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,325	4,052	1,273
At work 35 hours or more	4,954	3,752	1,202
At work less than 35 hours	186	145	41
Short time and turnover	85	65	20
(a) on short time	61	45	16
(b) laid off part of the week	12	10	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	*	*	*
Other reasons	101	80	21
(a) bad weather	24	24	*
(b) illness	39	26	13
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	*	*	*
(e) miscellaneous	32	26	*
Not at work	185	155	30
On temporary layoff	42	36	*
Other reasons	143	119	24
(a) bad weather	16	16	*
(b) illness	70	57	13
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	30	23	*
(e) miscellaneous	24	21	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	374	132	242
At work less than 35 hours	365	129	236
Not at work	*	*	*

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	527	499	28
Without jobs	504	478	26
Worked	23	21	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	15	13	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,203	574	784	2,881	1,752	212
Males	4,628	319	501	2,244	1,387	177
Females	1,575	255	283	637	365	35
Persons with jobs	5,699	485	699	2,683	1,630	202
Males	4,184	254	428	2,062	1,273	167
Females	1,515	231	271	621	357	35
Persons without jobs and seeking work	504	89	85	198	122	10
Persons not in the labour force	5,475	1,052	368	1,773	1,229	1,053
Males	1,193	501	61	63	128	440
Females	4,282	551	307	1,710	1,101	613

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex,
week ended January 16, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	53.1	35.3	68.1	61.9	58.8	16.8
Males	79.5	38.9	89.1	97.3	91.6	28.7
Females	26.9	31.6	48.0	27.1	24.9	5.4

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	5,699	4,647	587	318	147
Agriculture	594	85	367	46	96
Non-agriculture	5,105	4,562	220	272	51
Males	4,184	3,265	538	293	88
Agriculture	563	79	363	44	77
Non-agriculture	3,621	3,186	175	249	11
Females	1,515	1,382	49	25	59
Agriculture	31	*	*	*	19
Non-agriculture	1,484	1,376	45	23	40

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	5,699	194	161	212	178	3,303	1,008	643
Agriculture	594	13	24	25	23	130	152	227
Non-agriculture	5,105	181	137	187	155	3,173	856	416
Males	4,184	158	73	102	99	2,347	836	569
Agriculture	563	13	13	19	21	124	149	224
Non-agriculture	3,621	145	60	83	78	2,223	687	345
Females	1,515	36	88	110	79	956	172	74
Agriculture	31	*	11	*	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,484	36	77	104	77	950	169	71
<u>Paid Workers</u> (Non-agriculture)								
Both sexes	4,562	157	114	154	137	3,022	707	271
Males	3,186	123	52	66	68	2,097	559	221
Females	1,376	34	62	88	69	925	148	50

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended January 16, 1960, Canada

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	194	73	16	32	*	43	27

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,515	668	688	159
Agriculture	31	*	22	*
Non-agriculture	1,484	661	666	157

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	504	148	252	63	24	*	12

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended January 16, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,475	156	3,625	995	674	25
Males	1,193	107	*	539	527	14
Females	4,282	49	3,619	456	147	11

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended January 16, 1960
(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,678	272	906	3,303	4,106	2,003	1,088
Males	5,821	143	445	1,631	2,028	1,020	554
Females	5,857	129	461	1,672	2,078	983	534
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,203	106	435	1,738	2,317	1,049	558
Agriculture	608	*	46	132	163	245	20
Non-agriculture	5,595	104	389	1,606	2,154	804	538

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

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Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended January 16, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,628	86	336	1,313	1,678	792	423
Agriculture	577	*	45	125	151	235	19
Non-agriculture	4,051	84	291	1,188	1,527	557	404
Females	1,575	20	99	425	639	257	135
Agriculture	31	*	*	*	12	10	*
Non-agriculture	1,544	20	98	418	627	247	134
All ages	6,203	106	435	1,738	2,317	1,049	558
14-19 years	574	13	43	202	189	92	35
20-24 years	784	18	58	253	261	131	63
25-44 years	2,881	51	182	803	1,095	480	270
45-64 years	1,752	22	130	438	683	306	173
65 years and over	212	*	22	42	89	40	17
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	5,699	79	387	1,546	2,189	991	507
Males	4,184	59	291	1,146	1,568	740	380
Females	1,515	20	96	400	621	251	127
Agriculture	594	*	44	127	161	242	19
Non-agriculture	5,105	78	343	1,419	2,028	749	488
14-19 years	485	10	34	163	169	83	26
20-24 years	699	13	49	217	243	120	57
25-44 years	2,683	39	165	730	1,043	457	249
45-64 years	1,630	16	119	396	648	292	159
65 years and over	202	*	20	40	86	39	16
Paid workers	4,647	67	306	1,270	1,874	691	439
Males	3,265	50	220	910	1,299	464	322
Females	1,382	17	86	360	575	227	117
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	504	27(1)	48	192	128	58	51
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,475	166	471	1,565	1,789	954	530
Males	1,193	57	109	318	350	228	131
Females	4,282	109	362	1,247	1,439	726	399

(1) The change between September and October 1958 in the level of estimates of "Persons without jobs and seeking work" in Newfoundland appeared to be mainly a manifestation of sampling error. This factor should be recognized in any comparison of estimates for September 1958 or earlier with estimates for October 1958 or later.

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Prepared in Special Surveys Division

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75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

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$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended February 20, 1960, January 16, 1960, and February 21, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Feb. 20 1960	Jan. 16 1960	Feb. 21 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,699	11,678	11,482
Labour force	6,218	6,203	6,084
With jobs	5,663	5,699	5,547
Agriculture	568	594	608
Non-agriculture	5,095	5,105	4,939
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	555	504	537
Not in the labour force	5,481	5,475	5,398
With jobs	5,663	5,699	5,547
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,283	5,325	5,190
At work 35 hours or more	4,898	4,954	4,800
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	74	85	73
(a) on short time	53	61	51
(b) laid off for part of week	10	12	10
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	*	*	*
Not at work due to temporary layoff	43	42	33
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	268	244	284
(a) bad weather	46	40	56
(b) illness	120	109	127
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	40	36	33
(e) miscellaneous	62	56	62
Usually work less than 35 hours	380	374	357

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over,
week ended February 20, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,699	5,831	5,868
Labour force	6,218	4,632	1,586
With jobs	5,663	4,136	1,527
Agriculture	568	546	22
Non-agriculture	5,095	3,590	1,505
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	555	496	59
Not in the labour force	5,481	1,199	4,282
With jobs	5,663	4,136	1,527
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,283	4,012	1,271
At work 35 hours or more	4,898	3,702	1,196
At work less than 35 hours	196	154	42
Short time and turnover	74	58	16
(a) on short time	53	40	13
(b) laid off part of the week	10	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	*	*	*
Other reasons	122	96	26
(a) bad weather	37	33	*
(b) illness	44	31	13
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	*	*	*
(e) miscellaneous	35	28	*
Not at work	189	156	33
On temporary layoff	43	38	*
Other reasons	146	118	28
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	76	58	18
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	34	27	*
(e) miscellaneous	27	24	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	380	124	256
At work less than 35 hours	374	122	252
Not at work	*	*	*

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended February 20, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	578	556	22
Without jobs	555	535	20
Worked	23	21	*
1-14 hours	10	*	*
15-34 hours	13	12	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended February 20, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,218	567	791	2,880	1,766	214
Males	4,632	317	502	2,243	1,390	180
Females	1,586	250	289	637	376	34
Persons with jobs	5,663	469	696	2,661	1,635	202
Males	4,136	244	418	2,040	1,266	168
Females	1,527	225	278	621	369	34
Persons without jobs and seeking work	555	98	95	219	131	12
Persons not in the labour force	5,481	1,066	362	1,776	1,223	1,054
Males	1,199	507	61	65	129	437
Females	4,282	559	301	1,711	1,094	617

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex,
week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	53.1	34.7	68.6	61.9	59.1	16.9
Males	79.4	38.5	89.2	97.2	91.5	29.2
Females	27.0	30.9	49.0	27.1	25.6	5.2

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	5,663	4,642	580	305	136
Agriculture	568	80	358	43	87
Non-agriculture	5,095	4,562	222	262	49
Males	4,136	3,238	533	282	83
Agriculture	546	75	356	42	73
Non-agriculture	3,590	3,163	177	240	10
Females	1,527	1,404	47	23	53
Agriculture	22	*	*	*	14
Non-agriculture	1,505	1,399	45	22	39

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	5,663	195	169	206	195	3,355	966	577
Agriculture	568	11	23	26	19	144	151	194
Non-agriculture	5,095	184	146	180	176	3,211	815	383
Males	4,136	158	76	102	98	2,391	804	507
Agriculture	546	11	15	22	17	140	149	192
Non-agriculture	3,590	147	61	80	81	2,251	655	315
Females	1,527	37	93	104	97	964	162	70
Agriculture	22	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,505	37	85	100	95	960	160	68
<u>Paid Workers</u> (Non-agriculture)								
Both sexes	4,562	157	121	151	157	3,048	682	246
Males	3,163	122	52	66	70	2,118	539	196
Females	1,399	35	69	85	87	930	143	50

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	195	78	*	35	*	44	29

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,527	678	689	160
Agriculture	22	*	15	*
Non-agriculture	1,505	673	674	158

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	555	111	283	116	25	*	12

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended February 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,481	150	3,619	1,012	679	21
Males	1,199	102	*	548	532	12
Females	4,282	48	3,614	464	147	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended February 20, 1960

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,699	273	907	3,311	4,113	2,005	1,090
Males	5,831	144	445	1,635	2,031	1,021	555
Females	5,868	129	462	1,676	2,082	984	535
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,218	109	436	1,757	2,313	1,043	560
Agriculture	583	*	42	125	149	239	25
Non-agriculture	5,635	106	394	1,632	2,164	804	535

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended February 20, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,632	90	331	1,321	1,675	791	424
Agriculture	560	*	42	121	140	230	24
Non-agriculture	4,072	87	289	1,200	1,535	561	400
Females	1,586	19	105	436	638	252	136
Agriculture	23	*	*	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,563	19	105	432	629	243	135
All ages	6,218	109	436	1,757	2,313	1,043	560
14-19 years	567	12	44	204	188	85	34
20-24 years	791	18	58	256	264	132	63
25-44 years	2,880	52	183	803	1,090	480	272
45-64 years	1,766	25	133	449	683	304	172
65 years and over	214	*	18	45	88	42	19
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	5,663	80	382	1,523	2,179	986	513
Males	4,136	61	281	1,111	1,559	740	384
Females	1,527	19	101	412	620	246	129
Agriculture	568	*	41	120	146	236	23
Non-agriculture	5,095	78	341	1,403	2,033	750	490
14-19 years	469	*	34	158	165	77	26
20-24 years	696	13	47	212	246	122	56
25-44 years	2,661	39	163	709	1,036	459	255
45-64 years	1,635	18	121	402	648	288	158
65 years and over	202	*	17	42	84	40	18
Paid workers	4,642	68	303	1,264	1,874	693	440
Males	3,238	51	211	887	1,297	470	322
Females	1,404	17	92	377	577	223	118
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	555	29(1)	54	234	134	57	47
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,481	164	471	1,554	1,800	962	530
Males	1,199	54	114	314	356	230	131
Females	4,282	110	357	1,240	1,444	732	399

(1) The change between September and October 1958 in the level of estimates of "Persons without jobs and seeking work" in Newfoundland appeared to be mainly a manifestation of sampling error. This factor should be recognized in any comparison of estimates for September 1958 or earlier with estimates for October 1958 or later.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.



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THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED MARCH 19, 1960

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended March 19, 1960. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian, noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision* entitled *The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958, was 346,000.

Definitions and Explanations

(a) **Labour force**—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs and at work**—This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household.

(c) **Persons with jobs but not at work**—This category includes those who had jobs but did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the labour force".

(d) **Reasons for not working full time**—While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than full time, or were not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.

(e) **Persons without jobs and seeking work**—This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporarily ill; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.

(f) **Persons not in the labour force**—The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified as "Persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
- (ii) the enumerator may misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
- (iii) the enumerator may inadvertently phrase questions which influence the answers of the respondent;
- (iv) the respondent may inadvertently phrase answers which influence the subsequent questions asked by the enumerator; and
- (v) there may be deliberate mis-statements by either enumerator or respondent.

The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

Prepared in Special Surveys Division

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended March 19, 1960, February 20, 1960, and March 21, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Mar. 19 1960	Feb. 20 1960	Mar. 21 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,712	11,699	11,495
Labour force	6,234	6,218	6,077
With jobs	5,668	5,663	5,552
Agriculture	589	568	619
Non-agriculture	5,079	5,095	4,933
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	566	555	525
Not in the labour force	5,478	5,481	5,418
With jobs	5,668	5,663	5,552
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,289	5,283	5,189
At work 35 hours or more	4,897	4,898	4,836
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	84	74	69
(a) on short time	60	53	46
(b) laid off for part of week	11	10	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	11	*	*
Not at work due to temporary layoff	42	43	29
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	266	268	255
(a) bad weather	46	46	24
(b) illness	119	120	129
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	33	40	35
(e) miscellaneous	66	62	61
Usually work less than 35 hours	379	380	363

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended March 19, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,712	5,837	5,875
Labour force	6,234	4,630	1,604
With jobs	5,668	4,119	1,549
Agriculture	589	562	27
Non-agriculture	5,079	3,557	1,522
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	566	511	55
Not in the labour force	5,478	1,207	4,271
With jobs	5,668	4,119	1,549
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,289	3,993	1,296
At work 35 hours or more	4,897	3,675	1,222
At work less than 35 hours	211	169	42
Short time and turnover	84	67	17
(a) on short time	60	47	13
(b) laid off part of the week	11	10	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	11	*	*
Other reasons	127	102	25
(a) bad weather	34	31	*
(b) illness	43	30	13
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	*	*	*
(e) miscellaneous	41	34	*
Not at work	181	149	32
On temporary layoff	42	37	*
Other reasons	139	112	27
(a) bad weather	12	12	*
(b) illness	76	58	18
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	25	19	*
(e) miscellaneous	25	22	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	379	126	253
At work less than 35 hours	370	122	248
Not at work	*	*	*

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended March 19, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	595	573	22
Without jobs	566	545	21
Worked	29	28	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	20	19	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended March 19, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,234	562	788	2,894	1,778	212
Males	4,630	315	499	2,240	1,396	180
Females	1,604	247	289	654	382	32
Persons with jobs	5,668	471	687	2,669	1,642	199
Males	4,119	244	408	2,031	1,268	168
Females	1,549	227	279	638	374	31
Persons without jobs and seeking work	566	91	101	225	136	13
Persons not in the labour force	5,478	1,076	366	1,763	1,216	1,057
Males	1,207	511	64	69	125	438
Females	4,271	565	302	1,694	1,091	619

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex,
week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	53.2	34.3	68.3	62.1	59.4	16.7
Males	79.3	38.1	88.6	97.0	91.8	29.1
Females	27.3	30.4	48.9	27.9	25.9	4.9

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	5,668	4,625	594	300	149
Agriculture	589	77	369	45	98
Non-agriculture	5,079	4,548	225	255	51
Males	4,119	3,203	546	281	89
Agriculture	562	74	365	44	79
Non-agriculture	3,557	3,129	181	237	10
Females	1,549	1,422	48	19	60
Agriculture	27	*	*	*	19
Non-agriculture	1,522	1,419	44	18	41

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	5,668	190	169	232	180	3,316	961	620
Agriculture	589	10	26	35	19	111	143	245
Non-agriculture	5,079	180	143	197	161	3,205	818	375
Males	4,119	153	72	119	100	2,329	802	544
Agriculture	562	10	16	28	17	108	142	241
Non-agriculture	3,557	143	56	91	83	2,221	660	303
Females	1,549	37	97	113	80	987	159	76
Agriculture	27	*	10	*	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,522	37	87	106	78	984	158	72
<u>Paid Workers</u> (Non-agriculture)								
Both sexes	4,548	158	120	165	142	3,050	673	240
Males	3,129	124	50	75	72	2,091	531	186
Females	1,419	34	70	90	70	959	142	54

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	190	81	12	26	*	43	27

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,549	680	704	165
Agriculture	27	*	19	*
Non-agriculture	1,522	674	685	163

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	566	90	244	181	32	*	13

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended March 19, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,478	153	3,602	1,030	678	15
Males	1,207	101	*	552	536	11
Females	4,271	52	3,595	478	142	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended March 19, 1960

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,712	274	907	3,315	4,118	2,007	1,091
Males	5,837	144	446	1,636	2,033	1,022	556
Females	5,875	130	461	1,679	2,085	985	535
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,234	107	427	1,753	2,327	1,057	563
Agriculture	605	*	47	129	151	249	27
Non-agriculture	5,629	105	380	1,624	2,176	808	536

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended March 19, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,630	87	326	1,320	1,674	798	425
Agriculture	578	*	46	125	144	235	26
Non-agriculture	4,052	85	280	1,195	1,530	563	399
Females	1,604	20	101	433	653	259	138
Agriculture	27	*	*	*	*	14	*
Non-agriculture	1,577	20	100	429	646	245	137
All ages	6,234	107	427	1,753	2,327	1,057	563
14-19 years	562	12	43	200	185	90	32
20-24 years	788	18	55	256	266	130	63
25-44 years	2,894	51	179	805	1,102	484	273
45-64 years	1,778	24	131	448	687	313	175
65 years and over	212	*	19	44	87	40	20
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	5,668	78	371	1,517	2,192	991	519
Males	4,119	59	273	1,106	1,555	739	387
Females	1,549	19	98	411	637	252	132
Agriculture	589	*	45	124	147	246	25
Non-agriculture	5,079	76	326	1,393	2,045	745	494
14-19 years	471	10	32	157	164	81	27
20-24 years	687	12	44	211	248	117	55
25-44 years	2,669	37	159	709	1,046	460	258
45-64 years	1,642	18	118	400	651	294	161
65 years and over	199	*	18	40	83	39	18
Paid workers	4,625	66	291	1,251	1,889	680	448
Males	3,203	49	202	875	1,294	457	326
Females	1,422	17	89	376	595	223	122
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	566	29(1)	56	236	135	66	44
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,478	167	480	1,562	1,791	950	528
Males	1,207	57	120	316	359	224	131
Females	4,271	110	360	1,246	1,432	726	397

- (1) The change between September and October 1958 in the level of estimates of "Persons without jobs and seeking work" in Newfoundland appeared to be mainly a manifestation of sampling error. This factor should be recognized in any comparison of estimates for September 1958 or earlier with estimates for October 1958 or later.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.



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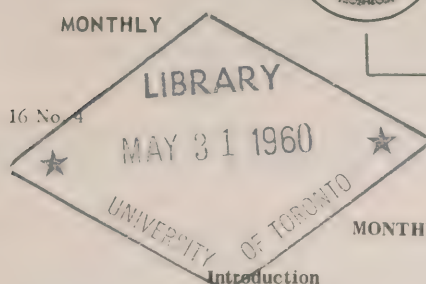
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THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED APRIL 23, 1960

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended April 23, 1960. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision* entitled *The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958, was 346,000.

Definitions and Explanations

(a) **Labour force**—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs and at work**—This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household.

(c) **Persons with jobs but not at work**—This category includes those who had jobs but did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the labour force".

(d) **Reasons for not working full time**—While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than full time, or were not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.

(e) **Persons without jobs and seeking work**—This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporarily ill; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.

(f) **Persons not in the labour force**—The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified as "Persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Reliability of Estimates**(a) Non-sampling Variability**

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
- (ii) the enumerator may misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
- (iii) the enumerator may inadvertently phrase questions which influence the answers of the respondent;
- (iv) the respondent may inadvertently phrase answers which influence the subsequent questions asked by the enumerator; and
- (v) there may be deliberate mis-statements by either enumerator or respondent.

The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended April 23, 1960, March 19, 1960, and April 18, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	April 23 1960	March 19 1960	April 18 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,735	11,712	11,512
Labour force	6,259	6,234	6,109
With jobs	5,742	5,668	5,664
Agriculture	641	589	661
Non-agriculture	5,101	5,079	5,003
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	517	566	445
Not in the labour force	5,476	5,478	5,403
With jobs	5,742	5,668	5,664
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,382	5,289	5,289
At work 35 hours or more	4,683(3)	4,897	4,957
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	84	84	75
(a) on short time	52	60	44
(b) laid off for part of week	13	11	10
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	15	11	16
Not at work due to temporary layoff	34	42	22
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	581(3)	266	235
(a) bad weather	22	46	*
(b) illness	88	119	133
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	128(4)	33	34
(e) miscellaneous	342(3)	66	55
Usually work less than 35 hours	360	379	375

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.
- (3) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
- (4) Of those included under "Vacation", 105,000 did not work at all during the survey week; the majority were school teachers on Easter holidays.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,735	5,848	5,887
Labour force	6,259	4,682	1,577
With jobs	5,742	4,218	1,524
Agriculture	641	607	34
Non-agriculture	5,101	3,611	1,490
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	517	464	53
Not in the labour force	5,476	1,166	4,310
With jobs	5,742	4,218	1,524
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,382	4,096	1,286
At work 35 hours or more (3)	4,683	3,617	1,066
At work less than 35 hours (3)	454	315	139
Short time and turnover	84	71	13
(a) on short time	52	42	10
(b) laid off part of the week	13	12	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	15	13	*
Other reasons (3)	370	244	126
(a) bad weather	17	17	*
(b) illness	28	18	10
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation (3)	23	16	*
(e) miscellaneous (3)	301	192	109
Not at work	245	164	81
On temporary layoff	34	29	*
Other reasons (4)	211	135	76
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	60	45	15
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation (4)	105	59	46
(e) miscellaneous	41	26	15
Usually work less than 35 hours	360	122	238
At work less than 35 hours	345	118	227
Not at work	15	*	11

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

(3) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.

(4) The majority of those included under "Vacation" were school teachers on "Easter holidays".

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	547	523	24
Without jobs	517	494	23
Worked	30	29	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	21	21	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,259	569	785	2,891	1,791	223
Males	4,682	326	501	2,253	1,413	189
Females	1,577	243	284	638	378	34
Persons with jobs	5,742	482	695	2,683	1,668	214
Males	4,218	260	420	2,058	1,299	181
Females	1,524	222	275	625	369	33
Persons without jobs and seeking work	517	87	90	208	123	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,476	1,077	371	1,771	1,211	1,046
Males	1,166	505	63	58	112	428
Females	4,310	572	308	1,713	1,099	618

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	53.3	34.6	67.9	62.0	59.7	17.6
Males	80.1	39.2	88.8	97.5	92.7	30.6
Females	26.8	29.8	48.0	27.1	25.6	5.2

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	5,742	4,673	609	320	140
Agriculture	641	96	381	56	108
Non-agriculture	5,101	4,577	228	264	32
Males	4,218	3,267	558	298	95
Agriculture	607	91	376	55	85
Non-agriculture	3,611	3,176	182	243	10
Females	1,524	1,406	51	22	45
Agriculture	34	*	*	*	23
Non-agriculture	1,490	1,401	46	21	22

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
		(4)			(5)	(5)		
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	5,742	260	148	225	426	3,044	936	703
Agriculture	641	*	23	24	18	99	144	324
Non-agriculture	5,101	251	125	201	408	2,945	792	379
Males	4,218	168	62	113	258	2,183	795	639
Agriculture	607	*	11	15	16	94	143	320
Non-agriculture	3,611	160	51	98	242	2,089	652	319
Females	1,524	92	86	112	168	861	141	64
Agriculture	34	*	12	*	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,490	91	74	103	166	856	140	60
<u>Paid Workers</u> <u>(Non-agriculture)</u>								
Both sexes	4,577	231	107	171	385	2,793	653	237
Males	3,176	142	46	82	225	1,960	526	195
Females	1,401	89	61	89	160	833	127	42

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation (6)	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (7)	Other
Both sexes	260	61	*	112	*	35	47

- (1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm. (3) In a business or on a farm. (4) A considerable number of those included under "0 hours" were school teachers on Easter holidays. (5) The distribution by hours worked for the week ended April 23, 1960 is abnormal due to Easter Monday being in the Survey Week. The categories "25-34 hours" and "35-44 hours" were particularly affected. (6) The majority of those included under "Vacation" were school teachers on Easter holidays. (7) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,524	669	689	166
Agriculture	34	*	25	*
Non-agriculture	1,490	662	664	164

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended April 23, 1960
Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	517	90	174	191	43	*	12

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended April 23, 1960,
Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,476	153	3,624	1,013	669	17
Males	1,166	104	*	529	517	13
Females	4,310	49	3,621	484	152	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended April 23, 1960
(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,735	274	908	3,322	4,128	2,010	1,093
Males	5,848	144	446	1,640	2,038	1,024	556
Females	5,887	130	462	1,682	2,090	986	537
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,259	109	433	1,750	2,338	1,070	559
Agriculture	651	*	52	126	173	269	29
Non-agriculture	5,608	107	381	1,624	2,165	801	530

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended April 23, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,682	89	336	1,325	1,694	811	427
Agriculture	617	*	51	122	161	254	27
Non-agriculture	4,065	87	285	1,203	1,533	557	400
Females	1,577	20	97	425	644	259	132
Agriculture	34	*	*	*	12	15	*
Non-agriculture	1,543	20	96	421	632	244	130
All ages	6,259	109	433	1,750	2,338	1,070	559
14-19 years	569	11	44	199	189	92	34
20-24 years	785	20	58	253	261	132	61
25-44 years	2,891	51	177	806	1,102	483	272
45-64 years	1,791	25	134	446	693	320	173
65 years and over	223	*	20	46	93	43	19
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	5,742	76	383	1,536	2,212	1,018	517
Males	4,218	56	288	1,131	1,586	765	392
Females	1,524	20	95	405	626	253	125
Agriculture	641	*	51	122	171	267	28
Non-agriculture	5,101	74	332	1,414	2,041	751	489
14-19 years	482	*	36	157	169	84	29
20-24 years	695	13	49	215	242	121	55
25-44 years	2,683	36	158	718	1,052	465	254
45-64 years	1,668	18	121	402	660	306	161
65 years and over	214	*	19	44	89	42	18
Paid workers	4,673	63	295	1,271	1,902	700	442
Males	3,267	45	208	901	1,316	471	326
Females	1,406	18	87	370	586	229	116
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	517	33(1)	50	214	126	52	42
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,476	165	475	1,572	1,790	940	534
Males	1,166	55	110	315	344	213	129
Females	4,310	110	365	1,257	1,446	727	405

(1) The change between September and October 1958 in the level of estimates of "Persons without jobs and seeking work" in Newfoundland appeared to be mainly a manifestation of sampling error. This factor should be recognized in any comparison of estimates for September 1958 or earlier with estimates for October 1958 or later.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

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THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED MAY 21, 1960

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended May 21, 1960. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision entitled The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958, was 346,000.

Definitions and Explanations

(a) **Labour force**—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs and at work**—This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household.

(c) **Persons with jobs but not at work**—This category includes those who had jobs but did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the labour force".

(d) **Reasons for not working full time**—While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than full time, or were not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.

(e) **Persons without jobs and seeking work**—This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporarily ill; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.

(f) **Persons not in the labour force**—The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified as "Persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
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The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

Prepared in Special Surveys Division

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended May 21, 1960, April 23, 1960, and May 16, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	May 21 1960	April 23 1960	May 16 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,759	11,735	11,531
Labour force	6,391	6,259	6,186
With jobs	5,992	5,742	5,852
Agriculture	675	641	724
Non-agriculture	5,317	5,101	5,128
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	399	517	334
Not in the labour force	5,368	5,476	5,345
With jobs	5,992	5,742	5,852
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,592	5,382	5,466
At work 35 hours or more	5,253	4,683(3)	5,182
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	73	84	63
(a) on short time	41	52	39
(b) laid off for part of week	*	13	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	19	15	13
Not at work due to temporary layoff	19	34	20
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	247	581(3)	201
(a) bad weather	36	22	16
(b) illness	88	88	94
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	64	128(4)	45
(e) miscellaneous	57	342(3)	43
Usually work less than 35 hours	400	360	386

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.
- (3) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
- (4) Of those included under "Vacation", 105,000 did not work at all during the survey week; the majority were school teachers on Easter holidays.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,759	5,861	5,898
Labour force	6,391	4,752	1,639
With jobs	5,992	4,402	1,590
Agriculture	675	629	46
Non-agriculture	5,317	3,773	1,544
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	399	350	49
Not in the labour force	5,368	1,109	4,259
With jobs	5,992	4,402	1,590
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,592	4,269	1,323
At work 35 hours or more	5,253	4,007	1,246
At work less than 35 hours	185	144	41
Short time and turnover	73	56	17
(a) on short time	41	30	11
(b) laid off part of the week	*	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	19	16	*
Other reasons	112	88	24
(a) bad weather	31	31	*
(b) illness	28	19	*
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	12	*	*
(e) miscellaneous	40	30	10
Not at work	154	118	36
On temporary layoff	19	17	*
Other reasons	135	101	34
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	60	44	16
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	52	38	14
(e) miscellaneous	17	13	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	400	133	267
At work less than 35 hours	395	131	264
Not at work	*	*	*

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended May 21, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	431	416	15
Without jobs	399	385	14
Worked	32	31	*
1-14 hours	10	10	*
15-34 hours	22	21	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,391	589	813	2,943	1,818	228
Males	4,752	344	520	2,274	1,425	189
Females	1,639	245	293	669	393	39
Persons with jobs	5,992	519	745	2,784	1,723	221
Males	4,402	293	459	2,129	1,338	183
Females	1,590	226	286	655	385	38
Persons without jobs and seeking work	399	70	68	159	95	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,368	1,063	347	1,724	1,191	1,043
Males	1,109	490	47	40	103	429
Females	4,259	573	300	1,684	1,088	614

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	54.3	35.7	70.1	63.1	60.4	17.9
Males	81.1	41.2	91.7	98.3	93.3	30.6
Females	27.8	30.0	49.4	28.4	26.5	6.0

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	5,992	4,887	608	333	164
Agriculture	675	112	379	67	117
Non-agriculture	5,317	4,775	229	266	47
Males	4,402	3,443	559	310	90
Agriculture	629	106	375	65	83
Non-agriculture	3,773	3,337	184	245	*
Females	1,590	1,444	49	23	74
Agriculture	46	*	*	*	34
Non-agriculture	1,544	1,438	45	21	40

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended May 21, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	5,992	159	163	233	184	3,368	997	888
Agriculture	675	*	25	27	22	62	99	434
Non-agriculture	5,317	153	138	206	162	3,306	898	454
Males	4,402	120	68	105	102	2,368	830	809
Agriculture	629	*	*	14	16	56	97	431
Non-agriculture	3,773	114	59	91	86	2,312	733	378
Females	1,590	39	95	128	82	1,000	167	79
Agriculture	46	*	16	13	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,544	39	79	115	76	994	165	76
<u>Paid Workers (Non-agriculture)</u>								
Both sexes	4,775	140	117	175	144	3,148	748	303
Males	3,337	102	51	77	76	2,183	600	248
Females	1,438	38	66	98	68	965	148	55

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended May 21, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	159	62	*	52	*	20	19

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,590	703	716	171
Agriculture	46	*	36	*
Non-agriculture	1,544	696	680	168

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	399	75	119	135	50	*	13

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended May 21, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,368	147	3,575	993	635	18
Males	1,109	100	*	508	483	13
Females	4,259	47	3,570	485	152	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended May 21, 1960

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,759	275	909	3,329	4,137	2,013	1,096
Males	5,861	145	446	1,644	2,043	1,025	558
Females	5,898	130	463	1,685	2,094	988	538
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,391	121	441	1,780	2,379	1,104	566
Agriculture	682	*	58	124	171	297	29
Non-agriculture	5,709	118	383	1,656	2,208	807	537

1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

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Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended May 21, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,752	102	339	1,336	1,714	832	429
Agriculture	636	*	55	121	159	272	26
Non-agriculture	4,116	99	284	1,215	1,555	560	403
Females	1,639	19	102	444	665	272	137
Agriculture	46	*	*	*	12	25	*
Non-agriculture	1,593	19	99	441	653	247	134
All ages	6,391	121	441	1,780	2,379	1,104	566
14-19 years	589	14	46	201	193	99	36
20-24 years	813	21	59	260	272	136	65
25-44 years	2,943	55	182	817	1,119	495	275
45-64 years	1,818	29	135	453	702	327	172
65 years and over	228	*	19	49	93	47	18
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	5,992	92	410	1,630	2,268	1,067	525
Males	4,402	73	310	1,203	1,621	799	396
Females	1,590	19	100	427	647	268	129
Agriculture	675	*	58	122	168	296	28
Non-agriculture	5,317	89	352	1,508	2,100	771	497
14-19 years	519	10	40	169	176	93	31
20-24 years	745	15	53	233	253	131	60
25-44 years	2,784	42	169	758	1,075	482	258
45-64 years	1,723	24	129	423	673	315	159
65 years and over	221	*	19	47	91	46	17
Paid workers	4,887	73	324	1,367	1,949	723	451
Males	3,443	55	234	978	1,352	492	332
Females	1,444	18	90	389	597	231	119
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	399	29(1)	31	150	111	37	41
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,368	154	468	1,549	1,758	909	530
Males	1,109	43	107	308	329	193	129
Females	4,259	111	361	1,241	1,429	716	401

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LIBRARY

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work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended June 18, 1960, May 21, 1960, and June 20, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	June 18 1960	May 21 1960	June 20 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,780	11,759	11,554
Labour force	6,454	6,391	6,287
With jobs	6,154	5,992	6,053
Agriculture	682	675	731
Non-agriculture	5,472	5,317	5,322
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	300	399	234
Not in the labour force	5,326	5,368	5,267
With jobs	6,154	5,992	6,053
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,761	5,592	5,691
At work 35 hours or more	5,414	5,253	5,363
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	70	73	58
(a) on short time	39	41	30
(b) laid off for part of week	*	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	17	19	18
Not at work due to temporary layoff	15	19	14
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	262	247	256
(a) bad weather	33	36	43
(b) illness	85	88	83
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	85	64	84
(e) miscellaneous	57	57	44
Usually work less than 35 hours	393	400	362

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended June 18, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,780	5,871	5,909
Labour force	6,454	4,801	1,653
With jobs	6,154	4,553	1,601
Agriculture	682	623	59
Non-agriculture	5,472	3,930	1,542
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	300	248	52
Not in the labour force	5,326	1,070	4,256
With jobs	6,154	4,553	1,601
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,761	4,423	1,338
At work 35 hours or more	5,414	4,160	1,254
At work less than 35 hours	177	134	43
Short time and turnover	70	53	17
(a) on short time	39	28	11
(b) laid off part of the week	*	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	17	14	*
Other reasons	107	81	26
(a) bad weather	30	27	*
(b) illness	26	18	*
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	11	*	*
(e) miscellaneous	39	28	11
Not at work	170	129	41
On temporary layoff	15	13	*
Other reasons	155	116	39
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	59	45	14
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	74	53	21
(e) miscellaneous	18	14	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	393	130	263
At work less than 35 hours	385	128	257
Not at work	*	*	*

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended June 18, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	328	312	16
Without jobs	300	287	13
Worked	28	25	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	20	18	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended June 18, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,454	617	829	2,954	1,821	233
Males	4,801	361	537	2,281	1,428	194
Females	1,653	256	292	673	393	39
Persons with jobs	6,154	549	777	2,849	1,751	228
Males	4,553	315	494	2,189	1,365	190
Females	1,601	234	283	660	386	38
Persons without jobs and seeking work	300	68	52	105	70	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,326	1,041	333	1,718	1,194	1,040
Males	1,070	476	31	36	103	424
Females	4,256	565	302	1,682	1,091	616

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex,
week ended June 18, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	54.3	37.2	71.3	63.2	60.4	18.3
Males	81.8	43.1	94.5	98.4	93.3	31.4
Females	28.0	31.2	49.2	28.6	26.5	6.0

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended June 18, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	6,154	5,010	623	350	171
Agriculture	682	113	378	74	117
Non-agriculture	5,472	4,897	245	276	54
Males	4,553	3,570	572	326	85
Agriculture	623	100	375	72	76
Non-agriculture	3,930	3,470	197	254	*
Females	1,601	1,440	51	24	86
Agriculture	59	13	*	*	41
Non-agriculture	1,542	1,427	48	22	45

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended June 18, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	6,154	178	154	232	176	3,421	1,050	943
Agriculture	682	*	34	33	20	61	103	423
Non-agriculture	5,472	170	120	199	156	3,360	947	520
Males	4,553	131	55	109	98	2,428	874	858
Agriculture	623	*	*	19	17	55	98	418
Non-agriculture	3,930	124	46	90	81	2,373	776	440
Females	1,601	47	99	123	78	993	176	85
Agriculture	59	*	25	14	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,542	46	74	109	75	987	171	80
<u>Paid Workers (Non-agriculture)</u>								
Both sexes	4,897	160	101	169	137	3,196	788	346
Males	3,470	116	41	77	70	2,240	638	288
Females	1,427	44	60	92	67	956	150	58

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended June 18, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	178	61	*	76	*	15	21

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended June 18, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,601	701	729	171
Agriculture	59	13	43	*
Non-agriculture	1,542	688	686	168

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended June 18, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	300	85	91	62	44	*	11

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended June 18, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,326	149	3,585	910	666	16
Males	1,070	99	*	465	491	*
Females	4,256	50	3,579	445	175	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended June 18, 1960

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,780	275	910	3,335	4,145	2,017	1,098
Males	5,871	145	447	1,646	2,047	1,027	559
Females	5,909	130	463	1,689	2,098	990	539
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,454	126	448	1,816	2,376	1,114	574
Agriculture	690	*	52	130	176	298	32
Non-agriculture	5,764	124	396	1,686	2,200	816	542

1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended June 18, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,801	106	346	1,361	1,717	836	435
Agriculture	631	*	50	122	157	272	28
Non-agriculture	4,170	104	296	1,239	1,560	564	407
Females	1,653	20	102	455	659	278	139
Agriculture	59	*	*	*	19	26	*
Non-agriculture	1,594	20	100	447	640	252	135
All ages	6,454	126	448	1,816	2,376	1,114	574
14-19 years	617	13	48	217	193	104	42
20-24 years	829	24	61	271	269	140	64
25-44 years	2,954	58	182	822	1,120	497	275
45-64 years	1,821	29	137	455	701	325	174
65 years and over	233	*	20	51	93	48	19
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	6,154	111	428	1,715	2,283	1,085	532
Males	4,553	91	327	1,278	1,643	812	402
Females	1,601	20	101	437	640	273	130
Agriculture	682	*	51	128	174	296	31
Non-agriculture	5,472	109	377	1,587	2,109	789	501
14-19 years	549	12	42	190	172	99	34
20-24 years	777	20	58	250	256	134	59
25-44 years	2,849	51	176	788	1,086	487	261
45-64 years	1,751	26	132	439	677	317	160
65 years and over	228	*	20	48	92	48	18
Paid workers	5,010	89	341	1,438	1,954	736	452
Males	3,570	71	251	1,046	1,367	501	334
Females	1,440	18	90	392	587	235	118
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	300	15	20	101	93	29	42
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,326	149	462	1,519	1,769	903	524
Males	1,070	39	101	285	330	191	124
Females	4,256	110	361	1,234	1,439	712	400

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.



THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED JULY 23, 1960

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended July 23, 1960. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision* entitled *The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958, was 346,000.

Definitions and Explanations

(a) **Labour force**—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs and at work**—This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household.

(c) **Persons with jobs but not at work**—This category includes those who had jobs but did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the labour force".

(d) **Reasons for not working full time**—While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than full time, or were not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.

(e) **Persons without jobs and seeking work**—This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporarily ill; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.

(f) **Persons not in the labour force**—The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified as "Persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
- (ii) the enumerator may misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
- (iii) the enumerator may inadvertently phrase questions which influence the answers of the respondent;
- (iv) the respondent may inadvertently phrase answers which influence the subsequent questions asked by the enumerator; and
- (v) there may be deliberate mis-statements by either enumerator or respondent.

The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60 000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended July 23, 1960, June 18, 1960, and July 18, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	July 23 1960	June 18 1960	July 18 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,806	11,780	11,572
Labour force	6,592	6,454	6,434
With jobs	6,281	6,154	6,206
Agriculture	820	682	835
Non-agriculture	5,461	5,472	5,371
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	311	300	228
Not in the labour force	5,214	5,326	5,138
With jobs	6,281	6,154	6,206
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,927	5,761	5,879
At work 35 hours or more	5,065	5,414	5,233
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	60	70	50
(a) on short time	32	39	27
(b) laid off for part of week	12	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	10	17	*
Not at work due to temporary layoff	18	15	12
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	784	262	584
(a) bad weather	13	33	*
(b) illness	74	85	79
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	24
(d) vacation	635	85	426
(e) miscellaneous	61	57	48
Usually work less than 35 hours	354	393	327

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over,
week ended July 23, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,806	5,884	5,922
Labour force	6,592	4,932	1,660
With jobs	6,281	4,672	1,609
Agriculture	820	745	75
Non-agriculture	5,461	3,927	1,534
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	311	260	51
Not in the labour force	5,214	952	4,262
With jobs	6,281	4,672	1,609
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,927	4,561	1,366
At work 35 hours or more	5,065	3,962	1,103
At work less than 35 hours	146	114	32
Short time and turnover	60	47	13
(a) on short time	32	23	*
(b) laid off part of the week	12	11	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	10	*	*
Other reasons	86	67	19
(a) bad weather	12	12	*
(b) illness	16	12	*
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	25	18	*
(e) miscellaneous	33	25	*
Not at work	716	485	231
On temporary layoff	18	16	*
Other reasons	698	469	229
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	58	47	11
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	610	400	210
(e) miscellaneous	28	20	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	354	111	243
At work less than 35 hours	335	104	231
Not at work	19	*	12

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended July 23, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	338	313	25
Without jobs	311	290	21
Worked	27	23	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	18	15	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended July 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,592	810	825	2,922	1,811	224
Males	4,932	492	545	2,278	1,428	189
Females	1,660	318	280	644	383	35
Persons with jobs	6,281	723	777	2,817	1,746	218
Males	4,672	429	506	2,186	1,368	183
Females	1,609	294	271	631	378	35
Persons without jobs and seeking work	311	87	48	105	65	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,214	855	341	1,755	1,212	1,051
Males	952	349	25	42	106	430
Females	4,262	506	316	1,713	1,106	621

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex,
week ended July 23, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	55.8	48.6	70.8	62.5	59.9	17.6
Males	83.8	58.5	95.6	98.2	93.1	30.5
Females	28.0	38.6	47.0	27.3	25.7	5.3

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended July 23, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	6,281	5,029	640	365	247
Agriculture	820	143	401	90	186
Non-agriculture	5,461	4,886	239	275	61
Males	4,672	3,601	591	338	142
Agriculture	745	132	397	88	128
Non-agriculture	3,927	3,469	194	250	14
Females	1,609	1,428	49	27	105
Agriculture	75	11	*	*	58
Non-agriculture	1,534	1,417	45	25	47

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended July 23, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	6,281	735	123	206	152	3,024	979	1,062
Agriculture	820	11	30	33	16	88	115	527
Non-agriculture	5,461	724	93	173	136	2,936	864	535
Males	4,672	492	43	92	83	2,166	820	976
Agriculture	745	10	*	14	12	76	108	519
Non-agriculture	3,927	482	37	78	71	2,090	712	457
Females	1,609	243	80	114	69	858	159	86
Agriculture	75	*	24	19	*	12	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,534	242	56	95	65	846	152	78
<u>Paid Workers</u> (Non-agriculture)								
Both sexes	4,886	693	76	145	118	2,775	722	357
Males	3,469	456	31	64	62	1,962	589	305
Females	1,417	237	45	81	56	813	133	52

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended July 23, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	735	60	*	626	*	19	28

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended July 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,609	744	698	167
Agriculture	75	22	50	*
Non-agriculture	1,534	722	648	164

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended July 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	311	110	102	42	38	*	10

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended July 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,214	155	3,713	*	1,323	14
Males	952	104	*	*	831	*
Females	4,262	51	3,709	*	492	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended July 23, 1960

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,806	276	911	3,343	4,156	2,020	1,100
Males	5,884	145	447	1,651	2,053	1,028	560
Females	5,922	131	464	1,692	2,103	992	540
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,592	125	461	1,852	2,401	1,160	593
Agriculture	828	*	68	169	219	331	39
Non-agriculture	5,764	123	393	1,683	2,182	829	554

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended July 23, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,932	106	357	1,397	1,756	872	444
Agriculture	753	*	65	158	197	299	32
Non-agriculture	4,179	104	292	1,239	1,559	573	412
Females	1,660	19	104	455	645	288	149
Agriculture	75	*	*	11	22	32	*
Non-agriculture	1,585	19	101	444	623	256	142
All ages	6,592	125	461	1,852	2,401	1,160	593
14-19 years	810	16	64	264	259	147	60
20-24 years	825	21	60	272	267	139	66
25-44 years	2,922	56	179	813	1,102	500	272
45-64 years	1,811	30	136	455	688	326	176
65 years and over	224	*	22	48	85	48	19
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	6,281	117	439	1,737	2,302	1,132	554
Males	4,672	98	337	1,302	1,673	850	412
Females	1,609	19	102	435	629	282	142
Agriculture	820	*	67	167	216	329	39
Non-agriculture	5,461	115	372	1,570	2,086	803	515
14-19 years	723	15	57	227	232	139	53
20-24 years	777	20	56	253	253	135	60
25-44 years	2,817	52	173	775	1,068	492	257
45-64 years	1,746	28	132	435	666	319	166
65 years and over	218	*	21	47	83	47	18
Paid workers	5,029	94	340	1,434	1,939	754	468
Males	3,601	77	251	1,045	1,368	520	340
Females	1,428	17	89	389	571	234	128
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	311	*	22	115	99	28	39
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,214	151	450	1,491	1,755	860	507
Males	952	39	90	254	297	156	116
Females	4,262	112	360	1,237	1,458	704	391

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.



THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED AUGUST 20, 1960

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended August 20, 1960. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision* entitled *The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958, was 346,000.

Definitions and Explanations

(a) **Labour force**—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs and at work**—This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a related member of the household.

(c) **Persons with jobs but not at work**—This category includes those who had jobs but did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the labour force".

(d) **Reasons for not working full time**—While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than full time, or were not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.

(e) **Persons without jobs and seeking work**—This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporarily ill; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.

(f) **Persons not in the labour force**—The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified as "Persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
- (ii) the enumerator may misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
- (iii) the enumerator may inadvertently phrase questions which influence the answers of the respondent;
- (iv) the respondent may inadvertently phrase answers which influence the subsequent questions asked by the enumerator; and
- (v) there may be deliberate mis-statements by either enumerator or respondent.

The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% ¹	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

¹ Applicable to persons without and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "Persons with jobs" and for "Persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were 5,879,000 and 6,023,000 respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference

between these two estimates (144,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{60,000^2 + 60,000^2} \text{ or about } 51,000.$$

For "Persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000. The difference between these two estimates (33,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 27,000^2} \text{ or about } 23,000.$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, weeks ended August 20, 1960, July 23, 1960, and August 22, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Aug. 20 1960	July 23 1960	Aug. 22 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,825	11,806	11,592
Labour force	6,623	6,592	6,425
With jobs	6,301	6,281	6,186
Agriculture	820	820	824
Non-agriculture	5,481	5,461	5,362
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	322	311	239
Not in the labour force	5,202	5,214	5,167
With jobs	6,301	6,281	6,186
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,940	5,927	5,867
At work 35 hours or more	5,287	5,065	5,226
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	67	60	53
(a) on short time	45	32	32
(b) laid off for part of week	*	12	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	12	10	10
Not at work due to temporary layoff	29	18	18
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	557	784	570
(a) bad weather	10	13	30
(b) illness	80	74	80
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	24
(d) vacation	389	635	394
(e) miscellaneous	70	61	42
Usually work less than 35 hours	361	354	319

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,825	5,894	5,931
Labour force	6,623	4,928	1,695
With jobs	6,301	4,659	1,642
Agriculture	820	731	89
Non-agriculture	5,481	3,928	1,553
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	322	269	53
Not in the labour force	5,202	966	4,236
With jobs	6,301	4,659	1,642
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,940	4,541	1,399
At work 35 hours or more	5,287	4,088	1,199
At work less than 35 hours	170	126	44
Short time and turnover	67	50	17
(a) on short time	45	32	13
(b) laid off part of the week	*	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	12	10	*
Other reasons	103	76	27
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	21	14	*
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	28	21	*
(e) miscellaneous	42	30	12
Not at work	483	327	156
On temporary layoff	29	26	*
Other reasons	454	301	153
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	59	43	16
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	361	232	129
(e) miscellaneous	28	20	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	361	118	243
At work less than 35 hours	336	109	227
Not at work	25	*	16

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	345	327	18
Without jobs	322	305	17
Worked	23	22	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	17	16	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,623	800	824	2,944	1,828	227
Males	4,928	482	543	2,279	1,430	194
Females	1,695	318	281	665	398	33
Persons with jobs	6,301	723	773	2,826	1,758	221
Males	4,659	429	499	2,176	1,367	188
Females	1,642	294	274	650	391	33
Persons without jobs and seeking work	322	77	51	118	70	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,202	872	343	1,735	1,202	1,050
Males	966	363	27	42	108	426
Females	4,236	509	316	1,693	1,094	624

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	56.0	47.8	70.6	62.9	60.3	17.8
Males	83.6	57.0	95.3	98.2	93.0	31.3
Females	28.6	38.5	47.1	28.2	26.7	5.0

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	6,301	5,065	607	376	253
Agriculture	820	161	371	97	191
Non-agriculture	5,481	4,904	236	279	62
Males	4,659	3,604	561	349	145
Agriculture	731	139	368	95	129
Non-agriculture	3,928	3,465	193	254	16
Females	1,642	1,461	46	27	108
Agriculture	89	22	*	*	62
Non-agriculture	1,553	1,439	43	25	46

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	6,301	508	123	211	172	3,238	1,017	1,032
Agriculture	820	*	30	30	22	87	115	528
Non-agriculture	5,481	500	93	181	150	3,151	902	504
Males	4,659	336	45	99	91	2,297	844	947
Agriculture	731	*	*	13	12	73	102	518
Non-agriculture	3,928	328	40	86	79	2,224	742	429
Females	1,642	172	78	112	81	941	173	85
Agriculture	89	*	25	17	10	14	13	10
Non-agriculture	1,553	172	53	95	71	927	160	75
<u>Paid Workers</u> (Non-agriculture)								
Both sexes	4,904	470	77	156	132	2,982	752	335
Males	3,465	303	34	74	70	2,088	612	284
Females	1,439	167	43	82	62	894	140	51

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	508	63	*	379	*	30	30

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". * Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,642	740	736	166
Agriculture	89	26	59	*
Non-agriculture	1,553	714	677	162

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	322	93	128	48	34	*	12

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended August 20, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,202	159	3,688	*	1,340	11
Males	966	110	*	*	844	*
Females	4,236	49	3,685	*	496	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended August 20, 1960

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,825	276	912	3,350	4,162	2,023	1,102
Males	5,894	145	448	1,654	2,056	1,030	561
Females	5,931	131	464	1,696	2,106	993	541
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,623	125	457	1,861	2,427	1,164	589
Agriculture	827	*	64	162	223	341	34
Non-agriculture	5,796	122	393	1,699	2,204	823	555

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended August 20, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,928	107	355	1,391	1,754	879	442
Agriculture	738	*	60	150	188	307	30
Non-agriculture	4,190	104	295	1,241	1,566	572	412
Females	1,695	18	102	470	673	285	147
Agriculture	89	*	*	12	35	34	*
Non-agriculture	1,606	18	98	458	638	251	143
All ages	6,623	125	457	1,861	2,427	1,164	589
14-19 years	800	17	61	257	260	148	57
20-24 years	824	22	57	270	271	139	65
25-44 years	2,944	54	181	826	1,112	498	273
45-64 years	1,828	30	136	459	696	331	176
65 years and over	227	*	22	49	88	48	18
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	6,301	115	435	1,748	2,318	1,137	548
Males	4,659	99	334	1,297	1,664	858	407
Females	1,642	16	101	451	654	279	141
Agriculture	820	*	63	160	220	340	34
Non-agriculture	5,481	112	372	1,588	2,098	797	514
14-19 years	723	14	54	228	234	142	51
20-24 years	773	20	54	248	257	134	60
25-44 years	2,326	51	174	789	1,068	489	255
45-64 years	1,758	28	132	436	673	324	165
65 years and over	221	*	21	47	86	48	17
Paid workers	5,065	91	342	1,441	1,971	760	460
Males	3,604	77	252	1,038	1,376	528	333
Females	1,461	14	90	403	595	232	127
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	322	10	22	113	109	27	41
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,202	151	455	1,489	1,735	859	513
Males	966	38	93	263	302	151	119
Females	4,236	113	362	1,226	1,433	708	394

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

CATALOGUE NO.
71-001
MONTHLY

THE LABOUR FORCE

September 1960

Notes on the Revision of the Monthly Report

In a joint press release on October 7, 1960, the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the Minister of Labour announced the release of a Report by the Committee on Unemployment Statistics and indicated that its recommendations would be put into effect. The Report recommended that the presentation of Labour Force Survey statistics be rearranged to divide the labour force into the employed and unemployed. The "unemployed" category was defined as consisting of:

1. persons without work and seeking work, and
2. persons not at work because of temporary layoff up to 30 days.

For the "employed", the definition included all persons with jobs not classified as "unemployed".

The Committee's recommendation has been given effect in the September 1960 issue of the monthly bulletin The Labour Force to which these notes are attached. The present category "employed" is equivalent to the former "with jobs" less persons on temporary layoff up to 30 days, while the present category "unemployed" is equivalent to the former "without jobs and seeking work" plus persons on temporary layoff up to 30 days. So that some comparison can be made with past data, summary labour force characteristics adjusted to the new measures back to November 1945 are provided in the supplement attached to this issue of The Labour Force.

At the same time, the content and form of presentation of the statistics in The Labour Force have been changed. As well as additions there have been deletions to this bulletin. The aim of the revisions was to make the publication more widely useful. However, it is realized that important use is made of the deleted matter by some analysts; for this reason any classifications deleted from the publication will be available on a regular basis to persons who request them. This and other unpublished material obtainable is listed on page 3 of the bulletin under "Labour Force Statistics".

Comments on the present form of the Report would be welcomed, as well as suggestions for the regular inclusion of any material not now provided.





DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER, 1960

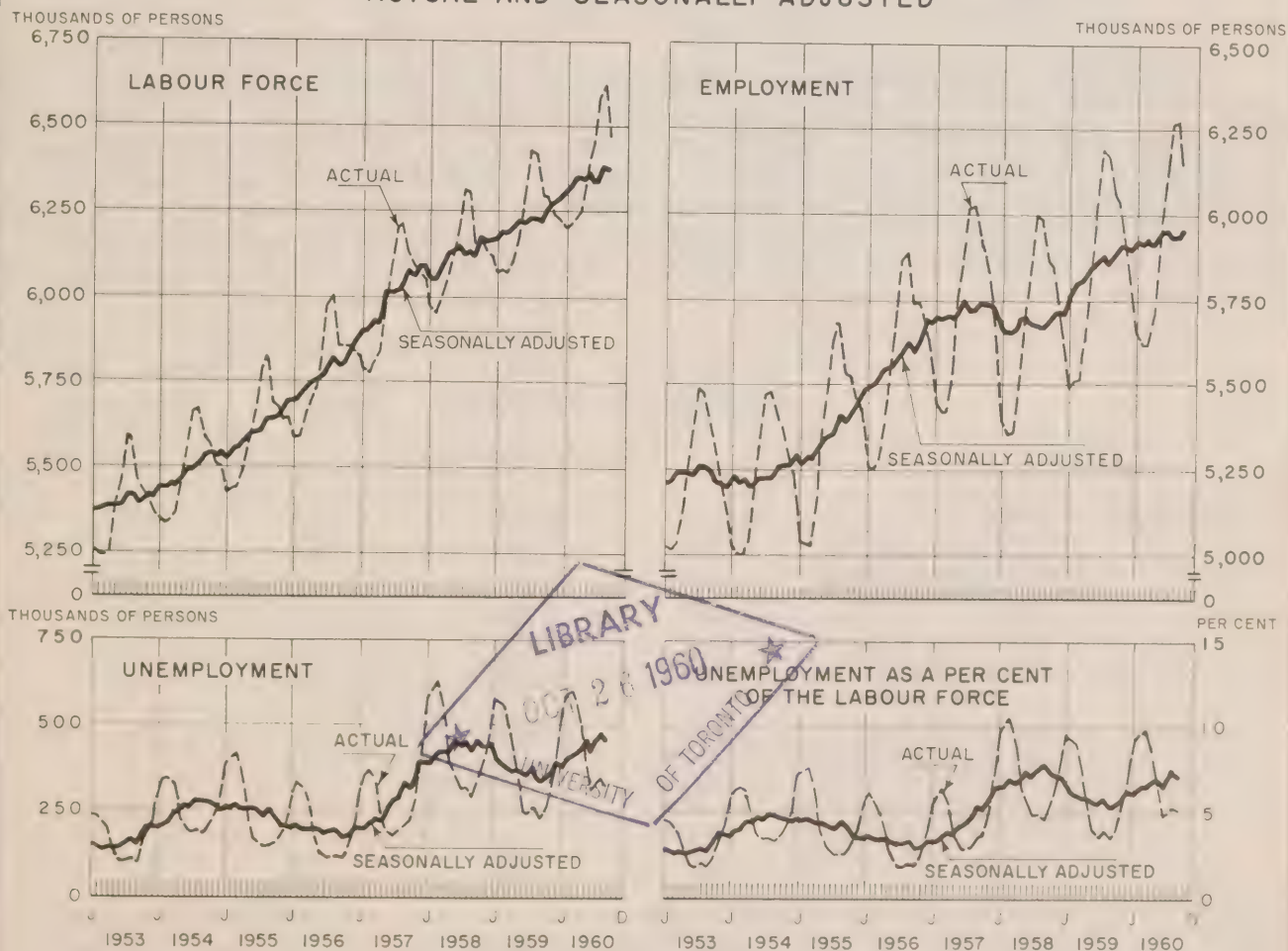
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,474,000 in the week ended September 17, 1960. Of this total, 6,147,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 327,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Reflecting the return to school of students from summer employment, the labour force decreased 149,000 from August. Employment in September was 124,000 under August and unemployment decreased by 25,000 over the month. The labour force showed an increase of 183,000 from September 1959, with employment up 81,000 and unemployment up 102,000.

A decrease of 63,000 in persons employed in agriculture accounted for half of the decrease

in employment from August to September. Non-agricultural employment increased 74,000 from September 1959, while agriculture showed little change. Employed men decreased 121,000 from August to September; the number of employed women remained about the same over the month. From September 1959, employed women increased 101,000 while employed men showed a decrease of 20,000.

The unemployed in September this year amounted to 5.1 per cent of the labour force, compared with 5.3 per cent in August and 3.6 per cent in September 1959.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes on the Canadian Labour Force
(1946 - 1959)

With the change in format of this report, brief notes will be included on Canadian labour force statistics. Regular surveys of the labour force were started within a few months after the termination of war in 1945, and the intervening years have brought substantial changes in the population of working age. It is planned to include in subsequent notes comment upon long run and seasonal changes in the labour force, the composition of different labour force groups, and the characteristics of the people in these groups. There will also be short reviews of labour force statistics at quarterly intervals. Some of the major changes in the labour force between 1946 and 1959 are noted in the following paragraphs.

The total labour force, comprising the employed and the unemployed, has increased at an average annual rate of 2.0 per cent, almost keeping pace with the 2.1 per cent rate of growth in the population of working age. The annual rate of increase for women was 2.8 per cent compared with 1.7 per cent for men.

	<u>1946</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Annual Rate</u> <u>of Change</u>
- (in thousands) -				
Labour Force - Total	4,829	6,228	+ 1,399	+ 2.0
Men	3,746	4,679	+ 933	+ 1.7
Women	1,082	1,549	+ 467	+ 2.8

Employment increased between 1946 and 1959 at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent. A 3.0 per cent rate of increase for non-agricultural industry was in marked contrast to a rate of decrease of 4.1 per cent for agriculture. In non-agricultural industry there was a rapid increase in numbers of married women who found employment, more particularly in the service and trade industries. Between 1946 and 1959 the number of married women more than tripled. The actual increase in the married group amounted to 437,000 as compared to 116,000 for all other women in non-agricultural employment.

	<u>1946</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>1959</u> <u>Average</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Change</u>	<u>Annual Rate</u> <u>of Change</u>
- (in thousands) -				
The Employed - Total	4,666	5,856	+ 1,190	+ 1.7
- Agriculture	1,186	692	- 494	- 4.1
- Non-agriculture	3,480	5,163	+ 1,683	+ 3.0
Men	2,579	3,709	+ 1,130	+ 2.8
Married women	204	641	+ 437	+ 8.8
Other women	697	813	+ 116	+ 1.2
Paid workers	2,990	4,615	+ 1,625	+ 3.3
Employers and self-employed	450	496	+ 46	+ 0.8
Unpaid family workers	41	52	+ 11	+ 1.8

(continued on page 8)

Note: The 1946 averages do not include Newfoundland which comprised 115,000 of the labour force, 93,000 of the employed, and 22,000 of the unemployed in 1959.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 20	Aug. 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,843	11,825	11,609	11,592	11,406	11,391
Labour force	6,474	6,623	6,291	6,425	6,159	6,306
Employed	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167	5,874	5,988
Agriculture	757	820	750	824	774	868
Non-agriculture	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343	5,100	5,120
Unemployed	327	352	225	258	285	318
Not in labour force	5,369	5,202	5,318	5,167	5,247	5,085
Participation rate (2)	54.7	56.0	54.2	55.4	54.0	55.4
Unemployment rate (3)	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,903	5,894	5,790	5,781	5,695	5,687
Labour force	4,780	4,928	4,718	4,843	4,638	4,782
Employed	4,512	4,633	4,532	4,630	4,399	4,515
Agriculture	686	731	689	746	698	778
Non-agriculture	3,826	3,902	3,843	3,884	3,701	3,737
Unemployed	268	295	186	213	239	267
Not in labour force	1,123	966	1,072	938	1,057	905
Participation rate (2)	81.0	83.6	81.5	83.8	81.4	84.1
Unemployment rate (3)	5.6	6.0	3.9	4.4	5.2	5.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,940	5,931	5,819	5,811	5,711	5,704
Labour force	1,694	1,695	1,573	1,582	1,521	1,524
Employed	1,635	1,638	1,534	1,537	1,475	1,473
Agriculture	71	89	61	78	76	90
Non-agriculture	1,564	1,549	1,473	1,459	1,399	1,383
Unemployed	59	57	39	45	46	51
Not in labour force	4,246	4,236	4,246	4,229	4,190	4,180
Participation rate (2)	28.5	28.6	27.0	27.2	26.6	26.7
Unemployment rate (3)	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1959		1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 17, 1960	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,843	1,678	3,472	963	3,548	903	1,279
Labour force	6,474	618	3,371	867	756	633	229
Employed	6,147	551	3,231	788	742	613	222
Unemployed	327	67	140	79	14	20	*
Not in labour force	5,369	1,060	101	96	2,792	270	1,050
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Sept.17	54.7	36.8	97.1	90.0	21.3	70.1	17.9
Aug. 20	56.0	47.8	97.2	92.0	20.4	69.6	17.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Sept.17	5.1	10.8	4.2	9.1	1.9	3.2	*
Aug. 20	5.3	9.9	4.5	9.3	1.8	3.2	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 20	Aug. 23
Total employed	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167	5,874	5,988
Agriculture	757	820	750	824	774	868
Non-agriculture	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343	5,100	5,120
Employed, non-agriculture	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343	5,100	5,120
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,058	5,160	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,739	4,557	4,698	4,486	4,447	4,269
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	319	603	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	66	63	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	253	540	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	332	291	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 20	Aug. 23
Total employed	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167	5,874	5,988
Agriculture	757	820	750	824	774	868
Other primary industries	216	225	211	211	204	198
Manufacturing	1,487	1,534	1,537	1,551	1,510	1,484
Construction	474	477	512	526	480	509
Transportation and other utilities	524	534	536	538	519	525
Trade	988	1,013	943	984	905	946
Finance, insurance and real estate	225	229	209	218	215	214
Service	1,476	1,439	1,368	1,315	1,267	1,244

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 17, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,147	4,961	623	358	205
Agriculture	757	139	382	84	152
Non-agriculture	5,390	4,822	241	274	53
Men	4,512	3,499	571	330	112
Agriculture	686	124	377	82	103
Non-agriculture	3,826	3,375	194	248	*
Women	1,635	1,462	52	28	93
Agriculture	71	15	*	*	49
Non-agriculture	1,564	1,447	47	26	44

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available.
- * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1960		1959		1958	
	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 20	Aug. 23
Total unemployed	327	352	225	258	285	318
Without work and seeking work (1)	305	322	213	239	271	281
Seeking full-time work	291	305	204	226	262	267
Seeking part-time work	14	17	*	13	*	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	22	30	12	19	14	37
Without work and seeking work (1)	305	322	213	239	271	281
Seeking under 1 month	98	93	83	85	81	81
Seeking 1-3 months	117	128	71	81	94	104
Seeking 4-6 months	44	48	28	32	43	40
Seeking more than 6 months	46	53	31	41	53	56

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 17, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,843	1,191	3,357	4,167	2,025	1,103
Men		5,903	595	1,658	2,058	1,031	561
Women		5,940	596	1,699	2,109	994	542
Labour force		6,474	589	1,815	2,371	1,127	572
Men		4,780	449	1,351	1,709	843	428
Women		1,694	140	464	662	284	144
Employed		6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
Men		4,512	415	1,255	1,621	826	395
Women		1,635	136	444	641	278	136
Agriculture		757	71	152	195	309	30
Non-agriculture		5,390	480	1,547	2,067	795	501
Paid workers		4,961	441	1,415	1,913	745	447
Men		3,499	320	1,012	1,331	513	323
Women		1,462	121	403	582	232	124
Unemployed		327	38	116	109	23	41
Men		268	34	96	88	17	33
Women		59	*	20	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,369	602	1,542	1,796	898	531
Men		1,123	146	307	349	188	133
Women		4,246	456	1,235	1,447	710	398
Employed	1960, Sept.17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	1959, Sept.19	6,066	529	1,688	2,219	1,090	540
	Aug. 22	6,167	534	1,706	2,275	1,106	546
	1958, Sept.20	5,874	506	1,626	2,176	1,046	520
	Aug. 23	5,988	505	1,671	2,202	1,080	530
	1960, Sept.17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	1959, Sept.19	225	39	75	73	14	24
	Aug. 22	258	42	89	81	18	28
Unemployed	1958, Sept.20	285	43	102	89	18	33
	Aug. 23	318	52	112	101	19	34

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Notes on the Canadian Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Since 1946, paid workers in non-agricultural industry have become a considerably larger proportion of the employed. They have increased at an annual rate of 3.3 per cent, and they accounted for four-fifths of total employment in 1959 as compared with two-thirds in 1946. Other non-agricultural employment, including employers, persons working for themselves, and unpaid family workers increased by less than 60,000 to a total approximating 550,000, representing approximately 11 per cent of all non-agricultural employment.

With a net increase in employment of less than 1,200,000 between 1946 and 1959, and a corresponding rise of about 1,400,000 in the labour force, the level of unemployment mounted by a little more than 200,000. In 1959, the unemployed averaged 6.0 per cent of the labour force as compared with 3.4 per cent in 1946. The 1959 average for men was 7.0 per cent and for women 3.0 per cent.

	1946 Average	1959 Average	Unemployment as a percentage of the Labour Force	
			1946	1959
- (in thousands) -				
The Unemployed - Total	163	373	3.4	6.0
Men	137	326	3.7	7.0
Women	26	47	2.4	3.0

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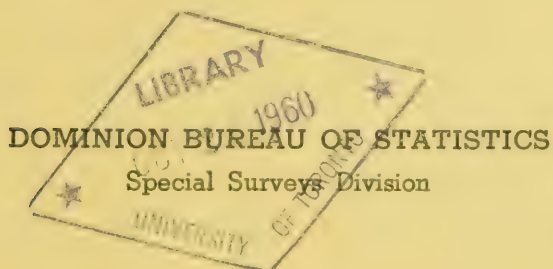
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SUPPLEMENT



THE LABOUR FORCE
SEPTEMBER 1960
(SUPPLEMENT)

Published by Authority of
The Honourable George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce



9603-505-90

THE LABOUR FORCE
SEPTEMBER 1960 (SUPPLEMENT)

This supplement presents statistics of summary labour force characteristics revised to conform with the definitions of "employed" and "unemployed" categories as recommended in the Report of the Committee on Unemployment Statistics and as brought into use beginning with the September 1960 Labour Force Survey.

Table 1 - Canada Summary

Table 2 - Regions

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada summary	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days	
Both Sexes									
1945 - Nov. 17	8,356	4,515	4,321	1,056	3,265	194	173	21	3,841
1946 - Feb. 23	8,580	4,551	4,311	1,082	3,229	240	213	27	4,029
June 1	8,768	4,862	4,720	1,271	3,449	142	124	18	3,906
Aug. 31	8,859	5,025	4,896	1,318	3,578	129	118	11	3,834
Nov. 9	8,907	4,876	4,737	1,074	3,663	139	115	24	4,031
1947 - Mar. 1	8,959	4,729	4,570	933	3,637	159	140	19	4,230
May 31	8,993	4,954	4,855	1,172	3,683	99	92	*	4,039
Aug. 16	9,021	5,117	5,033	1,306	3,727	84	73	11	3,904
Nov. 8	9,054	4,968	4,870	1,075	3,795	98	87	11	4,086
1948 - Feb. 21	9,094	4,847	4,674	968	3,706	173	156	17	4,247
June 5	9,123	5,035	4,938	1,186	3,752	97	81	16	4,088
Sept. 4	9,159	5,109	5,036	1,247	3,789	73	67	*	4,050
Nov. 20	9,189	4,961	4,850	983	3,867	111	105	*	4,228
1949 - Mar. 5	9,227	4,870	4,659	947	3,712	211	197	14	4,357
June 4	9,254	5,092	4,983	1,114	3,869	109	101	*	4,162
Aug. 20	9,281	5,213	5,110	1,221	3,889	103	97	*	4,068
Oct. 29	9,536	5,156	5,000	1,033	3,967	156	146	10	4,380
1950 - Mar. 4	9,581	5,048	4,703	923	3,780	345	306	39	4,533
June 3(1)	9,066	4,892	4,742	965	3,777	150	137	13	4,174
Aug. 19	9,625	5,266	5,153	1,133	4,020	113	101	12	4,359
Nov. 4	9,645	5,138	5,006	951	4,055	132	114	18	4,507
1951 - Mar. 3	9,677	5,101	4,902	830	4,072	199	169	30	4,576
June 2	9,696	5,236	5,142	991	4,151	94	81	13	4,460
Aug. 18	9,751	5,338	5,246	1,063	4,183	92	75	17	4,413
Nov. 3	9,802	5,217	5,097	872	4,225	120	99	21	4,585
1952 - Mar. 1	9,870	5,177	4,918	822	4,096	259	209	50	4,693
May 31	9,933	5,344	5,220	927	4,293	124	105	19	4,589
Aug. 16	9,984	5,448	5,344	1,012	4,332	104	86	18	4,536
Nov. 22	10,035	5,325	5,192	802	4,390	133	114	19	4,710
Dec. 13	10,045	5,311	5,154	784	4,370	157	132	25	4,734
1953 - Jan. 24	10,062	5,260	5,023	778	4,245	237	188	49	4,802
Feb. 21	10,074	5,247	5,014	770	4,244	233	180	53	4,827
Mar. 21	10,088	5,246	5,033	802	4,231	213	173	40	4,842
Apr. 18	10,106	5,297	5,103	837	4,266	194	167	27	4,809
May 16	10,127	5,386	5,259	898	4,361	127	115	12	4,741
June 20	10,154	5,461	5,359	911	4,448	102	92	10	4,693
July 18	10,175	5,594	5,491	1,007	4,484	103	90	13	4,581
Aug. 22	10,200	5,589	5,478	977	4,501	111	94	17	4,611
Sept. 19	10,216	5,472	5,374	908	4,466	98	86	12	4,744

(1) Excluding Manitoba which was not covered in June 1950 due to flood conditions.

* Less than 10,000.

Notes: (a) Newfoundland included in estimates only from October 1949.

(b) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Table 1 Canada summary	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days	
Both Sexes - con.									
1953 - Oct. 24	10,240	5,437	5,310	836	4,474	127	113	14	4,803
Nov. 21	10,258	5,408	5,226	796	4,430	182	154	28	4,850
Dec. 12	10,269	5,369	5,150	773	4,377	219	193	26	4,900
1954 - Jan. 23	10,289	5,341	5,031	765	4,266	310	285	25	4,948
Feb. 20	10,302	5,332	4,990	769	4,221	342	318	24	4,970
Mar. 20	10,316	5,343	4,997	794	4,203	346	324	22	4,973
Apr. 17	10,334	5,369	5,040	831	4,209	329	309	20	4,965
May 22	10,362	5,476	5,245	893	4,352	231	221	10	4,886
June 19	10,384	5,557	5,361	906	4,455	196	189	*	4,827
July 24	10,409	5,662	5,477	1,022	4,455	185	175	10	4,747
Aug. 21	10,428	5,675	5,484	1,025	4,459	191	178	13	4,753
Sept. 18	10,443	5,586	5,405	938	4,467	181	170	11	4,857
Oct. 23	10,463	5,562	5,370	941	4,429	192	182	10	4,901
Nov. 20	10,478	5,514	5,284	846	4,438	230	219	11	4,964
Dec. 11	10,488	5,504	5,235	807	4,428	269	252	17	4,984
1955 - Jan. 22	10,506	5,423	5,033	758	4,275	390	366	24	5,083
Feb. 19	10,518	5,440	5,035	732	4,303	405	382	23	5,078
Mar. 19	10,531	5,447	5,026	761	4,265	421	403	18	5,084
Apr. 23	10,552	5,496	5,153	807	4,346	343	329	14	5,056
May 21	10,571	5,585	5,360	873	4,487	225	214	11	4,986
June 18	10,589	5,666	5,497	880	4,617	169	159	10	4,923
July 23	10,611	5,789	5,633	988	4,645	156	150	*	4,822
Aug. 20	10,627	5,826	5,685	960	4,725	141	132	*	4,801
Sept. 17	10,640	5,685	5,536	844	4,692	149	138	11	4,955
Oct. 22	10,659	5,675	5,522	775	4,747	153	143	10	4,984
Nov. 19	10,674	5,639	5,464	729	4,735	175	163	12	5,035
Dec. 10	10,683	5,647	5,429	715	4,714	218	200	18	5,036
1956 - Jan. 21	10,702	5,580	5,265	691	4,574	315	288	27	5,122
Feb. 18	10,714	5,589	5,249	681	4,568	340	309	31	5,125
Mar. 24	10,731	5,605	5,284	683	4,601	321	296	25	5,126
Apr. 21	10,749	5,654	5,381	766	4,615	273	258	15	5,095
May 19	10,771	5,738	5,563	819	4,744	175	166	*	5,033
June 23	10,797	5,843	5,716	808	4,908	127	117	10	4,954
July 21	10,818	5,974	5,862	901	4,961	112	103	*	4,844
Aug. 18	10,837	6,008	5,892	949	4,943	116	103	13	4,829
Sept. 22	10,855	5,856	5,740	843	4,897	116	98	18	4,999
Oct. 20	10,874	5,856	5,746	793	4,953	110	99	11	5,018
Nov. 17	10,896	5,852	5,703	695	5,008	149	136	13	5,044
Dec. 15	10,916	5,828	5,617	681	4,936	211	188	23	5,088
1957 - Jan. 19	10,941	5,782	5,454	673	4,781	328	305	23	5,159
Feb. 16	10,961	5,771	5,419	654	4,765	352	326	26	5,190
Mar. 16	10,987	5,805	5,427	671	4,756	378	345	33	5,182
Apr. 20	11,028	5,837	5,503	706	4,797	334	308	26	5,191
May 18	11,066	5,970	5,761	772	4,989	209	196	13	5,096
June 22	11,113	6,089	5,912	773	5,139	177	164	13	5,024

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada summary		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work		On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days
Both Sexes - con.										
1957 - July 20	11,144	6,206	6,025	878	5,147	181	166	15	4,938	
Aug. 24	11,175	6,223	6,029	899	5,130	194	176	18	4,952	
Sept. 21	11,193	6,136	5,922	810	5,112	214	197	17	5,057	
Oct. 19	11,211	6,091	5,868	743	5,125	223	211	12	5,120	
Nov. 16	11,228	6,075	5,757	692	5,065	318	296	22	5,153	
Dec. 14	11,243	6,050	5,628	660	4,968	422	392	30	5,193	
1958 - Jan. 18	11,259	5,977	5,398	634	4,764	579	527	52	5,282	
Feb. 15	11,270	5,958	5,357	608	4,749	601	563	38	5,312	
Mar. 22	11,289	5,998	5,361	624	4,737	637	597	40	5,291	
Apr. 19	11,308	6,059	5,505	691	4,814	554	522	32	5,249	
May 24	11,333	6,120	5,731	739	4,992	389	370	19	5,213	
June 21	11,353	6,203	5,863	740	5,123	340	324	16	5,150	
July 19	11,369	6,314	6,003	851	5,152	311	291	20	5,055	
Aug. 23	11,391	6,306	5,988	868	5,120	318	281	37	5,085	
Sept. 20	11,406	6,159	5,874	774	5,100	285	271	14	5,247	
Oct. 18	11,420	6,177	5,848	729	5,119	329	313	16	5,243	
Nov. 15	11,435	6,134	5,755	652	5,103	379	361	18	5,301	
Dec. 13	11,449	6,120	5,653	633	5,020	467	440	27	5,329	
1959 - Jan. 17	11,465	6,076	5,498	604	4,894	578	538	40	5,389	
Feb. 21	11,482	6,084	5,513	608	4,905	571	537	34	5,398	
Mar. 21	11,495	6,077	5,523	618	4,905	554	525	29	5,418	
Apr. 18	11,512	6,109	5,642	661	4,981	467	445	22	5,403	
May 16	11,531	6,186	5,831	724	5,107	355	334	21	5,345	
June 20	11,554	6,287	6,038	731	5,307	249	234	15	5,267	
July 18	11,572	6,434	6,194	835	5,359	240	228	12	5,138	
Aug. 22	11,592	6,425	6,167	824	5,343	258	239	19	5,167	
Sept. 19	11,609	6,291	6,066	750	5,316	225	213	12	5,318	
Oct. 17	11,628	6,290	6,039	697	5,342	251	237	14	5,338	
Nov. 14	11,645	6,247	5,930	637	5,293	317	296	21	5,398	
Dec. 12	11,660	6,231	5,825	618	5,207	406	370	36	5,429	
1960 - Jan. 16	11,678	6,203	5,656	593	5,063	547	504	43	5,475	
Feb. 20	11,699	6,218	5,619	568	5,051	599	555	44	5,481	
Mar. 19	11,712	6,234	5,625	588	5,037	609	566	43	5,478	
Apr. 23	11,735	6,259	5,707	641	5,066	552	517	35	5,476	
May 21	11,759	6,391	5,972	675	5,297	419	399	20	5,368	
June 18	11,780	6,454	6,139	682	5,457	315	300	15	5,326	
July 23	11,806	6,592	6,262	819	5,443	330	311	19	5,214	
Aug. 20	11,825	6,623	6,271	820	5,451	352	322	30	5,202	
Sept. 17	11,843	6,474	6,147	757	5,390	327	305	22	5,369	

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 1 Canada summary	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days	
Men									
1945 - Nov. 17	4,040	3,421	3,263	930	2,333	158	141	17	619
1946 - Feb. 23	4,237	3,533	3,330	984	2,346	203	180	23	704
June 1	4,398	3,756	3,633	1,071	2,562	123	107	16	642
Aug. 31	4,466	3,879	3,774	1,102	2,672	105	96	*	587
Nov. 9	4,497	3,817	3,700	963	2,737	117	97	20	680
1947 - Mar. 1	4,523	3,747	3,610	871	2,739	137	121	16	776
May 31	4,542	3,869	3,787	1,001	2,786	82	76	*	673
Aug. 16	4,556	3,968	3,899	1,080	2,819	69	60	*	588
Nov. 8	4,572	3,890	3,810	956	2,854	80	71	*	682
1948 - Feb. 21	4,590	3,842	3,690	903	2,787	152	137	15	748
June 5	4,604	3,943	3,868	1,026	2,842	75	63	12	661
Sept. 4	4,619	3,984	3,926	1,062	2,864	58	53	*	635
Nov. 20	4,631	3,921	3,828	906	2,922	93	89	*	710
1949 - Mar. 5	4,646	3,879	3,691	905	2,786	188	176	12	767
June 4	4,656	3,978	3,885	982	2,903	93	86	*	678
Aug. 20	4,666	4,056	3,972	1,056	2,916	84	79	*	610
Oct. 29	4,794	4,055	3,920	960	2,960	135	127	*	739
1950 - Mar. 4	4,813	3,977	3,668	883	2,785	309	276	33	836
June 3(1)	4,550	3,830	3,703	889	2,814	127	117	10	720
Aug. 19	4,822	4,135	4,046	1,022	3,024	89	79	10	687
Nov. 4	4,827	4,025	3,916	883	3,033	109	94	15	802
1951 - Mar. 3	4,833	3,985	3,812	790	3,022	173	146	27	848
June 2	4,833	4,057	3,984	892	3,092	73	64	*	776
Aug. 18	4,868	4,180	4,111	965	3,146	69	56	13	688
Nov. 3	4,895	4,083	3,988	822	3,166	95	79	16	812
1952 - Mar. 1	4,927	4,044	3,823	783	3,040	221	178	43	883
May 31	4,959	4,147	4,044	841	3,203	103	88	15	812
Aug. 16	4,985	4,250	4,168	918	3,250	82	67	15	735
Nov. 22	5,011	4,133	4,023	763	3,260	110	95	15	878
Dec. 13	5,016	4,121	3,985	751	3,234	136	115	21	895
1953 - Jan. 24	5,024	4,113	3,903	755	3,148	210	168	42	911
Feb. 21	5,029	4,108	3,900	750	3,150	208	159	49	921
Mar. 21	5,036	4,105	3,909	779	3,130	196	159	37	931
Apr. 18	5,045	4,138	3,962	808	3,154	176	152	24	907
May 16	5,056	4,200	4,087	848	3,239	113	103	10	856
June 20	5,070	4,253	4,167	851	3,316	86	78	*	817
July 18	5,081	4,353	4,271	928	3,343	82	74	*	728
Aug. 22	5,094	4,365	4,272	900	3,372	93	78	15	729
Sept. 19	5,102	4,258	4,174	849	3,325	84	72	12	844

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada summary		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work		On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days
Men - con.										
1953 - Oct. 24	5,114	4,232	4,123	798	3,325	109	97	12	882	
Nov. 21	5,123	4,195	4,033	769	3,264	162	139	23	928	
Dec. 12	5,128	4,156	3,960	751	3,209	196	176	20	972	
1954 - Jan. 23	5,137	4,135	3,853	741	3,112	282	260	22	1,002	
Feb. 20	5,143	4,127	3,822	750	3,072	305	283	22	1,016	
Mar. 20	5,150	4,130	3,820	771	3,049	310	290	20	1,020	
Apr. 17	5,159	4,162	3,869	804	3,065	293	275	18	997	
May 22	5,173	4,270	4,066	858	3,208	204	196	*	903	
June 19	5,184	4,329	4,160	864	3,296	169	163	*	855	
July 24	5,197	4,418	4,265	962	3,303	153	145	*	779	
Aug. 21	5,207	4,426	4,266	961	3,305	160	150	10	781	
Sept. 18	5,214	4,318	4,165	883	3,282	153	144	*	896	
Oct. 23	5,224	4,312	4,153	891	3,262	159	151	*	912	
Nov. 20	5,231	4,271	4,075	813	3,262	196	187	*	960	
Dec. 11	5,236	4,253	4,016	774	3,242	237	222	15	983	
1955 - Jan. 22	5,244	4,209	3,865	730	3,135	344	324	20	1,035	
Feb. 19	5,250	4,227	3,867	711	3,156	360	340	20	1,023	
Mar. 19	5,256	4,234	3,854	740	3,114	380	364	16	1,022	
Apr. 23	5,267	4,263	3,953	780	3,173	310	297	13	1,004	
May 21	5,277	4,331	4,135	837	3,298	196	187	*	946	
June 18	5,286	4,379	4,241	831	3,410	138	131	*	907	
July 23	5,298	4,497	4,371	935	3,436	126	121	*	801	
Aug. 20	5,306	4,522	4,409	896	3,513	113	106	*	784	
Sept. 17	5,313	4,384	4,264	802	3,462	120	110	10	929	
Oct. 22	5,322	4,385	4,260	746	3,514	125	117	*	937	
Nov. 19	5,330	4,334	4,185	700	3,485	149	138	11	996	
Dec. 10	5,335	4,328	4,136	689	3,447	192	176	16	1,007	
1956 - Jan. 21	5,345	4,295	4,015	670	3,345	280	256	24	1,050	
Feb. 18	5,351	4,302	3,999	662	3,337	303	275	28	1,049	
Mar. 24	5,359	4,302	4,011	665	3,346	291	268	23	1,057	
Apr. 21	5,368	4,338	4,091	738	3,353	247	233	14	1,030	
May 19	5,380	4,415	4,264	777	3,487	151	144	*	965	
June 23	5,393	4,489	4,388	758	3,630	101	95	*	904	
July 21	5,404	4,612	4,525	840	3,685	87	81	*	792	
Aug. 18	5,413	4,633	4,542	871	3,671	91	81	10	780	
Sept. 22	5,422	4,493	4,395	786	3,609	98	81	17	929	
Oct. 20	5,432	4,478	4,387	747	3,640	91	81	10	954	
Nov. 17	5,443	4,453	4,326	665	3,661	127	116	11	990	
Dec. 15	5,453	4,425	4,236	656	3,580	189	170	19	1,028	
1957 - Jan. 19	5,466	4,403	4,110	647	3,463	293	273	20	1,063	
Feb. 16	5,477	4,413	4,093	637	3,456	320	296	24	1,064	
Mar. 16	5,490	4,430	4,087	654	3,433	343	314	29	1,060	
Apr. 20	5,512	4,456	4,153	681	3,472	303	280	23	1,056	
May 18	5,533	4,550	4,366	733	3,633	184	174	10	983	
June 22	5,558	4,634	4,436	721	3,765	148	138	10	924	

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Table 1 Canada Summary	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days	
Men - con.									
1957 - July 20	5,574	4,768	4,618	814	3,804	150	139	11	806
Aug. 24	5,589	4,775	4,612	841	3,771	163	147	16	814
Sept. 21	5,597	4,644	4,464	751	3,713	180	166	14	953
Oct. 19	5,605	4,620	4,430	706	3,724	190	180	10	985
Nov. 16	5,611	4,584	4,308	653	3,655	276	258	18	1,027
Dec. 14	5,617	4,558	4,177	629	3,548	381	354	27	1,059
1958 - Jan. 18	5,624	4,542	4,028	608	3,420	514	471	43	1,082
Feb. 15	5,629	4,532	3,989	585	3,404	543	511	32	1,097
Mar. 22	5,638	4,554	3,981	599	3,382	573	538	35	1,084
Apr. 19	5,647	4,580	4,081	653	3,428	499	471	28	1,067
May 24	5,660	4,640	4,301	683	3,618	339	324	15	1,020
June 21	5,669	4,692	4,404	675	3,729	288	275	13	977
July 19	5,677	4,792	4,537	764	3,773	255	239	16	885
Aug. 23	5,687	4,782	4,515	778	3,737	267	234	33	905
Sept. 20	5,695	4,638	4,399	698	3,701	239	227	12	1,057
Oct. 18	5,701	4,638	4,361	666	3,695	277	263	14	1,063
Nov. 15	5,707	4,613	4,285	614	3,671	328	313	15	1,094
Dec. 13	5,713	4,604	4,188	599	3,589	416	394	22	1,109
1959 - Jan. 17	5,720	4,582	4,063	572	3,491	519	484	35	1,138
Feb. 21	5,728	4,573	4,061	576	3,485	512	485	27	1,155
Mar. 21	5,734	4,576	4,074	593	3,481	502	476	26	1,158
Apr. 18	5,743	4,595	4,173	625	3,548	422	402	20	1,148
May 16	5,752	4,659	4,344	677	3,667	315	298	17	1,093
June 20	5,764	4,728	4,518	670	3,848	210	198	12	1,036
July 18	5,772	4,863	4,668	756	3,912	195	186	*	909
Aug. 22	5,781	4,843	4,630	746	3,884	213	198	15	938
Sept. 19	5,790	4,718	4,532	689	3,843	186	176	10	1,072
Oct. 17	5,799	4,697	4,493	643	3,850	204	193	11	1,102
Nov. 14	5,806	4,661	4,388	596	3,792	273	255	18	1,145
Dec. 12	5,812	4,649	4,293	588	3,705	356	326	30	1,163
1960 - Jan. 16	5,821	4,628	4,148	562	3,586	480	444	36	1,193
Feb. 20	5,831	4,632	4,098	546	3,552	534	496	38	1,199
Mar. 19	5,837	4,630	4,082	561	3,521	548	511	37	1,207
Apr. 23	5,848	4,682	4,189	607	3,582	493	464	29	1,166
May 21	5,861	4,752	4,385	629	3,756	367	350	17	1,109
June 18	5,871	4,801	4,540	623	3,917	261	248	13	1,070
July 23	5,884	4,932	4,655	744	3,911	277	260	17	952
Aug. 20	5,894	4,928	4,633	731	3,902	295	269	26	966
Sept. 17	5,903	4,780	4,512	686	3,826	268	250	18	1,123

See footnotes on page 4.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada summary	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tem- porary layoff up to 30 days	
Women									
1945 - Nov. 17	4,316	1,094	1,058	126	932	36	32	*	3,222
1946 - Feb. 23	4,343	1,018	981	98	883	37	33	*	3,325
June 1	4,370	1,106	1,087	200	887	19	17	*	3,264
Aug. 31	4,393	1,146	1,122	216	906	24	22	*	3,247
Nov. 9	4,410	1,059	1,037	111	926	22	18	*	3,351
1947 - Mar. 1	4,436	982	960	62	898	22	19	*	3,454
May 31	4,451	1,085	1,068	171	897	17	16	*	3,366
Aug. 16	4,465	1,149	1,134	226	908	15	13	*	3,316
Nov. 8	4,482	1,078	1,060	119	941	18	16	*	3,404
1948 - Feb. 21	4,504	1,005	984	65	919	21	19	*	3,499
June 5	4,519	1,092	1,070	160	910	22	18	*	3,427
Sept. 4	4,540	1,125	1,110	185	925	15	14	*	3,415
Nov. 20	4,558	1,040	1,022	77	945	18	16	*	3,518
1949 - Mar. 5	4,581	991	968	42	926	23	21	*	3,590
June 4	4,598	1,114	1,098	132	966	16	15	*	3,484
Aug. 20	4,615	1,157	1,138	165	973	19	18	*	3,458
Oct. 29	4,742	1,101	1,080	73	1,007	21	19	*	3,641
1950 - Mar. 4	4,768	1,071	1,035	40	995	36	30	*	3,697
June 3 (1)	4,516	1,062	1,039	76	963	23	20	*	3,454
Aug. 19	4,803	1,131	1,107	111	996	24	22	*	3,672
Nov. 4	4,818	1,113	1,090	68	1,022	23	20	*	3,705
1951 - Mar. 3	4,844	1,116	1,090	40	1,050	26	23	*	3,728
June 2	4,863	1,179	1,158	99	1,059	21	17	*	3,684
Aug. 18	4,883	1,158	1,135	98	1,037	23	19	*	3,725
Nov. 3	4,907	1,134	1,109	50	1,059	25	20	*	3,773
1952 - Mar. 1	4,943	1,133	1,095	39	1,056	38	31	*	3,810
May 31	4,974	1,197	1,176	86	1,090	21	17	*	3,777
Aug. 16	4,999	1,198	1,176	94	1,082	22	19	*	3,801
Nov. 22	5,024	1,192	1,169	39	1,130	23	19	*	3,832
Dec. 13	5,029	1,190	1,169	33	1,136	21	17	*	3,839
1953 - Jan. 24	5,038	1,147	1,120	23	1,097	27	20	*	3,891
Feb. 21	5,045	1,139	1,114	20	1,094	25	21	*	3,906
Mar. 21	5,052	1,141	1,124	23	1,101	17	14	*	3,911
Apr. 18	5,061	1,159	1,141	29	1,112	18	15	*	3,902
May 16	5,071	1,186	1,172	50	1,122	14	12	*	3,885
June 20	5,084	1,208	1,192	60	1,132	16	14	*	3,876
July 18	5,094	1,241	1,220	79	1,141	21	16	*	3,853
Aug. 22	5,106	1,224	1,206	77	1,129	18	16	*	3,882
Sept. 19	5,114	1,214	1,200	59	1,141	14	14	*	3,900

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 1
Canada summary

Popula-
tion 14
years
of age
and
over

Labour force

Not in
the
labour
force

Women - con.

		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days	
1953 - Oct. 24	5,126	1,205	1,187	38	1,149	18	16	*	3,921
Nov. 21	5,135	1,213	1,193	27	1,166	20	15	*	3,922
Dec. 12	5,141	1,213	1,190	22	1,168	23	17	*	3,928
1954 - Jan. 23	5,152	1,206	1,178	24	1,154	28	25	*	3,946
Feb. 20	5,159	1,205	1,168	19	1,149	37	35	*	3,954
Mar. 20	5,166	1,213	1,177	23	1,154	36	34	*	3,953
Apr. 17	5,175	1,207	1,171	27	1,144	36	34	*	3,968
May 22	5,189	1,206	1,179	35	1,144	27	25	*	3,983
June 19	5,200	1,228	1,201	42	1,159	27	26	*	3,972
July 24	5,212	1,244	1,212	60	1,152	32	30	*	3,968
Aug. 21	5,221	1,249	1,218	64	1,154	31	28	*	3,972
Sept. 18	5,229	1,268	1,240	55	1,185	28	26	*	3,961
Oct. 23	5,239	1,250	1,217	50	1,167	33	31	*	3,989
Nov. 20	5,247	1,243	1,209	33	1,176	34	32	*	4,004
Dec. 11	5,252	1,251	1,219	33	1,186	32	30	*	4,001
1955 - Jan. 22	5,262	1,214	1,168	28	1,140	46	42	*	4,048
Feb. 19	5,268	1,213	1,168	21	1,147	45	42	*	4,055
Mar. 19	5,275	1,213	1,172	21	1,151	41	39	*	4,062
Apr. 23	5,285	1,233	1,200	27	1,173	33	32	*	4,052
May 21	5,294	1,254	1,225	36	1,189	29	27	*	4,040
June 18	5,303	1,287	1,256	49	1,207	31	28	*	4,016
July 23	5,313	1,292	1,262	53	1,209	30	29	*	4,021
Aug. 20	5,321	1,304	1,276	64	1,212	28	26	*	4,017
Sept. 17	5,327	1,301	1,272	42	1,230	29	28	*	4,026
Oct. 22	5,337	1,290	1,262	29	1,233	28	26	*	4,047
Nov. 19	5,344	1,305	1,279	29	1,250	26	25	*	4,039
Dec. 10	5,348	1,319	1,293	26	1,267	26	24	*	4,029
1956 - Jan. 21	5,357	1,285	1,250	21	1,229	35	32	*	4,072
Feb. 18	5,363	1,287	1,250	19	1,231	37	34	*	4,076
Mar. 24	5,372	1,303	1,273	18	1,255	30	28	*	4,069
Apr. 21	5,381	1,316	1,290	28	1,262	26	25	*	4,065
May 19	5,391	1,323	1,299	42	1,257	24	22	*	4,068
June 23	5,404	1,354	1,328	50	1,278	26	22	*	4,050
July 21	5,414	1,362	1,337	61	1,276	25	22	*	4,052
Aug. 18	5,424	1,375	1,350	78	1,272	25	22	*	4,049
Sept. 22	5,433	1,363	1,345	57	1,288	18	17	*	4,070
Oct. 20	5,442	1,378	1,359	46	1,313	19	18	*	4,064
Nov. 17	5,453	1,399	1,377	30	1,347	22	20	*	4,054
Dec. 15	5,463	1,403	1,381	25	1,356	22	18	*	4,060
1957 - Jan. 19	5,475	1,379	1,344	26	1,318	35	32	*	4,096
Feb. 16	5,484	1,358	1,326	17	1,309	32	30	*	4,126
Mar. 16	5,497	1,375	1,340	17	1,323	35	31	*	4,122
Apr. 20	5,516	1,381	1,350	25	1,325	31	28	*	4,135
May 18	5,533	1,420	1,395	39	1,356	25	22	*	4,113
June 22	5,555	1,455	1,426	52	1,374	29	26	*	4,100

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada Summary	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Without work and seeking work	On tempor- ary layoff up to 30 days	
<u>Women - con.</u>									
<u>1957</u> - July 20	5,570	1,438	1,407	64	1,343	31	27	*	4,132
Aug. 24	5,586	1,448	1,417	58	1,359	31	29	*	4,138
Sept. 21	5,596	1,492	1,458	59	1,399	34	31	*	4,104
Oct. 19	5,606	1,471	1,438	37	1,401	33	31	*	4,135
Nov. 16	5,617	1,491	1,449	39	1,410	42	38	*	4,126
Dec. 14	5,626	1,492	1,451	31	1,420	41	38	*	4,134
<u>1958</u> - Jan. 18	5,635	1,435	1,370	26	1,344	65	56	*	4,200
Feb. 15	5,641	1,426	1,368	23	1,345	58	52	*	4,215
Mar. 22	5,651	1,444	1,380	25	1,355	64	59	*	4,207
Apr. 19	5,661	1,479	1,424	38	1,386	55	51	*	4,182
May 24	5,673	1,480	1,430	56	1,374	50	46	*	4,193
June 21	5,684	1,511	1,459	65	1,394	52	49	*	4,173
July 19	5,692	1,522	1,466	87	1,379	56	52	*	4,170
Aug. 23	5,704	1,524	1,473	90	1,383	51	47	*	4,180
Sept. 20	5,711	1,521	1,475	76	1,399	46	44	*	4,190
Oct. 18	5,719	1,539	1,487	63	1,424	52	50	*	4,180
Nov. 15	5,728	1,521	1,470	38	1,432	51	48	*	4,207
Dec. 13	5,736	1,516	1,465	34	1,431	51	46	*	4,220
<u>1959</u> - Jan. 17	5,745	1,494	1,435	32	1,403	59	54	*	4,251
Feb. 21	5,754	1,511	1,452	32	1,420	59	52	*	4,243
Mar. 21	5,761	1,501	1,449	25	1,424	52	49	*	4,260
Apr. 18	5,769	1,514	1,469	36	1,433	45	43	*	4,255
May 16	5,779	1,527	1,487	47	1,440	40	36	*	4,252
June 20	5,790	1,559	1,520	61	1,459	39	36	*	4,231
July 18	5,800	1,571	1,526	79	1,447	45	42	*	4,229
Aug. 22	5,811	1,582	1,537	78	1,459	45	41	*	4,229
Sept. 19	5,819	1,573	1,534	61	1,473	39	37	*	4,246
Oct. 17	5,829	1,593	1,546	54	1,492	47	44	*	4,236
Nov. 14	5,839	1,586	1,542	41	1,501	44	41	*	4,253
Dec. 12	5,848	1,582	1,532	30	1,502	50	44	*	4,266
<u>1960</u> - Jan. 16	5,857	1,575	1,508	31	1,477	67	60	*	4,282
Feb. 20	5,868	1,586	1,521	22	1,499	65	59	*	4,282
Mar. 19	5,875	1,604	1,543	27	1,516	61	55	*	4,271
Apr. 23	5,887	1,577	1,518	34	1,484	59	53	*	4,310
May 21	5,898	1,639	1,587	46	1,541	52	49	*	4,259
June 18	5,909	1,653	1,599	59	1,540	54	52	*	4,256
July 23	5,922	1,660	1,607	75	1,532	53	51	*	4,262
Aug. 20	5,931	1,695	1,638	89	1,549	57	53	*	4,236
Sept. 17	5,940	1,694	1,635	71	1,564	59	55	*	4,246

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Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Atlantic</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	371	295	76	353	279	74	18	16	*
1946 - Feb. 23	385	314	71	357	288	69	28	26	*
June 1	422	344	78	400	324	76	22	20	*
Aug. 31	430	348	82	409	329	80	21	19	*
Nov. 9	424	344	80	402	325	77	22	19	*
1947 - Mar. 1	415	336	79	394	318	76	21	18	*
May 31	425	348	77	403	328	75	22	20	*
Aug. 16	439	357	82	423	342	81	16	15	*
Nov. 8	432	347	85	413	331	82	19	16	*
1948 - Feb. 21	417	336	81	389	309	80	28	27	*
June 5	422	345	77	405	329	76	17	16	*
Sept. 4	435	351	84	423	340	83	12	11	*
Nov. 20	431	345	86	412	329	83	19	16	*
1949 - Mar. 5	415	336	79	389	312	77	26	24	*
June 4	430	347	83	412	330	82	18	17	*
Aug. 20	440	354	86	425	341	84	15	13	*
Oct. 29	534	435	99	498	401	97	36	34	*
1950 - Mar. 4	514	420	94	447	357	90	67	63	*
June 3 (1)	541	444	97	501	406	95	40	38	*
Aug. 19	532	440	92	505	416	89	27	24	*
Nov. 4	509	416	93	478	387	91	31	29	*
1951 - Mar. 3	507	411	96	468	375	93	39	36	*
June 2	517	417	100	500	402	98	17	15	*
Aug. 18	521	423	98	507	411	96	14	12	*
Nov. 3	505	407	98	487	391	96	18	16	*
1952 - Mar. 1	480	388	92	442	355	87	38	33	*
May 31	513	413	100	495	397	98	18	16	*
Aug. 16	511	421	90	495	408	87	16	13	*
Nov. 22	502	406	96	482	387	95	20	19	*
Dec. 13	494	402	92	472	381	91	22	21	*
1953 - Jan. 24	489	398	91	454	365	89	35	33	*
Feb. 21	487	399	88	451	364	87	36	35	*
Mar. 21	477	390	87	444	358	86	33	32	*
Apr. 18	488	398	90	446	358	88	42	40	*
May 16	512	413	99	488	390	98	24	23	*
June 20	528	426	102	510	409	101	18	17	*
July 18	539	427	112	522	412	110	17	15	*
Aug. 22	532	430	102	513	413	100	19	17	*
Sept. 19	519	417	102	503	403	100	16	14	*
Oct. 24	505	407	98	484	388	96	21	19	*
Nov. 21	503	405	98	474	376	98	29	29	*
Dec. 12	492	396	96	449	355	94	43	41	*

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Regions

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Atlantic - con.</u>									
<u>1954</u> - Jan. 23	481	390	91	440	351	89	41	39	*
Feb. 20	472	382	90	427	340	87	45	42	*
Mar. 20	470	375	95	418	327	91	52	48	*
Apr. 17	481	389	92	424	337	87	57	52	*
May 22	502	408	94	461	371	90	41	37	*
June 19	516	422	94	489	397	92	27	25	*
July 24	516	420	96	497	403	94	19	17	*
Aug. 21	520	421	99	500	403	97	20	18	*
Sept. 18	518	415	103	501	400	101	17	15	*
Oct. 23	515	408	107	491	385	106	24	23	*
Nov. 20	513	405	108	487	382	105	26	23	*
Dec. 11	505	397	108	476	369	107	29	28	*
<u>1955</u> - Jan. 22	476	379	97	432	337	95	44	42	*
Feb. 19	480	385	95	432	342	90	48	43	*
Mar. 19	482	388	94	423	333	90	59	55	*
Apr. 23	486	389	97	440	345	95	46	44	*
May 21	510	408	102	476	377	99	34	31	*
June 18	524	418	106	501	396	105	23	22	*
July 23	541	437	104	516	414	102	25	23	*
Aug. 20	539	435	104	516	414	102	23	21	*
Sept. 17	529	421	108	508	402	106	21	19	*
Oct. 22	529	422	107	507	403	104	22	19	*
Nov. 19	524	414	110	501	393	108	23	21	*
Dec. 10	517	408	109	484	379	105	33	29	*
<u>1956</u> - Jan. 21	494	394	100	451	353	98	43	41	*
Feb. 18	497	396	101	450	353	97	47	43	*
Mar. 24	498	395	103	444	345	99	54	50	*
Apr. 21	504	395	109	444	339	105	60	56	*
May 19	520	416	104	487	384	103	33	32	*
June 23	535	427	108	518	411	107	17	16	*
July 21	545	438	107	529	424	105	16	14	*
Aug. 18	545	442	103	528	427	101	17	15	*
Sept. 22	536	428	108	521	414	107	15	14	*
Oct. 20	533	422	111	518	408	110	15	14	*
Nov. 17	528	416	112	504	394	110	24	22	*
Dec. 15	511	401	110	476	368	108	35	33	*
<u>1957</u> - Jan. 19	511	402	109	462	356	106	49	46	*
Feb. 16	513	407	106	452	349	103	61	58	*
Mar. 16	520	406	114	452	342	110	68	64	*
Apr. 20	518	409	109	455	348	107	63	61	*
May 18	538	426	112	499	390	109	39	36	*
June 22	549	434	115	524	411	113	25	23	*
July 20	566	453	113	534	426	108	32	27	*
Aug. 24	565	452	113	535	425	110	30	27	*
Sept. 21	563	437	126	527	404	123	36	33	*
Oct. 19	560	431	129	528	401	127	32	30	*
Nov. 16	546	423	123	501	381	120	45	42	*
Dec. 14	548	422	126	487	363	124	61	59	*

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Atlantic - con.</u>									
1958 - Jan. 18	524	410	114	443	334	109	81	76	*
Feb. 15	525	417	108	436	331	105	89	86	*
Mar. 22	532	424	108	427	323	104	105	101	*
Apr. 19	533	422	111	433	328	105	100	94	*
May 24	547	432	115	483	372	111	64	60	*
June 21	550	437	113	502	393	109	48	44	*
July 19	555	439	116	514	403	111	41	36	*
Aug. 23	557	438	119	505	389	116	52	49	*
Sept. 20	549	430	119	506	391	115	43	39	*
Oct. 18	552	435	117	503	389	114	49	46	*
Nov. 15	555	437	118	494	379	115	61	58	*
Dec. 13	544	425	119	465	351	114	79	74	*
1959 - Jan. 17	538	425	113	451	341	110	87	84	*
Feb. 21	526	415	111	437	329	108	89	86	*
Mar. 21	531	419	112	435	328	107	96	91	*
Apr. 18	542	424	118	457	343	114	85	81	*
May 16	557	438	119	491	376	115	66	62	*
June 20	572	447	125	528	406	122	44	41	*
July 18	570	456	114	529	419	110	41	37	*
Aug. 22	576	453	123	534	416	118	42	37	*
Sept. 19	568	444	124	529	409	120	39	35	*
Oct. 17	565	442	123	528	408	120	37	34	*
Nov. 14	552	429	123	512	392	120	40	37	*
Dec. 12	543	424	119	487	371	116	56	53	*
1960 - Jan. 16	541	422	119	463	347	116	78	75	*
Feb. 20	545	421	124	458	338	120	87	83	*
Mar. 19	534	413	121	444	327	117	90	86	*
Apr. 23	542	425	117	453	339	114	89	86	*
May 21	562	441	121	498	379	119	64	62	*
June 18	574	452	122	536	415	121	38	37	*
July 23	586	463	123	554	433	121	32	30	*
Aug. 20	582	462	120	542	425	117	40	37	*
Sept. 17	589	449	140	551	415	136	38	34	*

footnotes on page 4.

Regions

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Quebec</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	1,304	1,011	293	1,236	958	278	68	53	15
1946 - Feb. 23	1,280	1,009	271	1,195	937	258	85	72	13
June 1	1,337	1,056	281	1,291	1,015	276	46	41	*
Aug. 31	1,379	1,088	291	1,332	1,052	280	47	36	11
Nov. 9	1,351	1,076	275	1,312	1,043	269	39	33	*
1947 - Mar. 1	1,318	1,055	263	1,267	1,010	257	51	45	*
May 31	1,355	1,073	282	1,324	1,047	277	31	26	*
Aug. 16	1,376	1,096	280	1,349	1,073	276	27	23	*
Nov. 8	1,381	1,092	289	1,356	1,072	284	25	20	*
1948 - Feb. 21	1,351	1,078	273	1,298	1,031	267	53	47	*
June 5	1,392	1,096	296	1,362	1,072	290	30	24	*
Sept. 4	1,405	1,110	295	1,385	1,093	292	20	17	*
Nov. 20	1,391	1,107	284	1,360	1,079	281	31	28	*
1949 - Mar. 5	1,380	1,093	287	1,311	1,029	282	69	64	*
June 4	1,430	1,117	313	1,394	1,085	309	36	32	*
Aug. 20	1,452	1,134	318	1,415	1,102	313	37	32	*
Oct. 29	1,431	1,117	314	1,383	1,076	307	48	41	*
1950 - Mar. 4	1,403	1,100	303	1,290	999	291	113	101	12
June 3 (1)	1,431	1,116	315	1,376	1,071	305	55	45	10
Aug. 19	1,462	1,133	329	1,420	1,101	319	42	32	10
Nov. 4	1,437	1,110	327	1,394	1,077	317	43	33	10
1951 - Mar. 3	1,436	1,108	328	1,371	1,050	321	65	58	*
June 2	1,464	1,124	340	1,429	1,098	331	35	26	*
Aug. 18	1,484	1,159	325	1,452	1,136	316	32	23	*
Nov. 3	1,463	1,136	327	1,426	1,107	319	37	29	*
1952 - Mar. 1	1,477	1,138	339	1,385	1,063	322	92	75	17
May 31	1,501	1,162	339	1,452	1,122	330	49	40	*
Aug. 16	1,527	1,190	337	1,487	1,162	325	40	28	12
Nov. 22	1,510	1,162	348	1,467	1,127	340	43	35	*
Dec. 13	1,510	1,163	347	1,450	1,113	337	60	50	10
1953 - Jan. 24	1,505	1,160	345	1,425	1,091	334	80	69	11
Feb. 21	1,499	1,158	341	1,424	1,092	332	75	66	*
Mar. 21	1,496	1,155	341	1,416	1,084	332	80	71	*
Apr. 18	1,510	1,162	348	1,442	1,102	340	68	60	*
May 16	1,516	1,179	337	1,469	1,138	331	47	41	*
June 20	1,522	1,187	335	1,484	1,155	329	38	32	*
July 18	1,574	1,224	350	1,533	1,191	342	41	33	*
Aug. 22	1,585	1,224	361	1,540	1,187	353	45	37	*
Sept. 19	1,565	1,202	363	1,530	1,171	359	35	31	*
Oct. 24	1,561	1,190	371	1,515	1,152	363	46	38	*
Nov. 21	1,567	1,183	384	1,505	1,131	374	62	52	10
Dec. 12	1,556	1,178	378	1,476	1,111	365	80	67	13

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Quebec - con.</u>									
1954 - Jan. 23	1,535	1,170	365	1,431	1,076	355	104	94	10
Feb. 20	1,527	1,170	357	1,405	1,060	345	122	110	12
Mar. 20	1,526	1,170	356	1,397	1,054	343	129	116	13
Apr. 17	1,530	1,174	356	1,409	1,069	340	121	105	16
May 22	1,533	1,196	337	1,454	1,126	328	79	70	*
June 19	1,552	1,211	341	1,481	1,150	331	71	61	10
July 24	1,592	1,242	350	1,516	1,179	337	76	63	13
Aug. 21	1,607	1,253	354	1,531	1,191	340	76	62	14
Sept. 18	1,597	1,224	373	1,530	1,168	362	67	54	11
Oct. 23	1,584	1,223	361	1,511	1,165	346	73	58	15
Nov. 20	1,580	1,215	365	1,495	1,143	352	85	72	13
Dec. 11	1,575	1,214	361	1,477	1,130	347	98	84	14
1955 - Jan. 22	1,560	1,205	355	1,415	1,079	336	145	126	19
Feb. 19	1,563	1,202	361	1,407	1,065	342	156	137	19
Mar. 19	1,561	1,201	360	1,385	1,041	344	176	160	16
Apr. 23	1,567	1,205	362	1,411	1,062	349	156	143	13
May 21	1,568	1,215	353	1,469	1,127	342	99	88	11
June 18	1,589	1,229	360	1,519	1,172	347	70	57	13
July 23	1,638	1,270	368	1,570	1,215	355	68	55	13
Aug. 20	1,636	1,272	364	1,579	1,229	350	57	43	14
Sept. 17	1,607	1,241	366	1,553	1,200	353	54	41	13
Oct. 22	1,606	1,245	361	1,552	1,200	352	54	45	*
Nov. 19	1,596	1,240	356	1,533	1,188	345	63	52	11
Dec. 10	1,599	1,241	358	1,519	1,171	348	80	70	10
1956 - Jan. 21	1,583	1,237	346	1,456	1,125	331	127	112	15
Feb. 18	1,579	1,233	346	1,442	1,112	330	137	121	16
Mar. 24	1,577	1,230	347	1,437	1,102	335	140	128	12
Apr. 21	1,585	1,239	346	1,473	1,137	336	112	102	10
May 19	1,601	1,255	346	1,523	1,187	336	78	68	10
June 23	1,618	1,272	346	1,561	1,226	335	57	46	11
July 21	1,643	1,301	342	1,599	1,268	331	44	33	11
Aug. 18	1,655	1,305	350	1,606	1,268	338	49	37	12
Sept. 22	1,633	1,272	361	1,592	1,239	353	41	33	*
Oct. 20	1,638	1,268	370	1,594	1,231	363	44	37	*
Nov. 17	1,639	1,266	373	1,588	1,222	366	51	44	*
Dec. 15	1,626	1,259	367	1,548	1,189	359	78	70	*
1957 - Jan. 19	1,623	1,259	364	1,492	1,142	350	131	117	14
Feb. 16	1,630	1,262	368	1,498	1,141	357	132	121	11
Mar. 16	1,639	1,271	368	1,491	1,135	356	148	136	12
Apr. 20	1,634	1,268	366	1,501	1,145	356	133	123	10
May 18	1,649	1,282	367	1,573	1,214	359	76	68	*
June 22	1,694	1,310	384	1,627	1,252	375	67	58	*
July 20	1,719	1,345	374	1,659	1,294	365	60	51	*
Aug. 24	1,716	1,339	377	1,649	1,284	365	67	55	12
Sept. 21	1,708	1,307	401	1,640	1,251	389	68	56	12
Oct. 19	1,694	1,304	390	1,617	1,239	378	77	65	12
Nov. 16	1,698	1,299	399	1,590	1,202	388	108	97	11
Dec. 14	1,696	1,296	400	1,547	1,162	385	149	134	15

Regions

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Quebec - con.</u>									
1958 - Jan. 18	1,697	1,291	406	1,501	1,119	382	196	172	24
Feb. 15	1,680	1,283	397	1,475	1,099	376	205	184	21
Mar. 22	1,696	1,295	401	1,464	1,083	381	232	212	20
Apr. 19	1,718	1,295	423	1,511	1,105	406	207	190	17
May 24	1,714	1,306	408	1,575	1,183	392	139	123	16
June 21	1,752	1,331	421	1,630	1,227	403	122	104	18
July 19	1,783	1,366	417	1,671	1,276	395	112	90	22
Aug. 23	1,783	1,358	425	1,671	1,266	405	112	92	20
Sept. 20	1,728	1,311	417	1,626	1,226	400	102	85	17
Oct. 18	1,743	1,313	430	1,631	1,221	410	112	92	20
Nov. 15	1,735	1,314	421	1,600	1,177	403	135	117	18
Dec. 13	1,732	1,312	420	1,572	1,170	402	160	142	18
1959 - Jan. 17	1,730	1,306	424	1,519	1,115	404	211	191	20
Feb. 21	1,733	1,300	435	1,519	1,108	411	216	192	24
Mar. 21	1,725	1,297	428	1,505	1,096	409	220	201	19
Apr. 18	1,717	1,297	420	1,527	1,125	402	190	172	18
May 16	1,732	1,310	422	1,589	1,183	406	143	127	16
June 20	1,754	1,332	422	1,657	1,249	408	97	83	14
July 18	1,798	1,369	429	1,713	1,300	413	85	69	16
Aug. 22	1,795	1,362	433	1,706	1,288	418	89	74	15
Sept. 19	1,763	1,329	434	1,688	1,268	420	75	61	14
Oct. 17	1,761	1,326	435	1,670	1,252	418	91	74	17
Nov. 14	1,762	1,324	438	1,661	1,238	423	101	86	15
Dec. 12	1,747	1,322	425	1,604	1,198	406	143	124	19
1960 - Jan. 16	1,738	1,313	425	1,538	1,140	398	200	173	27
Feb. 20	1,757	1,321	436	1,515	1,105	410	242	216	26
Mar. 19	1,753	1,320	433	1,509	1,100	409	244	220	24
Apr. 23	1,750	1,325	425	1,529	1,125	404	221	200	21
May 21	1,780	1,336	444	1,624	1,198	426	156	138	18
June 18	1,816	1,361	455	1,712	1,276	436	104	85	19
July 23	1,852	1,397	455	1,732	1,298	434	120	99	21
Aug. 20	1,861	1,391	470	1,745	1,295	450	116	96	20
Sept. 17	1,815	1,351	464	1,699	1,255	444	116	96	20

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Ontario</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	1,583	1,159	424	1,521	1,109	412	62	50	12
1946 - Feb. 23	1,608	1,209	399	1,543	1,156	387	65	53	12
June 1	1,711	1,286	425	1,668	1,252	416	43	34	*
Aug. 31	1,766	1,330	436	1,726	1,298	428	40	32	*
Nov. 9	1,721	1,313	408	1,679	1,278	401	42	35	*
1947 - Mar. 1	1,677	1,297	380	1,630	1,257	373	47	40	*
May 31	1,761	1,342	419	1,735	1,323	412	26	19	*
Aug. 16	1,821	1,376	445	1,798	1,358	440	23	18	*
Nov. 8	1,778	1,347	431	1,752	1,327	425	26	20	*
1948 - Feb. 21	1,729	1,333	396	1,683	1,295	388	46	38	*
June 5	1,799	1,377	422	1,770	1,357	413	29	20	*
Sept. 4	1,808	1,381	427	1,786	1,367	419	22	14	*
Nov. 20	1,768	1,363	405	1,741	1,342	399	27	21	*
1949 - Mar. 5	1,758	1,361	397	1,698	1,309	389	60	52	*
June 4	1,826	1,392	434	1,794	1,367	427	32	25	*
Aug. 20	1,873	1,420	453	1,843	1,395	448	30	25	*
Oct. 29	1,803	1,378	425	1,762	1,345	417	41	33	*
1950 - Mar. 4	1,780	1,363	417	1,697	1,291	406	83	72	11
June 3 (1)	1,835	1,393	442	1,799	1,366	433	36	27	*
Aug. 19	1,864	1,424	440	1,838	1,405	433	26	19	*
Nov. 4	1,823	1,401	422	1,793	1,376	417	30	25	*
1951 - Mar. 3	1,820	1,395	425	1,779	1,362	417	41	33	*
June 2	1,870	1,414	456	1,848	1,398	450	22	16	*
Aug. 18	1,916	1,461	455	1,891	1,444	447	25	17	*
Nov. 3	1,873	1,433	440	1,834	1,404	430	39	29	10
1952 - Mar. 1	1,858	1,423	435	1,790	1,365	425	68	58	10
May 31	1,912	1,452	460	1,879	1,425	454	33	27	*
Aug. 16	1,948	1,486	462	1,920	1,464	456	28	22	*
Nov. 22	1,915	1,456	459	1,878	1,426	452	37	30	*
Dec. 13	1,920	1,457	463	1,879	1,421	458	41	36	*
1953 - Jan. 24	1,892	1,457	435	1,835	1,406	429	57	51	*
Feb. 21	1,877	1,448	429	1,820	1,399	421	57	49	*
Mar. 21	1,891	1,456	435	1,844	1,413	431	47	43	*
Apr. 18	1,897	1,463	434	1,854	1,425	429	43	38	*
May 16	1,938	1,478	460	1,906	1,450	456	32	28	*
June 20	1,987	1,504	483	1,960	1,482	478	27	22	*
July 18	2,011	1,526	485	1,984	1,505	479	27	21	*
Aug. 22	2,008	1,532	476	1,982	1,510	472	26	22	*
Sept. 19	1,969	1,493	476	1,939	1,468	471	30	25	*
Oct. 24	1,963	1,495	468	1,927	1,464	463	36	31	*
Nov. 21	1,976	1,502	474	1,922	1,453	469	54	49	*
Dec. 12	1,968	1,493	475	1,913	1,444	469	55	49	*

Regions

(Estimates in thousands)

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Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Ontario - con.</u>									
<u>1954</u> - Jan. 23	1,985	1,499	486	1,891	1,415	476	94	84	10
Feb. 20	1,990	1,499	491	1,893	1,416	477	97	83	14
Mar. 20	1,990	1,500	490	1,890	1,413	477	100	87	13
Apr. 17	1,993	1,507	486	1,909	1,433	476	84	74	10
May 22	2,020	1,528	492	1,950	1,468	482	70	60	10
June 19	2,047	1,545	502	1,984	1,492	492	63	53	10
July 24	2,069	1,568	501	2,007	1,519	488	62	49	13
Aug. 21	2,077	1,571	506	2,010	1,515	495	67	56	11
Sept. 18	2,030	1,528	502	1,963	1,470	493	67	58	*
Oct. 23	2,022	1,524	498	1,958	1,471	487	64	53	11
Nov. 20	2,019	1,520	499	1,944	1,456	488	75	64	11
Dec. 11	2,021	1,519	502	1,937	1,445	492	84	74	10
<u>1955</u> - Jan. 22	2,010	1,517	493	1,896	1,419	477	114	98	16
Feb. 19	2,014	1,522	492	1,904	1,426	478	110	96	14
Mar. 19	2,012	1,524	488	1,909	1,434	475	103	90	13
Apr. 23	2,022	1,531	491	1,944	1,464	480	78	67	11
May 21	2,047	1,540	507	1,997	1,499	498	50	41	*
June 18	2,080	1,563	517	2,036	1,529	507	44	34	10
July 23	2,103	1,589	518	2,064	1,555	509	39	30	*
Aug. 20	2,121	1,596	525	2,078	1,561	517	43	35	*
Sept. 17	2,068	1,544	524	2,014	1,500	514	54	44	10
Oct. 22	2,071	1,544	527	2,021	1,504	517	50	40	10
Nov. 19	2,074	1,536	538	2,026	1,494	532	48	42	*
Dec. 10	2,082	1,539	543	2,026	1,489	537	56	50	*
<u>1956</u> - Jan. 21	2,064	1,533	531	1,983	1,461	522	81	72	*
Feb. 18	2,071	1,542	529	1,982	1,461	521	89	81	*
Mar. 24	2,081	1,546	535	2,017	1,488	529	64	58	*
Apr. 21	2,097	1,554	543	2,044	1,506	538	53	48	*
May 19	2,116	1,570	546	2,079	1,539	540	37	31	*
June 23	2,175	1,607	568	2,138	1,579	559	37	28	*
July 21	2,217	1,637	580	2,182	1,610	572	35	27	*
Aug. 18	2,232	1,646	586	2,193	1,614	579	39	32	*
Sept. 22	2,163	1,597	566	2,114	1,554	560	49	43	*
Oct. 20	2,168	1,600	568	2,136	1,574	562	32	26	*
Nov. 17	2,178	1,599	579	2,137	1,566	571	41	33	*
Dec. 15	2,196	1,602	594	2,145	1,559	586	51	43	*
<u>1957</u> - Jan. 19	2,169	1,587	582	2,090	1,520	570	79	67	12
Feb. 16	2,152	1,584	568	2,069	1,512	557	83	72	11
Mar. 16	2,172	1,593	579	2,083	1,517	566	89	76	13
Apr. 20	2,191	1,605	586	2,113	1,540	573	78	65	13
May 18	2,227	1,630	597	2,168	1,581	587	59	49	10
June 22	2,262	1,666	596	2,208	1,623	585	54	43	11
July 20	2,299	1,699	600	2,243	1,654	589	56	45	11
Aug. 24	2,310	1,701	609	2,243	1,646	597	67	55	12
Sept. 21	2,257	1,660	597	2,174	1,589	585	83	71	12
Oct. 19	2,253	1,659	594	2,182	1,600	582	71	59	12
Nov. 16	2,261	1,656	605	2,173	1,586	587	88	70	18
Dec. 14	2,253	1,646	607	2,139	1,549	590	114	97	17

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Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Ontario - con.</u>									
1958 - Jan. 18	2,223	1,649	574	2,064	1,513	551	159	136	23
Feb. 15	2,215	1,644	571	2,047	1,497	550	168	147	21
Mar. 22	2,220	1,646	574	2,054	1,503	551	166	143	23
Apr. 19	2,232	1,654	578	2,098	1,540	558	134	114	20
May 24	2,253	1,669	584	2,144	1,579	565	109	90	19
June 21	2,274	1,681	593	2,175	1,599	576	99	82	17
July 19	2,306	1,715	591	2,211	1,637	574	95	78	17
Aug. 23	2,303	1,709	594	2,202	1,626	576	101	83	18
Sept. 20	2,265	1,666	599	2,176	1,591	585	89	75	14
Oct. 18	2,266	1,665	601	2,160	1,576	584	106	89	17
Nov. 15	2,254	1,658	596	2,147	1,569	578	107	89	18
Dec. 13	2,253	1,655	598	2,123	1,543	580	130	112	18
1959 - Jan. 17	2,244	1,652	592	2,091	1,521	570	153	131	22
Feb. 21	2,245	1,649	596	2,090	1,514	576	155	135	20
Mar. 21	2,246	1,652	594	2,098	1,522	576	148	130	18
Apr. 18	2,250	1,658	592	2,132	1,554	578	118	104	14
May 16	2,264	1,668	596	2,177	1,592	585	87	76	11
June 20	2,300	1,688	612	2,235	1,637	598	65	51	14
July 18	2,358	1,739	619	2,289	1,687	602	69	52	17
Aug. 22	2,356	1,730	626	2,275	1,664	611	81	66	15
Sept. 19	2,292	1,685	607	2,219	1,625	594	73	60	13
Oct. 17	2,310	1,684	626	2,238	1,628	610	72	56	16
Nov. 14	2,308	1,684	624	2,204	1,595	609	104	89	15
Dec. 12	2,310	1,679	631	2,199	1,584	615	111	95	16
1960 - Jan. 16	2,317	1,678	639	2,174	1,556	618	143	122	21
Feb. 20	2,313	1,675	638	2,164	1,547	617	149	128	21
Mar. 19	2,327	1,674	653	2,176	1,542	634	151	132	19
Apr. 23	2,338	1,694	644	2,202	1,578	624	136	116	20
May 21	2,379	1,714	665	2,263	1,617	646	116	97	19
June 18	2,376	1,717	659	2,278	1,639	639	98	78	20
July 23	2,401	1,756	645	2,294	1,666	628	107	90	17
Aug. 20	2,427	1,754	673	2,303	1,652	651	124	102	22
Sept. 17	2,371	1,709	662	2,262	1,621	641	109	88	21

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Regions

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Prairies</u>									
<u>1945</u> - Nov. 17	893	674	219	868	654	214	25	20	*
<u>1946</u> - Feb. 23	895	699	196	858	669	189	37	30	*
June 1	982	745	237	967	732	235	15	13	*
Aug. 31	1,031	782	249	1,020	773	247	11	*	*
Nov. 9	966	761	205	944	742	202	22	19	*
<u>1947</u> - Mar. 1	910	736	174	885	714	171	25	22	*
May 31	988	772	216	978	762	216	10	10	*
Aug. 16	1,031	797	234	1,022	791	231	*	*	*
Nov. 8	954	772	182	941	761	180	13	11	*
<u>1948</u> - Feb. 21	929	761	168	905	740	165	24	21	*
June 5	988	780	208	979	774	205	*	*	*
Sept. 4	1,017	796	221	1,008	789	219	*	*	*
Nov. 20	939	767	172	920	752	168	19	15	*
<u>1949</u> - Mar. 5	899	752	147	867	724	143	32	28	*
June 4	962	778	184	950	769	181	12	*	*
Aug. 20	994	799	195	984	792	192	10	*	*
Oct. 29	955	788	167	938	773	165	17	15	*
<u>1950</u> - Mar. 4	924	762	162	877	721	156	47	41	*
June 3 (1)	657	543	114	651	538	113	*	*	*
Aug. 19	971	796	175	964	792	172	*	*	*
Nov. 4	945	765	180	932	756	176	13	*	*
<u>1951</u> - Mar. 3	915	740	175	885	716	169	30	24	*
June 2	955	767	188	944	759	185	11	*	*
Aug. 18	974	792	182	965	785	180	*	*	*
Nov. 3	948	769	179	937	762	175	11	*	*
<u>1952</u> - Mar. 1	931	756	175	898	726	172	33	30	*
May 31	981	780	201	969	771	198	12	*	*
Aug. 16	1,004	805	199	997	799	198	*	*	*
Nov. 22	941	759	182	923	746	177	18	13	*
Dec. 13	933	753	180	916	739	177	17	14	*
<u>1953</u> - Jan. 24	924	752	172	895	727	168	29	25	*
Feb. 21	934	757	177	898	725	173	36	32	*
Mar. 21	935	759	176	902	728	174	33	31	*
Apr. 18	959	770	189	936	749	187	23	21	*
May 16	975	785	190	964	775	189	11	10	*
June 20	970	784	186	963	779	184	*	*	*
July 18	1,006	814	192	999	809	190	*	*	*
Aug. 22	1,004	820	184	994	813	181	10	*	*
Sept. 19	972	796	176	966	791	175	*	*	*
Oct. 24	961	789	172	951	780	171	10	*	*
Nov. 21	918	758	160	900	743	157	18	15	*
Dec. 12	911	745	166	890	725	165	21	20	*

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>Prairies - con.</u>									
<u>1954</u> - Jan. 23	902	736	166	865	702	163	37	34	*
Feb. 20	895	729	166	859	697	162	36	32	*
Mar. 20	908	737	171	875	707	168	33	30	*
Apr. 17	914	742	172	877	708	169	37	34	*
May 22	969	782	187	948	763	185	21	19	*
June 19	981	789	192	962	773	189	19	16	*
July 24	1,010	817	193	998	807	191	12	10	*
Aug. 21	993	810	183	981	800	181	12	10	*
Sept. 18	970	786	184	955	775	180	15	11	*
Oct. 23	972	794	178	959	784	175	13	10	*
Nov. 20	936	770	166	914	752	162	22	18	*
Dec. 11	935	760	175	902	732	170	33	28	*
<u>1955</u> - Jan. 22	915	747	168	865	702	163	50	45	*
Feb. 19	923	752	171	863	697	166	60	55	*
Mar. 19	929	753	176	875	704	171	54	49	*
Apr. 23	953	769	184	912	732	180	41	37	*
May 21	985	794	191	960	773	187	25	21	*
June 18	985	791	194	969	778	191	16	13	*
July 23	1,012	819	193	998	809	189	14	10	*
Aug. 20	1,030	835	195	1,020	827	193	10	*	*
Sept. 17	996	803	193	984	794	190	12	*	*
Oct. 22	983	797	186	967	784	183	16	13	*
Nov. 19	956	765	191	929	742	187	27	23	*
Dec. 10	963	763	200	929	733	196	34	30	*
<u>1956</u> - Jan. 21	956	757	199	914	720	194	42	37	*
Feb. 18	960	756	204	914	716	198	46	40	*
Mar. 24	966	757	209	922	717	205	44	40	*
Apr. 21	973	770	203	940	741	199	33	29	*
May 19	1,002	792	210	988	781	207	14	11	*
June 23	1,007	796	211	1,000	791	209	*	*	*
July 21	1,047	834	213	1,038	827	211	*	*	*
Aug. 18	1,054	840	214	1,048	836	212	*	*	*
Sept. 22	1,017	806	211	1,012	802	210	*	*	*
Oct. 20	1,009	796	213	1,000	790	210	*	*	*
Nov. 17	994	779	215	977	764	213	17	15	*
Dec. 15	979	768	211	952	743	209	27	25	*
<u>1957</u> - Jan. 19	972	763	209	936	729	207	36	34	*
Feb. 16	967	767	200	923	727	196	44	40	*
Mar. 16	961	766	195	916	724	192	45	42	*
Apr. 20	975	777	198	940	744	196	35	33	*
May 18	1,018	802	216	1,002	788	214	16	14	*
June 22	1,029	808	221	1,017	799	218	12	*	*
July 20	1,053	843	210	1,040	832	208	13	11	*
Aug. 24	1,069	853	216	1,058	844	214	11	*	*
Sept. 21	1,062	826	236	1,051	819	232	11	*	*
Oct. 19	1,039	809	230	1,022	796	226	17	13	*
Nov. 16	1,025	790	235	987	757	230	38	33	*
Dec. 14	1,009	779	230	962	736	226	47	43	*

Regions

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Total
<u>Prairies - con.</u>									
<u>1958</u> - Jan. 18	995	778	217	918	708	210	77	70	*
Feb. 15	999	775	224	924	706	218	75	69	*
Mar. 22	1,008	778	230	935	714	221	73	64	*
Apr. 19	1,032	795	237	975	744	231	57	51	*
May 24	1,059	815	244	1,025	785	240	34	30	*
June 21	1,068	817	251	1,038	793	245	30	24	*
July 19	1,102	840	262	1,080	824	256	22	16	*
Aug. 23	1,099	844	255	1,080	830	250	19	14	*
Sept. 20	1,064	812	252	1,046	799	247	18	13	*
Oct. 18	1,064	804	260	1,039	785	254	25	19	*
Nov. 15	1,035	786	249	1,000	758	242	35	28	*
Dec. 13	1,032	790	242	985	749	236	47	41	*
<u>1959</u> - Jan. 17	1,017	783	234	955	729	226	62	54	*
Feb. 21	1,027	789	238	968	736	232	59	53	*
Mar. 21	1,028	788	240	977	742	235	51	46	*
Apr. 18	1,047	796	251	1,007	760	247	40	36	*
May 16	1,072	814	258	1,043	789	254	29	25	*
June 20	1,091	825	266	1,072	810	262	19	15	*
July 18	1,124	856	268	1,104	839	265	20	17	*
Aug. 22	1,124	858	266	1,106	845	261	18	13	*
Sept. 19	1,104	830	274	1,090	819	271	14	11	*
Oct. 17	1,086	819	267	1,061	799	262	25	20	*
Nov. 14	1,064	803	261	1,029	773	256	35	30	*
Dec. 12	1,070	802	268	1,020	757	263	50	45	*
<u>1960</u> - Jan. 16	1,049	792	257	983	733	250	66	59	*
Feb. 20	1,043	791	252	979	734	245	64	57	*
Mar. 19	1,057	798	259	983	732	251	74	66	*
Apr. 23	1,070	811	259	1,012	760	252	58	51	*
May 21	1,104	832	272	1,064	797	267	40	35	*
June 18	1,114	836	278	1,084	811	273	30	25	*
July 23	1,160	872	288	1,131	849	282	29	23	*
Aug. 20	1,164	879	285	1,136	857	279	28	22	*
Sept. 17	1,127	843	284	1,104	826	278	23	17	*

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>British Columbia</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	364	282	82	343	263	80	21	19	*
1946 - Feb. 23	383	302	81	358	280	78	25	22	*
June 1	410	325	85	394	310	84	16	15	*
Aug. 31	419	331	88	409	322	87	10	*	*
Nov. 9	414	323	91	400	312	88	14	11	*
1947 - Mar. 1	409	323	86	394	311	83	15	12	*
May 31	425	334	91	415	327	88	10	*	*
Aug. 16	450	342	108	441	335	106	*	*	*
Nov. 8	423	332	91	408	319	89	15	13	*
1948 - Feb. 21	421	334	87	399	315	84	22	19	*
June 5	434	345	89	422	336	86	12	*	*
Sept. 4	444	346	98	434	337	97	10	*	*
Nov. 20	432	339	93	417	326	91	15	13	*
1949 - Mar. 5	418	337	81	394	317	77	24	20	*
June 4	444	344	100	433	334	99	11	10	*
Aug. 20	454	349	105	443	342	101	11	*	*
Oct. 29	433	337	96	419	325	94	14	12	*
1950 - Mar. 4	427	332	95	392	300	92	35	32	*
June 3 (1)	428	334	94	415	322	93	13	12	*
Aug. 19	437	342	95	426	332	94	11	10	*
Nov. 4	424	333	91	409	320	89	15	13	*
1951 - Mar. 3	423	331	92	399	309	90	24	22	*
June 2	430	335	95	421	327	94	*	*	*
Aug. 18	443	345	98	431	335	96	12	10	*
Nov. 3	428	338	90	413	324	89	15	14	*
1952 - Mar. 1	431	339	92	403	314	89	28	25	*
May 31	437	340	97	425	329	96	12	11	*
Aug. 16	458	348	110	445	335	110	13	13	*
Nov. 22	457	350	107	442	337	105	15	13	*
Dec. 13	454	346	108	437	331	106	17	15	*
1953 - Jan. 24	450	346	104	414	314	100	36	32	*
Feb. 21	450	346	104	421	320	101	29	26	*
Mar. 21	447	345	102	427	326	101	20	19	*
Apr. 18	443	345	98	425	328	97	18	17	*
May 16	445	345	100	432	334	98	13	11	*
June 20	454	352	102	442	342	100	12	10	*
July 18	464	362	102	453	354	99	11	*	*
Aug. 22	460	359	101	449	349	100	11	10	*
Sept. 19	447	350	97	436	341	95	11	*	*
Oct. 24	447	351	96	433	339	94	14	12	*
Nov. 21	444	347	97	425	330	95	19	17	*
Dec. 12	442	344	98	422	325	97	20	19	*

See footnotes on page 4.

Regions

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<u>British Columbia -</u> <u>con.</u>									
<u>1954</u> - Jan. 23	438	340	98	404	309	95	34	31	*
Feb. 20	448	347	101	406	309	97	42	38	*
Mar. 20	449	348	101	417	319	98	32	29	*
Apr. 17	451	350	101	421	322	99	30	28	*
May 22	452	356	96	432	338	94	20	18	*
June 19	461	362	99	445	348	97	16	14	*
July 24	475	371	104	459	357	102	16	14	*
Aug. 21	478	371	107	462	357	105	16	14	*
Sept. 18	471	365	106	456	352	104	15	13	*
Oct. 23	469	363	106	451	348	103	18	15	*
Nov. 20	466	361	105	444	342	102	22	19	*
Dec. 11	468	363	105	443	340	103	25	23	*
<u>1955</u> - Jan. 22	462	361	101	425	328	97	37	33	*
Feb. 19	460	366	94	429	337	92	31	29	*
Mar. 19	463	368	95	434	342	92	29	26	*
Apr. 23	468	369	99	446	350	96	22	19	*
May 21	475	374	101	458	359	99	17	15	*
June 18	488	378	110	472	366	106	16	12	*
July 23	495	386	109	485	378	107	10	*	*
Aug. 20	500	384	116	492	378	114	*	*	*
Sept. 17	485	375	110	477	368	109	*	*	*
Oct. 22	486	377	109	475	369	106	11	*	*
Nov. 19	489	379	110	475	368	107	14	11	*
Dec. 10	486	377	109	471	364	107	15	13	*
<u>1956</u> - Jan. 21	483	374	109	461	356	105	22	18	*
Feb. 18	482	375	107	461	357	104	21	18	*
Mar. 24	483	374	109	464	359	105	19	15	*
Apr. 21	495	380	115	480	368	112	15	12	*
May 19	499	382	117	486	373	113	13	*	*
June 23	508	387	121	499	381	118	*	*	*
July 21	522	402	120	514	396	118	*	*	*
Aug. 18	522	400	122	517	397	120	*	*	*
Sept. 22	507	390	117	501	386	115	*	*	*
Oct. 20	508	392	116	498	384	114	10	*	*
Nov. 17	513	393	120	497	380	117	16	13	*
Dec. 15	516	395	121	496	377	119	20	18	*
<u>1957</u> - Jan. 19	507	392	115	474	363	111	33	29	*
Feb. 16	509	393	116	477	364	113	32	29	*
Mar. 16	513	394	119	485	369	116	28	25	*
Apr. 20	519	397	122	494	376	118	25	21	*
May 18	538	410	128	519	393	126	19	17	*
June 22	555	416	139	536	401	135	19	15	*
July 20	569	428	141	549	412	137	20	16	*
Aug. 24	563	430	133	544	413	131	19	17	*
Sept. 21	546	414	132	530	401	129	16	13	*
Oct. 19	545	417	128	519	394	125	26	23	*
Nov. 16	545	416	129	506	382	124	39	34	*
Dec. 14	544	415	129	493	367	126	51	48	*

See footnotes on page 4.

Table 2 Regions	Labour Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
British Columbia -									
con.									
1958 - Jan. 18	538	414	124	472	354	118	66	60	*
Feb. 15	539	413	126	475	356	119	64	57	*
Mar. 22	542	411	131	481	358	123	61	53	*
Apr. 19	544	414	130	488	364	124	56	50	*
May 24	547	418	129	504	382	122	43	36	*
June 21	559	426	133	518	392	126	41	34	*
July 19	568	432	136	527	397	130	41	35	*
Aug. 23	564	433	131	530	404	126	34	29	*
Sept. 20	553	419	134	520	392	128	33	27	*
Oct. 18	552	421	131	515	390	125	37	31	*
Nov. 15	555	418	137	514	382	132	41	36	*
Dec. 13	559	422	137	508	375	133	51	47	*
1959 - Jan. 17	547	416	131	482	357	125	65	59	*
Feb. 21	551	420	131	499	374	125	52	46	*
Mar. 21	547	420	127	508	386	122	39	34	*
Apr. 18	553	420	133	519	391	128	34	29	*
May 16	561	429	132	531	404	127	30	25	*
June 20	570	436	134	546	416	130	24	20	*
July 18	584	443	141	559	423	136	25	20	*
Aug. 22	574	440	134	546	417	129	28	23	*
Sept. 19	564	430	134	540	411	129	24	19	*
Oct. 17	568	426	142	542	406	136	26	20	*
Nov. 14	561	421	140	524	390	134	37	31	*
Dec. 12	561	422	139	515	383	132	46	39	*
1960 - Jan. 16	558	423	135	498	372	126	60	51	*
Feb. 20	560	424	136	503	374	129	57	50	*
Mar. 19	563	425	138	513	381	132	50	44	*
Apr. 23	559	427	132	511	387	124	48	40	*
May 21	566	429	137	523	394	129	43	35	*
June 18	574	435	139	529	399	130	45	36	*
July 23	593	444	149	551	409	142	42	35	*
Aug. 20	589	442	147	545	404	141	44	38	*
Sept. 17	572	428	144	531	395	136	41	33	*

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THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER, 1960

In the week ended October 15, 1960, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,499,000. Of this total, 6,131,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 368,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 25,000 from September to October, employment declining by 16,000 and unemployment increasing by 41,000. The labour force was 209,000 higher than in October 1959, with the employed increasing 92,000 and the unemployed increasing 117,000 over the year.

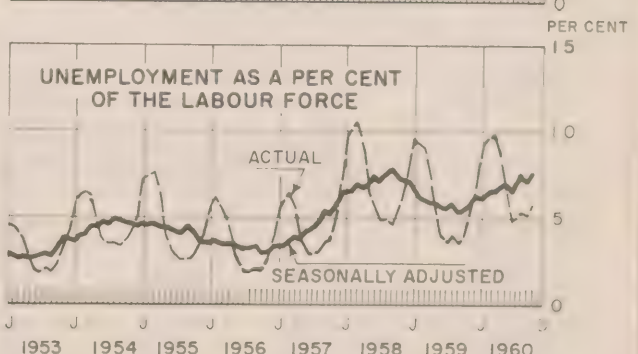
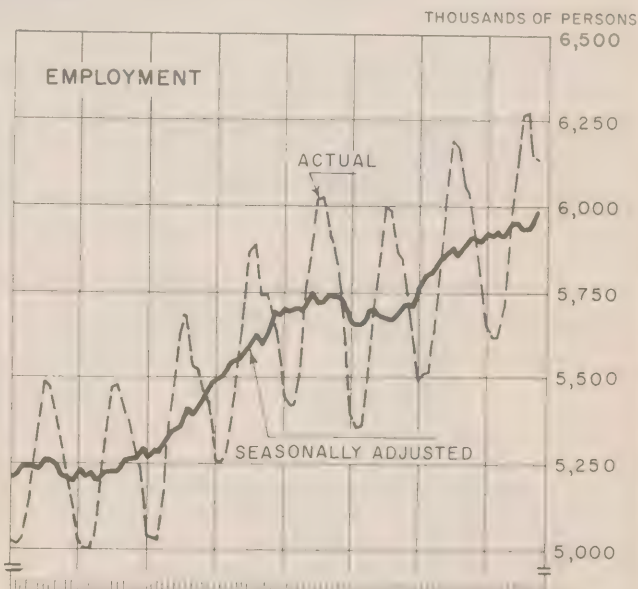
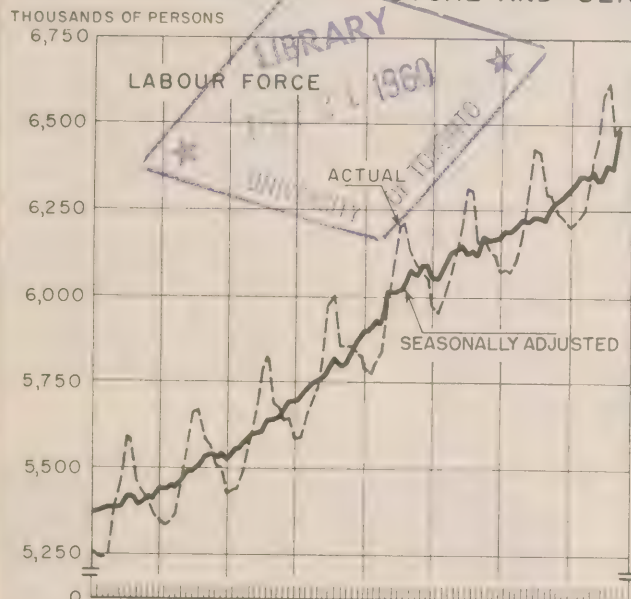
Employment in agriculture was down 62,000

from September, while in non-agricultural industries there was an increase of 46,000. Non-agricultural industries accounted for all of the 92,000 increase in employment from October 1959. The number of employed women increased 26,000 from September 1960 and 115,000 from October 1959; employed men showed decreases of 42,000 and 23,000 over the same periods.

The unemployment rate, as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.7 in October this year, compared with 5.1 in September and 4.0 in October 1959.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force
(1959 and 1960)

Third quarter employment averaged 85,000 higher than in the same period of 1959, while unemployment was 95,000 higher. The 180,000 in-

Labour Force Averages

	1960 3rd quarter (000's)	1959 3rd quarter (000's)
Labour force ...	6,563	6,383
Employed	6,227	6,142
Unemployed ...	336	241

crease in the labour force was one of the largest in the post-war period. It was unusual in that employment and unemployment contributed about equally to the increase.

The gain in employment between the third quarters of 1959 and 1960 depended very largely upon service industries, although trade, finance, and primary industries other than agriculture recorded higher employment levels. However, without the increase in the service group, the third quarter comparison would have shown a decline as a result of lower employment levels in construction, manufacturing, and transportation and other utilities. The employment rise in service-producing industries amounted to more than double the decline in goods-producing industries, as can be observed from the following table. No such marked disparity in consecutive third quarter employment movement in these two groups of industries had previously occurred.

Employment by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>The employed</u> 3rd quarter, 1960		<u>Change from</u> 3rd quarter, 1959	
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Number (000's)	Percent
Total employed	6,227	100.0	+ 85	+ 1.4
Goods-producing industries	3,014	48.4	- 64	- 2.1
Agriculture	799	12.8	- 4	- 0.5
Other primary industries	225	3.6	+ 14	+ 6.6
Manufacturing	1,506	24.2	- 31	- 2.0
Construction	484	7.8	- 43	- 8.2
Service-producing industries	3,213	51.6	+149	+ 4.9
Transportation and other utilities	532	8.5	- 10	- 1.8
Trade	995	16.0	+ 24	+ 2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	228	3.7	+ 12	+ 5.6
Service	1,459	23.4	+124	+ 9.3

Employment averages were higher in all regions except British Columbia in which a slight decline occurred.

In the third quarter of 1960, the total employment average of 6,227,000 included 4,600,000 men and 1,627,000 women. From the following table it will be noted that men and women were differently affected by the employment decline in goods-producing industries

Employment by Region

<u>Region</u>	<u>The employed</u> 3rd quarter, 1960		<u>Change</u> from 3rd quarter, 1959
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Percent
Canada	6,227	100.0	+ 1.4
Atlantic	549	8.8	+ 3.4
Quebec	1,725	27.7	+ 1.4
Ontario	2,286	36.7	+ 1.1
Prairies	1,124	18.1	+ 2.2
British Columbia	542	8.7	- 1.1

Employment by Industry and Sex

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>The Employed</u> 3rd quarter 1960		<u>Change from</u> 3rd quarter 1959	
	Men (000's)	Women (000's)	Men (000's)	Women (000's)
Total	4,600	1,627	-10	+95
Goods-producing	2,611	403	-61	- 3
Service-producing	1,989	1,224	+51	+98

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

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For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Table 1 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,862	11,843	11,628	11,609	11,420	11,406
Labour force	6,499	6,474	6,290	6,291	6,177	6,159
Employed	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066	5,848	5,874
Agriculture	695	757	697	750	729	774
Non-agriculture	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316	5,119	5,100
Unemployed	368	327	251	225	329	285
Not in labour force	5,363	5,369	5,338	5,318	5,243	5,247
Participation rate (2)	54.8	54.7	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0
Unemployment rate (3)	5.7	5.1	4.0	3.6	5.3	4.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,912	5,903	5,799	5,790	5,701	5,695
Labour force	4,776	4,780	4,697	4,718	4,638	4,638
Employed	4,470	4,512	4,493	4,532	4,361	4,399
Agriculture	642	686	643	689	666	698
Non-agriculture	3,828	3,826	3,850	3,843	3,695	3,701
Unemployed	306	268	204	186	277	239
Not in labour force	1,136	1,123	1,102	1,072	1,063	1,057
Participation rate (2)	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.5	81.4	81.4
Unemployment rate (3)	6.4	5.6	4.3	3.9	6.0	5.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,950	5,940	5,829	5,819	5,719	5,711
Labour force	1,723	1,694	1,593	1,573	1,539	1,521
Employed	1,661	1,635	1,546	1,534	1,487	1,475
Agriculture	53	71	54	61	63	76
Non-agriculture	1,608	1,564	1,492	1,473	1,424	1,399
Unemployed	62	59	47	39	52	46
Not in labour force	4,227	4,246	4,236	4,246	4,180	4,190
Participation rate (2)	29.0	28.5	27.3	27.0	26.9	26.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.0

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
 (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1959		1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 15, 1960		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,862	1,684	3,471	969	3,556	900	1,282
Labour force		6,499	632	3,367	862	771	637	230
Employed		6,131	560	3,211	769	753	617	221
Unemployed		368	72	156	93	18	20	*
Not in labour force		5,363	1,052	104	107	2,785	263	1,052
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Oct. 15		54.3	37.5	97.0	89.0	21.7	70.3	17.9
Sept.17		54.7	36.8	97.1	90.0	21.3	70.1	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Oct. 15		5.7	11.4	4.6	10.8	2.3	3.1	*
Sept.17		5.1	10.8	4.2	9.1	1.9	3.2	*

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
Total employed	(1) 6,131	6,147	(1) 6,039	6,066	(1) 5,848	5,874
Agriculture	695	757	697	750	729	774
Non-agriculture	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316	5,119	5,100
Employed, non-agriculture	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316	5,119	5,100
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,008	5,058	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	3,150	4,739	3,023	4,698	2,829	4,447
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,858	319	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	71	66	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	1,787	253	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	428	332	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
Total employed	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066	5,848	5,874
Agriculture	695	757	697	750	729	774
Other primary industries	213	216	224	211	214	204
Manufacturing	1,503	1,487	1,538	1,537	1,472	1,510
Construction	467	474	501	512	474	480
Transportation and other utilities	517	524	528	536	515	519
Trade	1,002	988	974	943	913	905
Finance, insurance and real estate	230	225	211	209	220	215
Service	1,504	1,476	1,366	1,368	1,311	1,267

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 15, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,131	4,988	618	347	178
Agriculture	695	118	379	71	127
Non-agriculture	5,436	4,870	239	276	51
Men	4,470	3,488	563	321	98
Agriculture	642	109	374	70	89
Non-agriculture	3,828	3,379	189	251	*
Women	1,661	1,500	55	26	80
Agriculture	53	*	*	*	38
Non-agriculture	1,608	1,491	50	25	42

- (1) In October survey week of all three years, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the survey week.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
Total unemployed	368	327	251	225	329	285
Without work and seeking work (1)	347	305	237	213	313	271
Seeking full-time work	332	291	228	204	301	262
Seeking part-time work	15	14	*	*	12	*
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	21	22	14	12	16	14
Without work and seeking work (1)	347	305	237	213	313	271
Seeking under 1 month	120	98	90	83	103	81
Seeking 1-3 months	125	117	87	71	118	94
Seeking 4-6 months	53	44	23	28	44	43
Seeking more than 6 months	49	46	37	31	48	53

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 15, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,862	1,192	3,363	4,174	2,028	1,105
Men		5,912	595	1,661	2,062	1,032	562
Women		5,950	597	1,702	2,112	996	543
Labour force		6,499	592	1,820	2,392	1,111	584
Men		4,776	451	1,349	1,709	831	436
Women		1,723	141	471	683	280	148
Employed		6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
Men		4,470	409	1,243	1,611	808	399
Women		1,661	137	451	661	272	140
Agriculture		695	62	142	180	280	31
Non-agriculture		5,436	484	1,552	2,092	800	508
Paid workers		4,988	438	1,413	1,937	747	453
Men		3,488	318	998	1,334	511	327
Women		1,500	120	415	603	236	126
Unemployed		368	46	126	120	31	45
Men		306	42	106	98	23	37
Women		62	*	20	22	*	*
Not in labour force		5,363	600	1,543	1,782	917	521
Men		1,136	144	312	353	201	126
Women		4,227	456	1,231	1,429	716	395
Employed	1960, Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	1959, Oct. 17	6,039	528	1,670	2,238	1,061	542
	Sept. 19	6,066	529	1,688	2,219	1,090	540
	1958, Oct. 18	5,848	503	1,631	2,160	1,039	515
	Sept. 20	5,874	506	1,626	2,176	1,046	520
Unemployed	1960, Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	Sept. 17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	1959, Oct. 17	251	37	91	72	25	26
	Sept. 19	225	39	75	73	14	24
	1958, Oct. 18	329	49	112	106	25	37
	Sept. 20	285	43	102	89	18	33

1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

between the third quarters of 1959 and 1960, and the employment rise in service-producing industries. It will be noted that women account for about 13 percent of employment in goods-producing industries and nearly 40 percent in service-producing industries.

The unemployed during the third quarter of 1960 averaged 5.1 percent of the labour force as compared with 3.8 percent in the same quar-

ter of 1959. From the following figures it will be noted that the incidence of unemployment increased in all regions west of the Atlantic Provinces between 1959 and 1960. However, in spite of improvement in the unemployment rate for the Atlantic region, it was still above the rate for Canada as a whole in the third quarter of 1960. Third quarter rates for Quebec and British Columbia were also considerably higher than for Canada.

Unemployment by Region

Region	The unemployed 3rd quarter, 1960 (000's)	3rd quarter unemployment rates	
		1960	1959
Canada	336	5.1	3.8
Atlantic	37	6.3	7.2
Quebec	117	6.3	4.6
Ontario	113	4.7	3.2
Prairies	27	2.3	1.5
British Columbia	42	7.2	4.5

Of the 95,000 increase in unemployed between the third quarters of 1959 and 1960, 82,000 were men and 13,000 were women. In the third quarter of 1960, unemployed men averaged

5.7 percent of the male labour force, while unemployed women averaged 3.3 percent of the female labour force.



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THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER, 1960

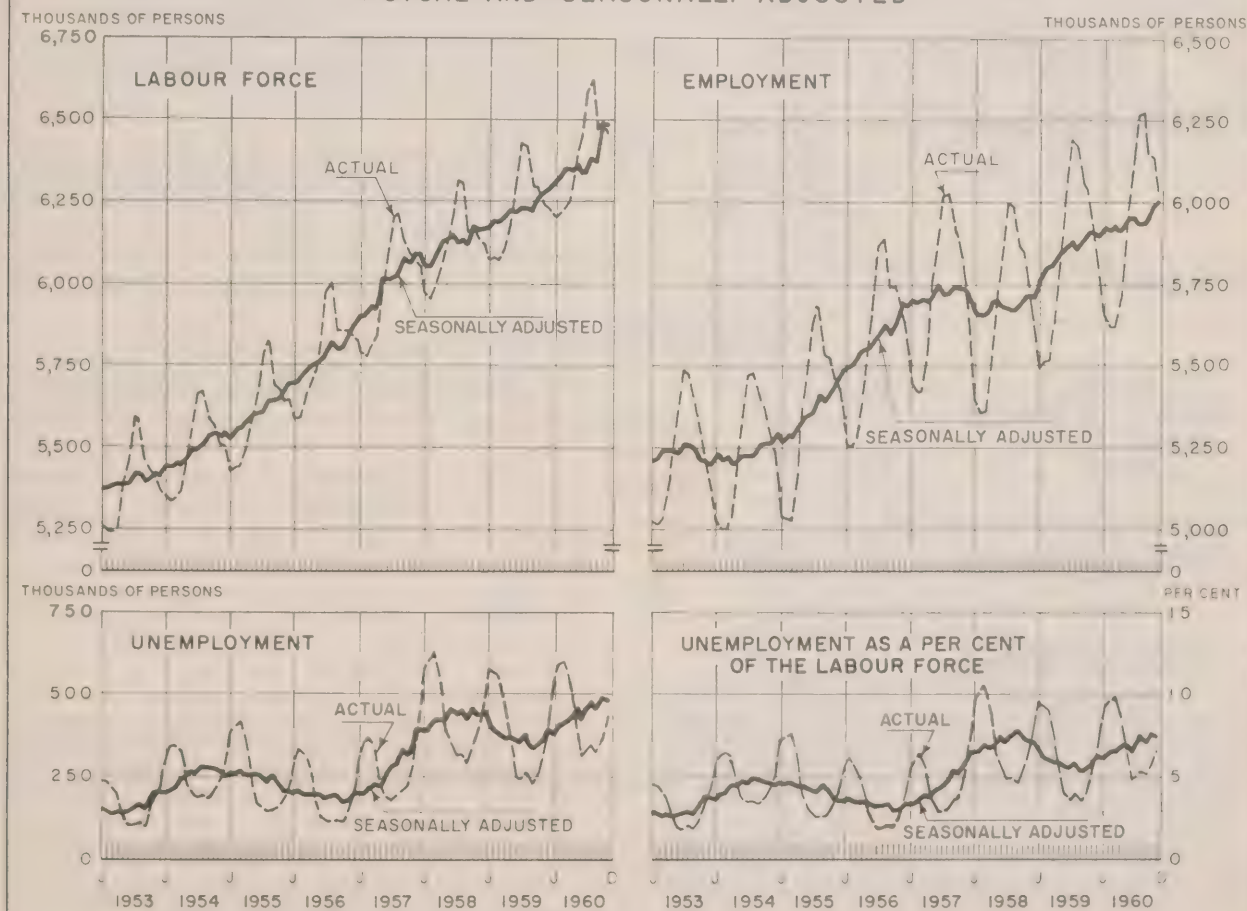
In the week ended November 12, 1960, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,458,000. This total was made up of 6,029,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 429,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force in November was 41,000 lower than in October, the employed having decreased by 102,000 and the unemployed having increased by 61,000 over the month. From November 1959, the labour force increased by 211,000, the employed accounting for 99,000 and the unemployed for 112,000 of the increase.

Employment decreased over the month in agriculture by 46,000 and in nonagricultural

industries by 56,000. Of the 99,000 increase in employment from November 1959 to November 1960, 87,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries. The number of employed men dropped 85,000 between October and November this year, while employed women decreased by 17,000. Employment amongst women increased by 102,000 from November 1959; there was little change in the number of employed men over the year.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.6 in November this year, 5.7 in October, and 5.1 in November 1959.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾
(October and July 1960)

Further tabulations of labour force data referring to the weeks ended October 15, 1960, and July 23, 1960, have been made for all families in which someone was unemployed. Some comments on the October data follow, the patterns of which are quite similar to those shown by the July figures.

A total of 368,000 persons were unemployed in October. Of these, 156,000 (42%) were heads of family units, 175,000 (48%) were sons, daughters, or other relatives in family units, and 37,000 (10%) were non-members of family units.

The 331,000 unemployed members of families

lived in 294,000 units. At least one person was employed in 174,000 (59%) of these family units, while in the remaining 120,000 units, no person was employed. It is evident from Table 3 that the larger the size of the family unit, the greater is the probability of some member having a job.

Further detail for October is presented in the following tables, along with similar data for July. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

<p style="text-align: center;">Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada</p>	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units ⁽¹⁾				Non-members of family units ⁽¹⁾
		Total	Heads of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
October 15, 1960	368	331	156	131	44	37
July 23, 1960	330	296	127	132	37	34
Percent Distribution						
October 15, 1960	100	90	42	36	12	10
July 23, 1960	100	90	39	40	11	10

Family Units⁽¹⁾

<p style="text-align: center;">Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada</p>	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 person employed	2 persons employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
October 15, 1960	294	120	174	104	43	27
July 23, 1960	266	99	167	95	47	25
Percent Distribution						
October 15, 1960	100	41	59	35	15	9
July 23, 1960	100	37	63	36	18	9

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

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 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

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Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,878	11,862	11,645	11,628	11,435	11,420
Labour force	6,458	6,499	6,247	6,290	6,134	6,177
Employed	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039	5,755	5,848
Agriculture	649	695	637	697	652	729
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342	5,103	5,119
Unemployed	429	368	317	251	379	329
Not in labour force	5,420	5,363	5,398	5,338	5,301	5,243
Participation rate (2)	54.4	54.8	53.6	54.1	53.6	54.1
Unemployment rate (3)	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.0	6.2	5.3
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,919	5,912	5,806	5,799	5,707	5,701
Labour force	4,748	4,776	4,661	4,697	4,613	4,638
Employed	4,385	4,470	4,388	4,493	4,285	4,361
Agriculture	600	642	596	643	614	666
Non-agriculture	3,785	3,828	3,792	3,850	3,671	3,695
Unemployed	363	306	273	204	328	277
Not in labour force	1,171	1,136	1,145	1,102	1,094	1,063
Participation rate (2)	80.2	80.8	80.3	81.0	80.8	81.4
Unemployment rate (3)	7.6	6.4	5.9	4.3	7.1	6.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,959	5,950	5,839	5,829	5,728	5,719
Labour force	1,710	1,723	1,586	1,593	1,521	1,539
Employed	1,644	1,661	1,542	1,546	1,470	1,487
Agriculture	49	53	41	54	38	63
Non-agriculture	1,595	1,608	1,501	1,492	1,432	1,424
Unemployed	66	62	44	47	51	52
Not in labour force	4,249	4,227	4,253	4,236	4,207	4,180
Participation rate (2)	28.7	29.0	27.2	27.3	26.6	26.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1959		1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 12, 1960		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,878	1,689	3,476	968	3,583	879	1,283
Labour force		6,458	607	3,362	860	782	618	229
Employed		6,029	527	3,170	754	763	598	217
Unemployed		429	80	192	106	19	20	12
Not in labour force		5,420	1,082	114	108	2,801	261	1,054
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Nov. 12		54.4	35.9	96.7	88.8	21.8	70.3	17.8
Oct. 15		54.8	37.5	97.0	89.0	21.7	70.8	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Nov. 12		6.6	13.2	5.7	12.3	2.4	3.2	5.2
Oct. 15		5.7	11.4	4.6	10.8	2.3	3.1	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Total employed	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039	5,755	5,848
Agriculture	649	695	637	697	652	729
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342	5,103	5,119
Employed, non-agriculture	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342	5,103	5,119
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,985	5,008	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	3,868	3,150	3,948	3,023	3,778	2,829
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work (1)	1,117	1,858	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	78	71	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (1)(3)	1,039	1,787	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	395	428	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Total employed	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039	5,755	5,848
Agriculture	649	695	637	697	652	729
Other primary industries	230	213	229	224	234	214
Manufacturing	1,475	1,503	1,492	1,538	1,451	1,472
Construction	442	467	458	501	448	474
Transportation and other utilities	513	517	519	528	504	515
Trade	1,006	1,002	1,008	974	930	913
Finance, insurance and real estate	220	230	220	211	224	220
Service	1,494	1,504	1,367	1,366	1,312	1,311

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 12, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,029	4,924	610	323	172
Agriculture	649	103	375	56	115
Non-agriculture	5,380	4,821	235	267	57
Men	4,385	3,439	553	296	97
Agriculture	600	93	369	54	84
Non-agriculture	3,785	3,346	184	242	13
Women	1,644	1,485	57	27	75
Agriculture	49	10	*	*	31
Non-agriculture	1,595	1,475	51	25	44

(1) In the October and November survey weeks of all three years, unusually large numbers worked less than 35 hours due to the Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1960		1959		1958	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Total unemployed	429	368	317	251	379	329
Without work and seeking work (1)	401	347	296	237	361	313
Seeking full-time work	380	332	280	228	348	301
Seeking part-time work	21	15	16	*	13	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	28	21	21	14	18	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	401	347	296	237	361	313
Seeking under 1 month	127	120	129	90	120	103
Seeking 1-3 months	158	125	104	87	143	118
Seeking 4-6 months	62	53	32	23	48	44
Seeking more than 6 months	54	49	31	37	50	48

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended November 12, 1960

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 12, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,878	1,194	3,368	4,179	2,031	1,106
Men		5,919	596	1,663	2,064	1,033	563
Women		5,959	598	1,705	2,115	998	543
Labour force		6,458	583	1,807	2,384	1,101	583
Men		4,748	442	1,350	1,699	821	436
Women		1,710	141	457	685	280	147
Employed		6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
Men		4,385	392	1,229	1,595	781	388
Women		1,644	138	435	662	271	138
Agriculture		649	53	128	178	261	29
Non-agriculture		5,380	477	1,536	2,079	791	497
Paid workers		4,924	432	1,398	1,925	723	446
Men		3,439	309	1,000	1,322	488	320
Women		1,485	123	398	603	235	126
Unemployed		429	53	143	127	49	57
Men		363	50	121	104	40	48
Women		66	*	22	23	*	*
Not in labour force		5,420	611	1,561	1,795	930	523
Men		1,171	154	313	365	212	127
Women		4,249	457	1,248	1,430	718	396
Employed	1960, Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
	Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	1959, Nov. 14	5,930	512	1,661	2,204	1,029	524
	Oct. 17	6,039	528	1,670	2,238	1,061	542
	1958, Nov. 15	5,755	494	1,600	2,147	1,000	514
	Oct. 18	5,848	503	1,631	2,160	1,039	515
Unemployed	1960, Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	1959, Nov. 14	317	40	101	104	35	37
	Oct. 17	251	37	91	72	25	26
	1958, Nov. 15	379	61	135	107	35	41
	Oct. 18	329	49	112	106	25	37

1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	1.9		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Total	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Total (in thousands)					
October 15, 1960	294	107	92	52	43
July 23, 1960	266	92	87	44	43
No one in unit employed					
October 15, 1960	120	58	35	15	12
July 23, 1960	99	50	29	10	10
One or more employed in unit					
October 15, 1960	174	49	57	37	31
July 23, 1960	167	42	58	34	33

(1) See footnote page 2.



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THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER, 1960

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,430,000 in the week ended December 10, 1960. Of this total, 5,902,000 were employed for all or part of the week, and 528,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force was 28,000 lower than in November; employment decreased by 127,000 and unemployment increased by 99,000 over the month. From December 1959, there were increases of 199,000 in the labour force, 77,000 in the employed and 122,000 in the unemployed.

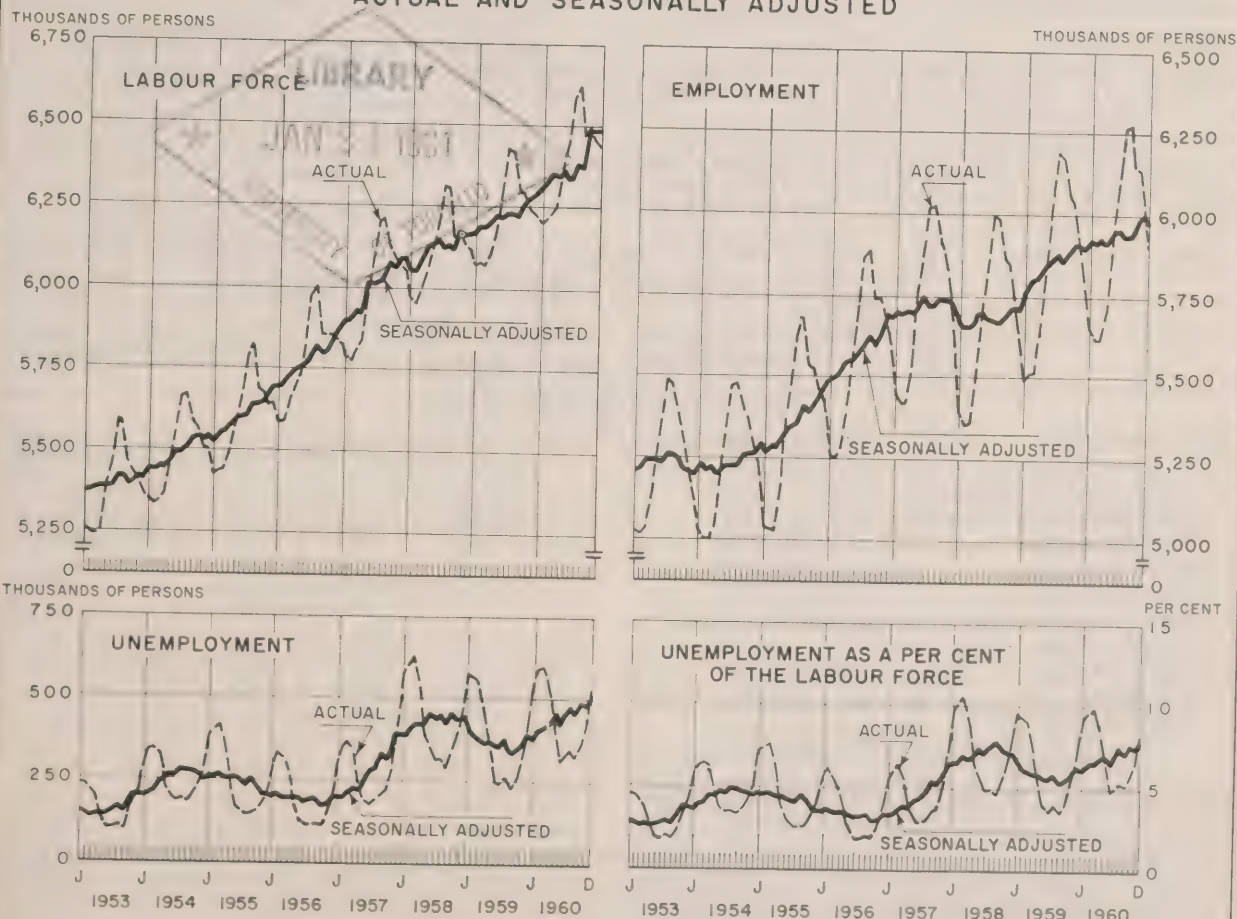
Of the decrease in employment from November, 88,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries

and 39,000 in agriculture. Over the year from December 1959, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 85,000 while there was a small decrease in agriculture. Employed women increased by 12,000 from November and by 124,000 between December 1959 and December 1960. Over the same periods, the number of employed men dropped 139,000 and 47,000, respectively.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 8.2 in December 1960, compared with 6.6 in the previous month and 6.5 a year earlier.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry 1960

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the numbers unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for each quarter of 1960 and for the year as a whole are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation oc-

cupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Labourers, and manufacturing and construction workers accounted for about half of the total unemployed. Although unemployment rates for office and professional workers were low, a significant proportion of the unemployed came from this very large group.

3. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary" and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1960

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed					Unemployment rates (1)				
	Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960				Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960			
		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	7.0	9.4	6.7	5.1	6.8
Office and professional (2)	13	12	13	16	14	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4
Transportation	9	10	9	8	9	9.6	14.5	9.1	6.0	9.1
Service	8	7	7	9	9	5.5	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.1
Primary (3)	13	13	14	9	13	6.3	9.8	6.7	3.1	6.4
Manufacturing and mechanical	17	15	16	19	17	6.6	7.9	6.2	5.8	6.7
Construction	15	18	15	12	14	17.6	28.1	16.9	9.7	16.0
Labourers (4)	19	21	19	18	19	20.5	29.7	19.3	13.5	19.8
Never worked (5)	6	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	448	585	429	336	442					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Table 1 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,893	11,878	11,660	11,645	11,449	11,435
Labour force	6,430	6,458	6,231	6,247	6,120	6,134
Employed	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930	5,653	5,755
Agriculture	610	649	618	637	633	652
Non-agriculture	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293	5,020	5,103
Unemployed	528	429	406	317	467	379
Not in labour force	5,463	5,420	5,429	5,398	5,329	5,301
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.4	53.4	53.6	53.5	53.6
Unemployment rate (3)	8.2	6.6	6.5	5.1	7.6	6.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,925	5,919	5,812	5,806	5,713	5,707
Labour force	4,711	4,748	4,649	4,661	4,604	4,613
Employed	4,246	4,385	4,293	4,388	4,188	4,285
Agriculture	572	600	588	596	599	614
Non-agriculture	3,674	3,785	3,705	3,792	3,589	3,671
Unemployed	465	363	356	273	416	328
Not in labour force	1,214	1,171	1,163	1,145	1,109	1,094
Participation rate (2)	79.5	80.2	80.0	80.3	80.6	80.8
Unemployment rate (3)	9.9	7.6	7.7	5.9	9.0	7.1
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,968	5,959	5,848	5,839	5,736	5,728
Labour force	1,719	1,710	1,582	1,586	1,516	1,521
Employed	1,656	1,644	1,532	1,542	1,465	1,470
Agriculture	38	49	30	41	34	38
Non-agriculture	1,618	1,595	1,502	1,501	1,431	1,432
Unemployed	63	66	50	44	51	51
Not in labour force	4,249	4,249	4,266	4,253	4,220	4,207
Participation rate (2)	28.8	28.7	27.1	27.2	26.4	26.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture	675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed	448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 10, 1960	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	11,893	1,695	3,466	980	3,563	904	1,285
Labour force	6,430	602	3,333	866	774	638	217
Employed	5,902	520	3,077	733	755	616	201
Unemployed	528	82	256	133	19	22	16
Not in labour force	5,463	1,093	133	114	2,789	266	1,068
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Dec. 10	54.1	35.5	96.2	88.4	21.7	70.6	16.9
Nov. 12	54.4	35.9	96.7	88.8	21.8	70.3	17.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Dec. 10	8.2	13.6	7.7	15.4	2.5	3.4	7.4
Nov. 12	6.6	13.2	5.7	12.3	2.4	3.2	5.2

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
Total employed	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930	5,653	5,755
Agriculture	610	649	618	637	633	652
Non-agriculture	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293	5,020	5,103
Employed, non-agriculture	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293	5,020	5,103
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,887	4,985	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,503	3,868	4,557	3,948	4,325	3,778
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work (1)	384	1,117	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	92	78	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (1) (3)	292	1,039	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	405	395	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
Total employed	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930	5,653	5,755
Agriculture	610	649	618	637	633	652
Other primary industries	206	230	234	229	216	234
Manufacturing	1,437	1,475	1,459	1,492	1,451	1,451
Construction	377	442	400	458	386	448
Transportation and other utilities	497	513	514	519	499	504
Trade	1,035	1,006	986	1,008	939	930
Finance, insurance and real estate	226	220	222	220	209	224
Service	1,514	1,494	1,392	1,367	1,320	1,312

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 10, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,902	4,830	594	317	161
Agriculture	610	89	370	46	105
Non-agriculture	5,292	4,741	224	271	56
Men	4,246	3,325	538	290	93
Agriculture	572	82	364	45	81
Non-agriculture	3,674	3,243	174	245	12
Women	1,656	1,505	56	27	68
Agriculture	38	*	*	*	24
Non-agriculture	1,618	1,498	50	26	44

- (1) In the November survey weeks of all three years, very large numbers worked less than 35 hours due to the Remembrance Day holiday; in the December survey weeks some persons lost time from work due to the religious observance of December 8.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
Total unemployed	528	429	406	317	467	379
Without work and seeking work (1)	489	401	370	296	440	361
Seeking full-time work	466	380	354	280	420	348
Seeking part-time work	23	21	16	16	20	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	39	28	36	21	27	18
Without work and seeking work (1)	489	401	370	296	440	361
Seeking under 1 month	158	127	132	129	138	120
Seeking 1-3 months	206	158	162	104	188	143
Seeking 4-6 months	72	62	41	32	64	48
Seeking more than 6 months	53	54	35	31	50	50

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 10, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,893	1,196	3,374	4,183	2,033	1,107
Men		5,925	597	1,666	2,065	1,034	563
Women		5,968	599	1,708	2,118	999	544
Labour force		6,430	578	1,805	2,375	1,092	580
Men		4,711	431	1,346	1,692	809	433
Women		1,719	147	459	683	283	147
Employed		5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
Men		4,246	367	1,186	1,560	755	378
Women		1,656	142	436	662	277	139
Agriculture		610	50	122	163	246	29
Non-agriculture		5,292	459	1,500	2,059	786	488
Paid workers		4,830	415	1,359	1,903	718	435
Men		3,325	288	958	1,297	473	309
Women		1,505	127	401	606	245	126
Unemployed		528	69	183	153	60	63
Men		465	64	160	132	54	55
Women		63	*	23	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,463	618	1,569	1,808	941	527
Men		1,214	166	320	373	225	130
Women		4,249	452	1,249	1,435	716	397
Employed	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
	Nov. 14	5,930	512	1,661	2,204	1,029	524
	1958, Dec. 13	5,653	465	1,572	2,123	985	508
	Nov. 15	5,755	494	1,600	2,147	1,000	514
Unemployed	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46
	Nov. 14	317	40	101	104	35	37
	1958, Dec. 13	467	79	160	130	47	51
	Nov. 15	379	61	135	107	35	41

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,000	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 1960 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1960

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed					Unemployment rates (1)				
	Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960				Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960			
		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	7.0	9.4	6.7	5.1	6.8
Primary industries (2)	14	16	16	10	14	6.7	10.5	7.5	3.2	6.5
Manufacturing	24	22	24	28	25	6.9	8.1	6.4	5.9	7.0
Construction	25	30	24	19	23	20.8	34.5	19.1	11.8	18.9
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	9	8	6	7	6.4	9.4	6.1	3.8	5.9
Trade	10	9	10	11	11	4.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	4.4
Service (4)	13	11	12	15	14	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.6
Never worked (5)	6	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	448	585	429	336	442					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.



THE LABOUR FORCE
JANUARY, 1961

Price: \$2.00 per year

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,396,000 in the week ended January 14, 1961. Of the total labour force, 5,703,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 693,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 34,000 from December, the employed decreasing by 199,000 while the unemployed increased by 165,000. There were 193,000 more persons in the labour force than in January 1960, increases of 47,000 in the employed and 146,000 in the unemployed having occurred over the year.

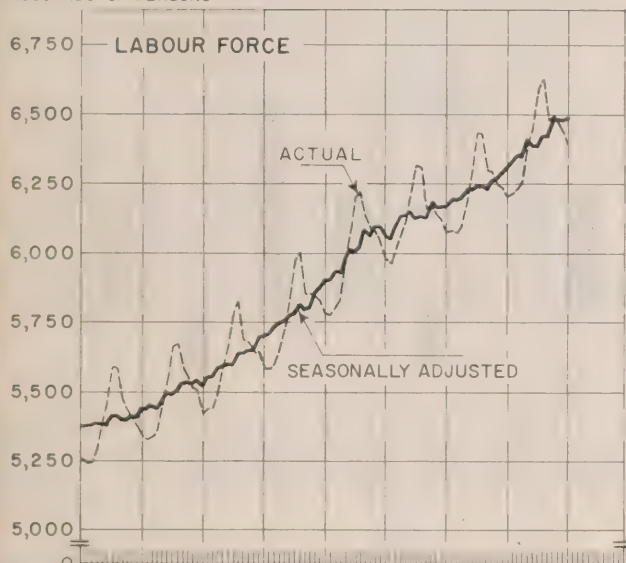
Of the 199,000 decrease in employment

from December, nonagricultural industries accounted for 174,000. Over the year, employment in nonagricultural industries was up 55,000; agricultural employment showed a small decrease. There were decreases of 152,000 in employed men and of 47,000 in employed women between December and January. From January 1960, employed women increased by 101,000 while employed men decreased by 54,000.

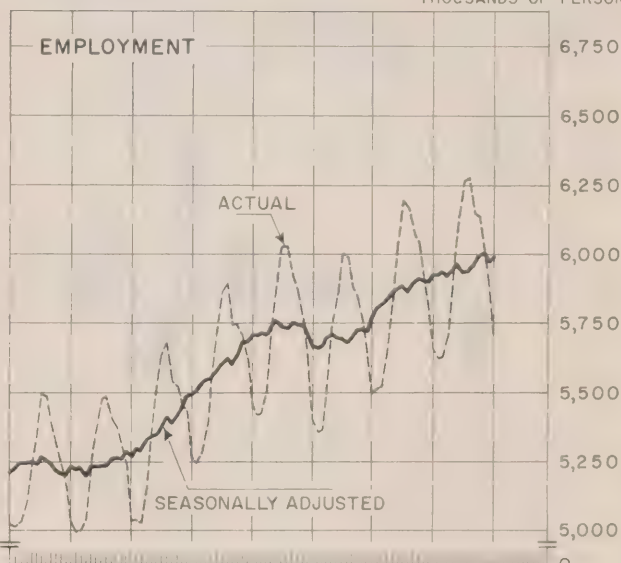
In January 1961, 10.8 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. The comparable unemployment rate in December 1960 was 8.2 and in January was 8.8.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

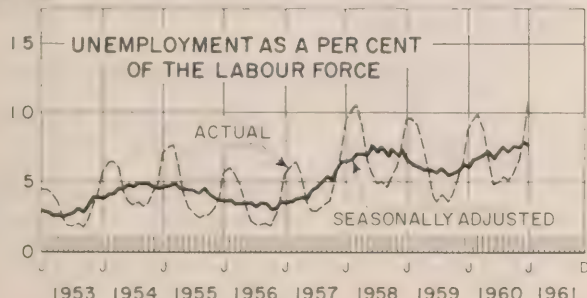
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



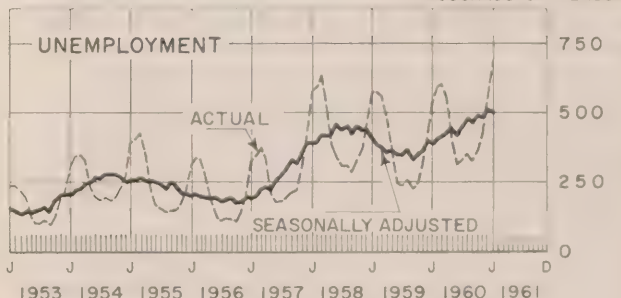
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



PER CENT



THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force (1959 and 1960)

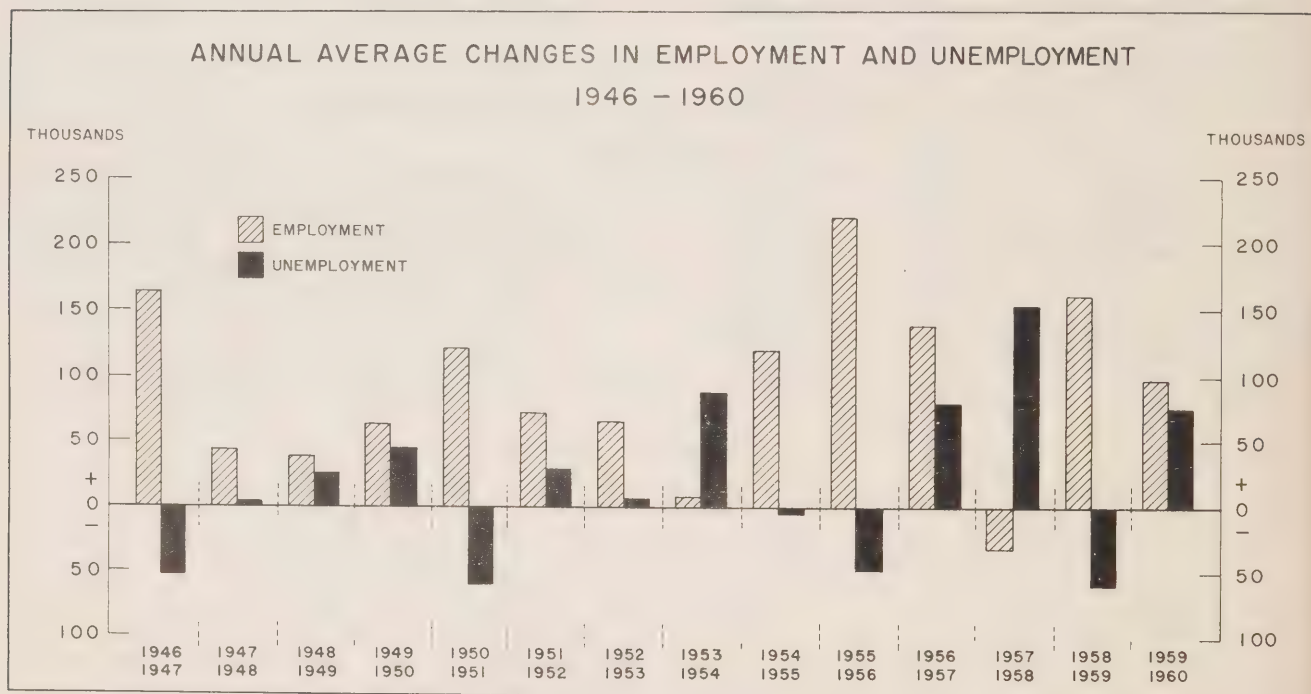
Between the fourth quarter of 1959 and 1960, the number of employed increased by 90,000 and unemployment rose by 117,000. The labour force increase of 206,000 was almost double that of between 1958 and 1959, and well above the fourth quarter year-to-year change of post-war years.

Labour Force Averages

	1960 4th quarter (000's)	1959 4th quarter (000's)
Labour force ...	6,462	6,256
Employed	6,021	5,931
Unemployed ...	442	325

In order to provide perspective on fourth quarter relationships of employment and unemployment in 1959 and 1960, a chart has been prepared which shows changes in annual averages of employment and unemployment in the post-war period. It will be noted that annual averages show only one employment decline which occurred in 1958. Year-to-year changes in employment have followed a somewhat uneven cyclical pattern, and the same is true of unemployment. It may be noted also that there have been several years prior to 1960 in which both employment and unemployment have shown increases.

The actual averages upon which this chart is based will be found in Table 2 (page 5).



In the fourth quarter of 1960, employment in goods-producing industries was below last year's level, except in agriculture which showed no decline for the first time since 1954. Declines for other industries in this group amounted to 61,000, and were fairly evenly distributed between other primary industries, manufacturing and construction. All service-producing industries recorded employment increases with the exception of transportation and other utilities. An 11,000 decrease in this group, and a rise of 161,000 in trade, finance and service, left a net increase of 150,000 in service-producing industries. It will be noted from the following statement that fourth quarter comparisons of 1959 and

1960 show a 24,000 decline in the number of men employed, while the number of women in employment rose by 114,000.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector	The employed 4th quarter 1960 (000's)		Change from 4th quarter 1959 (000's)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	4,367	1,654	-24	+114
Goods-producing .	2,390	378	-70	+ 9
Service-producing	1,977	1,276	+46	+105

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e. did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e. were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,914	11,893	11,678	11,660	11,465	11,449
Labour force	6,396	6,430	6,203	6,231	6,076	6,120
Employed	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825	5,498	5,653
Agriculture	585	610	593	618	604	633
Non-agriculture	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207	4,894	5,020
Unemployed	693	528	547	406	578	467
Not in labour force	5,518	5,463	5,475	5,429	5,389	5,329
Participation rate (2)	53.7	54.1	53.1	53.4	53.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (3)	10.3	8.2	8.8	6.5	9.5	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,935	5,925	5,821	5,812	5,720	5,713
Labour force	4,700	4,711	4,628	4,649	4,582	4,604
Employed	4,094	4,246	4,148	4,293	4,063	4,188
Agriculture	553	572	562	588	572	599
Non-agriculture	3,541	3,674	3,586	3,705	3,491	3,589
Unemployed	606	465	480	356	519	416
Not in labour force	1,235	1,214	1,193	1,163	1,138	1,109
Participation rate (2)	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.0	80.1	80.6
Unemployment rate (3)	12.9	9.9	10.4	7.7	11.3	9.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,979	5,968	5,857	5,848	5,745	5,736
Labour force	1,696	1,719	1,575	1,582	1,494	1,516
Employed	1,609	1,656	1,508	1,532	1,435	1,465
Agriculture	32	38	31	30	32	34
Non-agriculture	1,577	1,618	1,477	1,502	1,403	1,431
Unemployed	87	63	67	50	59	51
Not in labour force	4,283	4,249	4,282	4,266	4,251	4,220
Participation rate (2)	28.4	28.8	26.9	27.1	26.0	26.4
Unemployment rate (3)	5.1	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 14, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	11,914	1,703	3,465	987	3,563	909	1,287
Labour force	6,396	593	3,327	868	760	633	215
Employed	5,703	481	2,989	697	732	606	198
Unemployed	693	112	338	171	28	27	17
Not in labour force	5,518	1,110	138	119	2,803	276	1,072
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Jan. 14	53.7	34.8	96.0	87.9	21.3	69.6	16.7
1960, Dec. 10	54.1	35.5	96.2	88.4	21.7	70.6	16.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Jan. 14	10.8	18.9	10.2	19.7	3.7	4.3	7.9
1960, Dec. 10	8.2	13.6	7.7	15.4	2.5	3.4	7.4

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
Total employed	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825	5,498	5,653
Agriculture	585	610	593	618	604	633
Non-agriculture	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207	4,894	5,020
Employed, non-agriculture	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207	4,894	5,020
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,704	4,887	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,379	4,503	4,445	4,557	4,310	4,325
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work (1)	325	384	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	93	92	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (1) (3)	232	292	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	414	405	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
Total employed	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825	5,498	5,653
Agriculture	585	610	593	618	604	633
Other primary industries	179	206	213	234	203	216
Manufacturing	1,429	1,437	1,431	1,459	1,430	1,451
Construction	317	377	340	400	341	386
Transportation and other utilities	497	497	503	514	492	499
Trade	978	1,035	952	986	889	939
Finance, insurance and real estate	234	226	221	222	213	209
Service	1,484	1,514	1,403	1,392	1,326	1,320

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 14, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,703	4,654	593	304	152
Agriculture	585	76	368	42	99
Non-agriculture	5,118	4,578	225	262	53
Men	4,094	3,189	535	279	91
Agriculture	553	71	362	41	79
Non-agriculture	3,541	3,118	173	238	12
Women	1,609	1,465	58	25	61
Agriculture	32	*	*	*	20
Non-agriculture	1,577	1,460	52	24	41

- (1) In the December survey weeks of all three years, some persons lost time from work due to the religious observance of December 8.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
Total unemployed	693	528	547	406	578	467
Without work and seeking work (1)	630	489	504	370	538	440
Seeking full-time work	599	466	478	354	512	420
Seeking part-time work	31	23	26	16	26	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	63	39	43	36	40	27
Without work and seeking work (1)	630	489	504	370	538	440
Seeking under 1 month	156	158	148	132	130	138
Seeking 1-3 months	293	206	252	162	257	188
Seeking 4-6 months	113	72	63	41	93	64
Seeking more than 6 months	68	53	41	35	58	50

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended January 14, 1961

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 14, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,914	1,198	3,382	4,189	2,036	1,109
Men		5,935	598	1,670	2,068	1,035	564
Women		5,979	600	1,712	2,121	1,001	545
Labour force		6,396	565	1,793	2,372	1,086	580
Men		4,700	423	1,341	1,689	815	432
Women		1,696	142	452	683	271	148
Employed		5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
Men		4,094	344	1,122	1,518	742	368
Women		1,609	137	422	652	263	135
Agriculture		585	47	120	142	250	26
Non-agriculture		5,118	434	1,424	2,028	755	477
Paid workers		4,654	388	1,284	1,867	691	424
Men		3,189	265	895	1,268	459	302
Women		1,465	123	389	599	232	122
Unemployed		693	84	249	202	81	77
Men		606	79	219	171	73	64
Women		87	*	30	31	*	13
Not in labour force		5,518	633	1,589	1,817	950	529
Men		1,235	175	329	379	220	132
Women		4,283	458	1,260	1,438	730	397

Employed	1961, Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Jan. 16	5,656	463	1,538	2,174	983	498
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
	Jan. 17	5,498	451	1,519	2,091	955	482
	1958, Dec. 13	5,653	465	1,572	2,123	985	508
Unemployed	1961, Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Jan. 16	547	78	200	143	66	60
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46
	Jan. 17	578	87	211	153	62	65
	1958, Dec. 13	467	79	160	130	47	51

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Regional gains in employment were recorded in all areas except British Columbia, with the percentage gain in the Atlantic region slightly higher than elsewhere.

Employment by Region

Region	The employed 4th quarter, 1960		Change from 4th quarter 1959
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	
Canada	6,021	100.0	+ 1.5
Atlantic	528	8.8	+ 3.7
Quebec	1,660	27.6	+ 0.9
Ontario	2,250	37.4	+ 1.6
Prairies	1,055	17.5	+ 1.7
British Columbia	527	8.8	-

The unemployed constituted 6.8 per cent of the labour force in the fourth quarter of 1960 as compared with 5.2 per cent in the same period of 1959. Percentages in the Atlantic, Quebec, and British Columbia regions were appreciably above the Canada level in both years.

Unemployment by Region

Region	The unemployed 4th quarter 1960 (000's)	4th quarter unemployment rates	
		1960	1959
Canada	442	6.8	5.2
Atlantic	56	9.6	8.0
Quebec	151	8.3	6.4
Ontario	133	5.6	4.2
Prairies	47	4.3	3.4
British Columbia	55	9.5	6.4



THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY, 1961

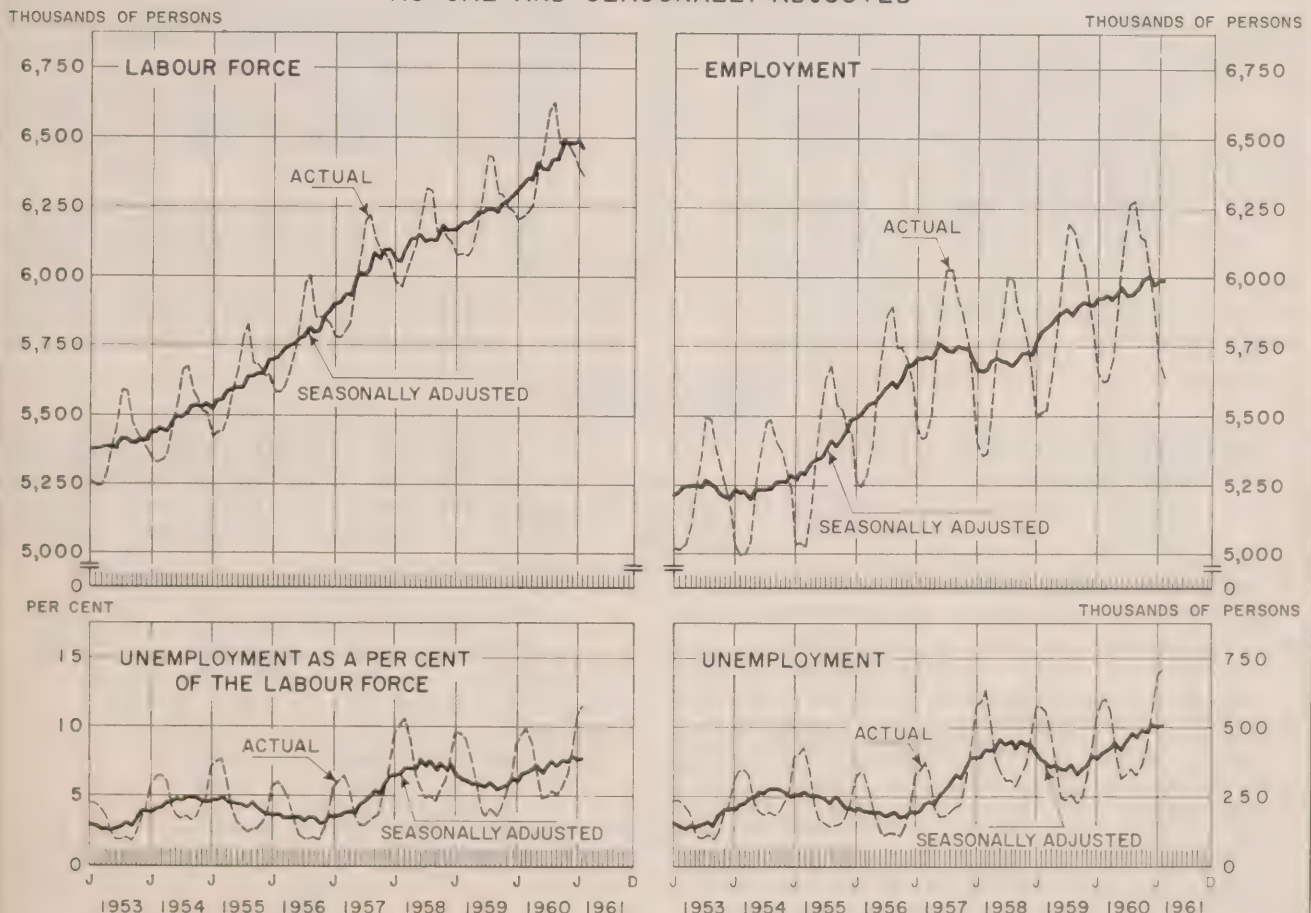
In the week ended February 18, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,363,000. There were 5,644,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 719,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 33,000 from January; over the month, the employed decreased by 59,000 and the unemployed increased by 26,000. From February 1960, the labour force went up by 145,000, the employed increasing by 25,000 and the unemployed by 120,000.

Employment was under January by 44,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 15,000 in

agriculture. Between February 1960 and February 1961, virtually all of the increase in employment occurred in nonagricultural industries. Employment among men decreased by 56,000 from January; there was little change in the number of employed women over the month. Compared with a year earlier, the number of employed women in February 1961 was 85,000 higher and the number of employed men was 60,000 lower.

In February, 11.3 per cent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 10.8 in January and 9.6 in February last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾
(January 1961, October and July 1960)

Labour force data have been tabulated for families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended January 14, 1961. Similar data for the weeks ended October 15, 1960, and July 23, 1960, were published in the November issue of this report.

Out of a total of 693,000 unemployed in January, 341,000 (49%) were heads of family units, 289,000 (42%) were sons, daughters or other relatives, and 63,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 630,000 unemployed members of families lived in 539,000 units. In about half of these units, at least one person was employed. There is a strong correlation between size of family unit and probability of some member being em-

ployed; for example, in about 40 per cent of 2- or 3- person units someone was employed, while for units of 8 or more persons the percentage was about 65.

Seasonal differences show up in the percentage of unemployed who were heads of family units (49% in January 1961 compared with 39% in July 1960) and in the percentage of units with someone employed (51% in January 1961 compared with 63% in July 1960).

Further detail for January is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for October and July 1960. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Heads of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
January 14, 1961	693	630	341	216	73	63
October 15, 1960	368	331	156	131	44	37
July 23, 1960	330	296	127	132	37	34
Percent Distribution						
January 14, 1961	100	91	49	31	11	9
October 15, 1960	100	90	42	36	12	10
July 23, 1960	100	90	39	40	11	10

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
January 14, 1961	539	264	275	171	73	31
October 15, 1960	294	120	174	104	43	27
July 23, 1960	266	99	167	95	47	25
Percent Distribution						
January 14, 1961	100	49	51	32	13	6
October 15, 1960	100	41	59	35	15	9
July 23, 1960	100	37	63	36	18	9

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 21	Jan. 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,929	11,914	11,699	11,678	11,482	11,465
Labour force	6,363	6,396	6,218	6,203	6,084	6,076
Employed	5,644	5,703	5,619	5,656	5,513	5,498
Agriculture	570	585	568	593	608	604
Non-agriculture	5,074	5,118	5,051	5,063	4,905	4,894
Unemployed	719	693	599	547	571	578
Not in labour force	5,566	5,518	5,481	5,475	5,398	5,389
Participation rate (2)	53.3	53.7	53.1	53.1	53.0	53.0
Unemployment rate (3)	11.3	10.8	9.6	8.8	9.4	9.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,942	5,935	5,831	5,821	5,728	5,720
Labour force	4,679	4,700	4,632	4,628	4,573	4,582
Employed	4,038	4,094	4,098	4,148	4,061	4,063
Agriculture	547	553	546	562	576	572
Non-agriculture	3,491	3,541	3,552	3,586	3,485	3,491
Unemployed	641	606	534	480	512	519
Not in labour force	1,263	1,235	1,199	1,193	1,155	1,138
Participation rate (2)	78.7	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.8	80.1
Unemployment rate (3)	13.7	12.9	11.5	10.4	11.2	11.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,987	5,979	5,868	5,857	5,754	5,745
Labour force	1,684	1,696	1,586	1,575	1,511	1,494
Employed	1,606	1,609	1,521	1,508	1,452	1,435
Agriculture	23	32	22	31	32	32
Non-agriculture	1,583	1,577	1,499	1,477	1,420	1,403
Unemployed	78	87	65	67	59	59
Not in labour force	4,303	4,283	4,282	4,282	4,243	4,251
Participation rate (2)	28.1	28.4	27.0	26.9	26.3	26.0
Unemployment rate (3)	4.6	5.1	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.9

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
- (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007		8,779
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942		4,829
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832		4,666
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122		1,186
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711		3,480
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110		163
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065		3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9		55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2		3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 18, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,929	1,710	3,464	992	3,552	924	1,287
Labour force	6,363	573	3,323	870	746	640	211
Employed	5,644	466	2,964	685	723	613	193
Unemployed	719	107	359	185	23	27	18
Not in labour force	5,566	1,137	141	122	2,806	284	1,076
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Feb. 18	53.3	33.5	95.9	87.7	21.0	69.3	16.4
Jan. 14	53.7	34.8	96.0	87.9	21.3	69.6	16.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Feb. 18	11.3	18.7	10.8	21.3	3.1	4.2	8.5
Jan. 14	10.8	18.9	10.2	19.7	3.7	4.3	7.9

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 21	Jan. 17
Total employed	5,644	5,703	5,619	5,656	5,513	5,498
Agriculture	570	585	568	593	608	604
Non-agriculture	5,074	5,118	5,051	5,063	4,905	4,894
Employed, non-agriculture	5,074	5,118	5,051	5,063	4,905	4,894
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,673	4,704	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,376	4,379	4,409	4,445	4,279	4,310
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	297	325	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	85	93	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	212	232	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	401	414	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 21	Jan. 17
Total employed	5,644	5,703	5,619	5,656	5,513	5,498
Agriculture	570	585	568	593	608	604
Other primary industries	162	179	205	213	177	203
Manufacturing	1,443	1,429	1,413	1,431	1,464	1,430
Construction	307	317	331	340	342	341
Transportation and other utilities	486	497	501	503	499	492
Trade	932	978	933	952	890	889
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	234	227	221	212	213
Service	1,504	1,484	1,441	1,403	1,321	1,326

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 18, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,644	4,601	591	308	144
Agriculture	570	74	362	41	93
Non-agriculture	5,074	4,527	229	267	51
Men	4,038	3,133	531	284	90
Agriculture	547	72	356	40	79
Non-agriculture	3,491	3,061	175	244	11
Women	1,606	1,468	60	24	54
Agriculture	23	*	*	*	14
Non-agriculture	1,583	1,466	54	23	40

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1961		1960		1959	
	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 21	Jan. 17
Total unemployed	719	693	599	547	571	578
Without work and seeking work (1)	664	630	555	504	537	538
Seeking full-time work	629	599	535	478	518	512
Seeking part-time work	35	31	20	26	19	26
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	55	63	44	43	34	40
Without work and seeking work (1)	664	630	555	504	537	538
Seeking under 1 month	108	156	111	148	88	130
Seeking 1-3 months	308	293	283	252	254	257
Seeking 4-6 months	166	113	116	63	131	93
Seeking more than 6 months	82	68	45	41	64	58

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended February 18, 1961

		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,929	1,200	3,388	4,193	2,038	1,110
Men		5,942	599	1,673	2,070	1,036	564
Women		5,987	601	1,715	2,123	1,002	546
Labour force		6,363	562	1,798	2,354	1,072	577
Men		4,679	422	1,336	1,685	804	432
Women		1,684	140	462	669	268	145
Employed		5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
Men		4,038	326	1,104	1,509	735	364
Women		1,606	135	434	643	261	133
Agriculture		570	45	122	135	246	22
Non-agriculture		5,074	416	1,416	2,017	750	475
Paid workers		4,601	368	1,269	1,853	686	425
Men		3,133	246	871	1,258	455	303
Women		1,468	122	398	595	231	122
Unemployed		719	101	260	202	76	80
Men		641	96	232	176	69	68
Women		78	*	28	26	*	12
Not in labour force		5,566	638	1,590	1,839	966	533
Men		1,263	177	337	385	232	132
Women		4,303	461	1,253	1,454	734	401
Employed	1961, Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
	Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, Feb. 20	5,619	458	1,515	2,164	979	503
	Jan. 16	5,656	463	1,538	2,174	983	498
	1959, Feb. 21	5,513	437	1,519	2,090	968	499
	Jan. 17	5,498	451	1,519	2,091	955	482
Unemployed	1961, Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
	Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, Feb. 20	599	87	242	149	64	57
	Jan. 16	547	78	200	143	66	60
	1959, Feb. 21	571	89	216	155	59	52
	Jan. 17	578	87	211	153	62	65

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
January 14, 1961		539	187	186	97	69
October 15, 1960		294	107	92	52	43
July 23, 1960		266	92	87	44	43
<u>No one in unit employed</u>						
January 14, 1961		264	111	87	42	24
October 15, 1960		120	58	35	15	12
July 23, 1960		99	50	29	10	10
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>						
January 14, 1961		275	76	99	55	45
October 15, 1960		174	49	57	37	31
July 23, 1960		167	42	58	34	33

(1) See footnote page 2.



THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH, 1961

In the week ended March 18, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,353,000. There were 5,648,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 705,000 unemployed for the whole week. The labour force was 10,000 down from February; the unemployed decreased by 14,000 and the employed showed little change over the month. The labour force was 119,000 higher than in March 1960, employment having increased by 23,000 and unemployment by 96,000.

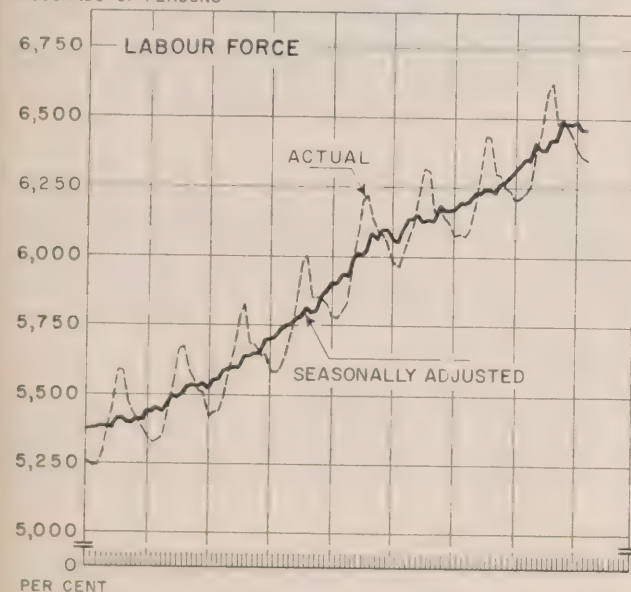
While there was little change in total employment between February and March, employ-

ment in agriculture increased by 23,000 while employment in nonagricultural industries decreased by 19,000. Nonagricultural industries accounted for 18,000 of the 23,000 increase in employment from March last year. Employed women increased by 57,000 between March 1960 and March 1961; over the same period employed men decreased by 34,000.

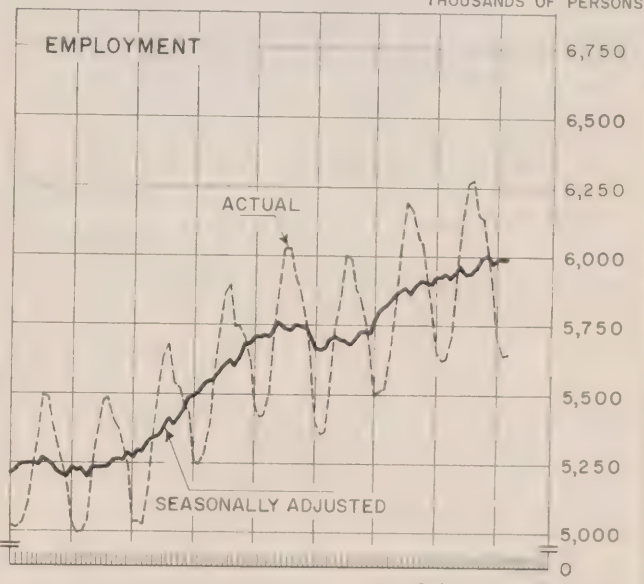
The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in March was 11.1 compared with 11.3 in February this year and 9.8 in March 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

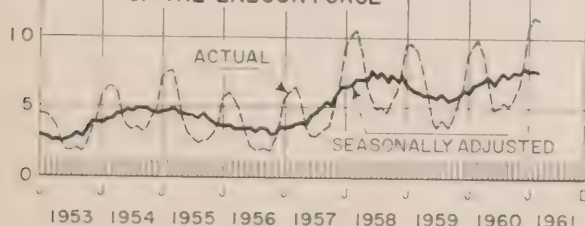
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



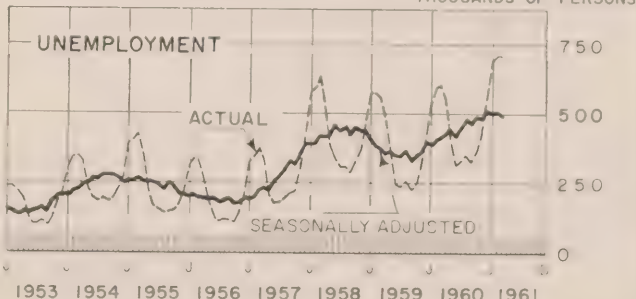
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PER CENT OF THE LABOUR FORCE



THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry
1960 and First Quarter of 1961

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the numbers unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1961 and for each quarter of 1960 are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages only for construction;

unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Labourers, and manufacturing and construction workers accounted for about half of the total unemployed. Although unemployment rates for office and professional workers were low, a significant proportion of the unemployed came from this very large group.

3. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

4. In the first quarter of 1961, unemployment rates were higher in all occupation and industry groups than in the first quarter of 1960. There was little change in the proportion of total unemployment attributable to each industry or occupation group, except for construction which showed some decrease from 1960 to 1961.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1960 and first quarter of 1961

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961	1960				1961	1960			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	11.1	6.3	5.1	6.7	9.4
Office and professional (2)	13	14	16	13	12	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.7
Transportation	11	9	8	9	10	17.1	9.1	6.0	9.1	14.5
Service	7	9	9	7	7	7.5	6.1	4.4	5.0	6.7
Primary (3)	14	13	9	14	13	12.7	6.4	3.1	6.7	9.3
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	17	19	16	15	10.1	6.7	5.3	6.2	7.7
Construction	16	14	12	15	18	30.2	16.0	9.7	16.9	28.1
Labourers (4)	20	19	18	19	21	33.2	19.8	13.5	19.3	29.7
Never worked (5)	4	6	10	6	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	706	442	336	429	585					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
(2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
(3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,943	11,929	11,712	11,699	11,495	11,482
Labour force	6,353	6,363	6,234	6,218	6,077	6,084
Employed	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619	5,523	5,513
Agriculture	593	570	588	568	618	608
Non-agriculture	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051	4,905	4,905
Unemployed	705	719	609	599	554	571
Not in labour force	5,590	5,566	5,478	5,481	5,418	5,398
Participation rate (2)	53.2	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.9	53.0
Unemployment rate (3)	11.1	11.3	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,949	5,942	5,837	5,831	5,734	5,728
Labour force	4,678	4,679	4,630	4,632	4,576	4,573
Employed	4,048	4,038	4,082	4,098	4,074	4,061
Agriculture	562	547	561	546	593	576
Non-agriculture	3,486	3,491	3,521	3,552	3,481	3,485
Unemployed	630	641	548	534	502	512
Not in labour force	1,271	1,263	1,207	1,199	1,158	1,155
Participation rate (2)	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.4	79.8	79.8
Unemployment rate (3)	13.5	13.7	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,994	5,987	5,875	5,868	5,761	5,754
Labour force	1,675	1,684	1,604	1,586	1,501	1,511
Employed	1,600	1,606	1,543	1,521	1,449	1,452
Agriculture	31	23	27	22	25	32
Non-agriculture	1,569	1,583	1,516	1,499	1,424	1,420
Unemployed	75	78	61	65	52	59
Not in labour force	4,319	4,303	4,271	4,282	4,260	4,243
Participation rate (2)	27.9	28.1	27.3	27.0	26.1	26.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.9

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 18, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,943	1,715	3,446	1,013	3,569	911	1,289
Labour force	6,353	568	3,307	885	749	635	209
Employed	5,648	467	2,960	694	726	609	192
Unemployed	705	101	347	191	23	26	17
Not in labour force	5,590	1,147	139	128	2,820	276	1,080
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Mar. 18	53.2	33.1	96.0	87.4	21.0	69.7	16.2
Feb. 18	53.3	33.5	95.9	87.7	21.0	69.3	16.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Mar. 18	11.1	17.8	10.5	21.6	3.1	4.1	8.1
Feb. 18	11.3	18.7	10.8	21.3	3.1	4.2	8.5

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
Total employed	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619	5,523	5,513
Agriculture	593	570	588	568	618	608
Non-agriculture	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051	4,905	4,905
Employed, non-agriculture	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051	4,905	4,905
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,651	4,673	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,346	4,376	4,398	4,409	4,304	4,279
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	305	297	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	86	85	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	219	212	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	404	401	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
Total employed	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619	5,523	5,513
Agriculture	593	570	588	568	618	608
Other primary industries	133	162	164	205	152	177
Manufacturing	1,433	1,443	1,437	1,413	1,454	1,464
Construction	308	307	321	331	344	342
Transportation and other utilities	491	486	498	501	500	499
Trade	942	932	957	933	898	890
Finance, insurance and real estate	236	240	228	227	216	212
Service	1,512	1,504	1,432	1,441	1,341	1,321

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 18, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,648	4,587	591	315	155
Agriculture	593	76	369	50	98
Non-agriculture	5,055	4,511	222	265	57
Men	4,048	3,133	534	290	91
Agriculture	562	71	363	49	79
Non-agriculture	3,486	3,062	171	241	12
Women	1,600	1,454	57	25	64
Agriculture	31	*	*	*	19
Non-agriculture	1,569	1,449	51	24	45

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
Total unemployed	705	719	609	599	554	571
Without work and seeking work (1)	664	664	566	555	525	537
Seeking full-time work	628	629	545	535	502	518
Seeking part-time work	36	35	21	20	23	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	41	55	43	44	29	34
Without work and seeking work (1)	664	664	566	555	525	537
Seeking under 1 month	89	108	90	111	81	88
Seeking 1-3 months	270	308	244	283	207	254
Seeking 4-6 months	218	166	181	116	168	131
Seeking more than 6 months	87	82	51	45	69	64

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 18, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,943	1,202	3,394	4,196	2,040	1,111
Men		5,949	600	1,676	2,071	1,037	565
Women		5,994	602	1,718	2,125	1,003	546
Labour force		6,353	560	1,785	2,348	1,085	575
Men		4,678	422	1,329	1,685	811	431
Women		1,675	138	456	663	274	144
Employed		5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
Men		4,048	326	1,089	1,520	743	370
Women		1,600	133	429	638	266	134
Agriculture		593	46	124	142	256	25
Non-agriculture		5,055	413	1,394	2,016	753	479
Paid workers		4,587	371	1,247	1,852	686	431
Men		3,133	251	855	1,263	455	309
Women		1,454	120	392	589	231	122
Unemployed		705	101	267	190	76	71
Men		630	96	240	165	68	61
Women		75	*	27	25	*	10
Not in labour force		5,590	642	1,609	1,848	955	536
Men		1,271	178	347	386	226	134
Women		4,319	464	1,262	1,462	729	402
Employed	1961, Mar. 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
	1960, Mar. 19	5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
	Feb. 20	5,619	458	1,515	2,164	979	503
	1959, Mar. 21	5,523	435	1,505	2,098	977	508
	Feb. 21	5,513	437	1,519	2,090	968	499
Unemployed	1961, Mar. 18	705	101	267	190	76	71
	Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
	1960, Mar. 19	609	90	244	151	74	50
	Feb. 20	599	87	242	149	64	57
	1959, Mar. 21	554	96	220	148	51	39
	Feb. 21	571	89	216	155	59	52

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry 1960 and First Quarter of 1961 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1960 and first quarter of 1961

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961	1 9 6 0				1961	1 9 6 0			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	11.1	6.8	5.1	6.7	9.4
Primary industries (2)	16	14	10	16	16	13.5	6.5	3.2	7.5	10.5
Manufacturing	23	25	28	24	22	10.0	7.0	5.9	6.4	8.1
Construction	26	23	19	24	30	37.6	18.9	11.8	19.1	34.5
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	7	6	8	9	10.7	5.9	3.8	6.1	9.4
Trade	10	11	11	10	9	6.8	4.4	3.5	4.3	5.5
Service (4)	12	14	15	12	11	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.8
Never worked (5)	4	6	10	6	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	706	442	336	429	585					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.



THE LABOUR FORCE

APRIL, 1961

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,440,000 in the week ended April 22, 1961. Of this total, 5,818,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 622,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April this year, the labour force increased by 87,000, the employed increasing by 170,000 and the unemployed decreasing by 83,000. There was an increase of 181,000 in the labour force from April 1960; both the employed and the unemployed were higher than at the same time last year, the former by 111,000 and the latter by 70,000.

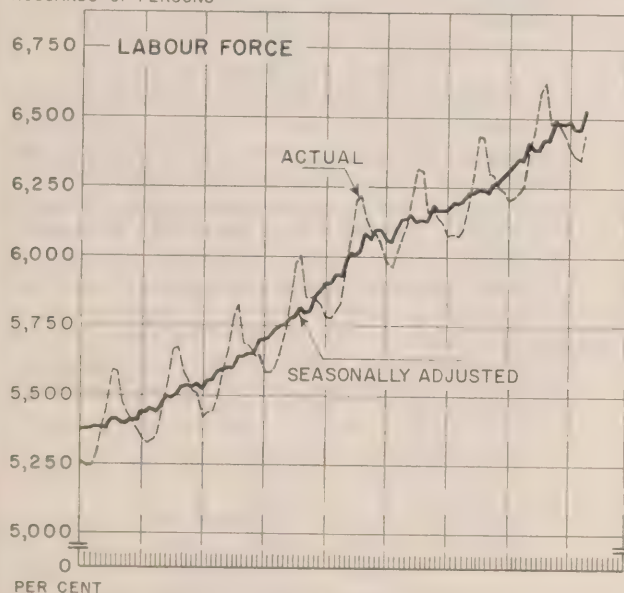
From March to April, employment increased

by 111,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 59,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 100,000 higher than last year and accounted for most of the year-to-year increase. Employment among men went up 123,000 from March; the number of employed women rose by 47,000 in the same period. There was an increase of 129,000 in employed women from April 1960, while employed men showed a decrease of 18,000 over the year.

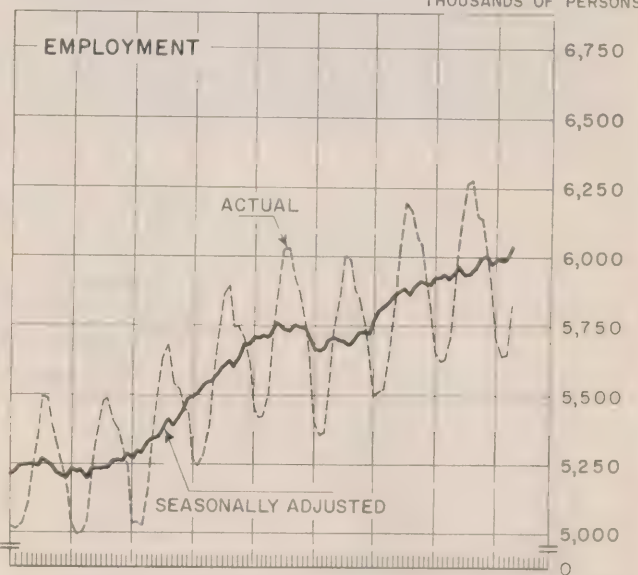
In April, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 9.7, compared with rates of 11.1 in March and 8.8 in April 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

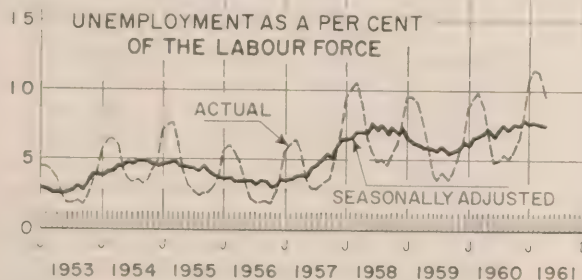
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



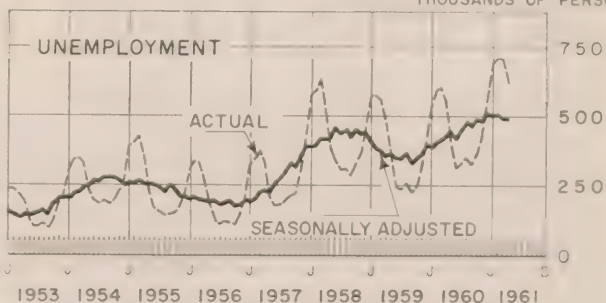
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



PER CENT



THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



Review of the Labour Force
First Quarter, 1960 and 1961

Between the first quarter of 1960 and the first quarter of 1961, the labour force increased by 153,000 or at a slightly higher rate than that of recent years. Employment increased by 32,000 and unemployment by 121,000 during the same period.

Labour Force Averages

	1961 1st Quarter (000's)	1960 1st Quarter (000's)
Labour Force ...	6,371	6,218
Employed	5,665	5,633
Unemployed ..	706	585

A large part of the growth in the labour force resulted from increasing employment of women. A considerably smaller part was due to natural increase. Immigration, which amounted to only about 12,000 compared to a first quarter post-war average of 23,000, was a relatively unimportant factor.

The number of women in the labour force in the first quarter of 1961 increased by 97,000 from the first quarter of 1960. This is the largest first quarter increase since 1953 and compares with an average first quarter increase of 68,000 during the 1953-61* period. About 28 per cent of all women of working age were in the labour force in the first quarter of this year.

Women in the Labour Force
First Quarter 1953 - 1961

Year	Female Labour Force (000's)	% of Women 14 Years and Over in the Labour Force
1953	1,142	22.6
1954	1,208	23.4
1955	1,213	23.0
1956	1,292	24.1
1957	1,371	25.0
1958	1,435	25.4
1959	1,502	26.1
1960	1,588	27.1
1961	1,685	28.1
Average 1st Quarter		
1953 - 1961	1,382	25.1

Due to the high birth rate beginning during the Second World War, the population 14 years of age and over now contains a somewhat larger proportion of young persons in the age group 14-19 years. The increase in the proportion of

persons in this age group in the population has not, however, been accompanied by any substantial increase in the proportion of such young persons in the labour force. Thus the 14-19 age group contributed only 10,000 to the overall increase in the labour force from the first quarter of 1960 to the first quarter of 1961.

Population and Labour Force 14-19 years of age
First Quarter 1953 - 1961

Year	Population		Labour Force	
	Number 000's	% of total 14 years and over	Number 000's	% of total labour force
1953	1,274	12.6	492	9.4
1954	1,302	12.6	507	9.5
1955	1,334	12.7	497	9.1
1956	1,367	12.8	500	8.9
1957	1,421	13.0	520	9.0
1958	1,494	13.3	540	9.0
1959	1,560	13.6	542	8.9
1960	1,632	14.0	568	9.1
1961	1,709	14.3	578	9.1
Average				
1953-				
1961	1,455	13.2	527	9.1

Employment in the first quarter of 1961 increased by 32,000 over the first quarter of 1960, compared with an increase of 122,000 in the first quarter of 1960 over the previous year. Employment in the service-producing sector* increased by 80,000, but this was partially offset by a 48,000 decrease in the number of persons with jobs in the goods-producing sector*. A very large part of the increase in employment was concentrated in the service industry. In the first quarter of 1961, it provided jobs for almost 800,000 women, or about half of all employed women.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector*	The employed		Change from	
	1st quarter		1st quarter	
	1961		1960	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(000's)		(000's)	
Total	4,060	1,605	-49	+81
Goods-producing .	2,140	347	-62	+14
Service-producing	1,920	1,258	+13	+67

* Industries included in the goods-producing sector are agriculture, other primary industries, manufacturing and construction; the service-producing sector includes transportation and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and service.

(continued on page 8)

* Data are available on a monthly basis from the Labour Force Survey, commencing in 1953.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,964	11,943	11,735	11,712	11,512	11,495
Labour force	6,440	6,353	6,259	6,234	6,109	6,077
Employed	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625	5,642	5,523
Agriculture	652	593	641	588	661	618
Non-agriculture	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037	4,981	4,905
Unemployed	622	705	552	609	467	554
Not in labour force	5,524	5,590	5,476	5,478	5,403	5,418
Participation rate (2)	53.8	53.2	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	9.7	11.1	8.8	9.8	7.6	9.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,958	5,949	5,848	5,837	5,743	5,734
Labour force	4,721	4,678	4,682	4,630	4,595	4,576
Employed	4,171	4,048	4,189	4,082	4,173	4,074
Agriculture	610	562	607	561	625	593
Non-agriculture	3,561	3,486	3,582	3,521	3,548	3,481
Unemployed	550	630	493	548	422	502
Not in labour force	1,237	1,271	1,166	1,207	1,148	1,158
Participation rate (2)	79.2	78.6	80.1	79.3	80.0	79.8
Unemployment rate (3)	11.7	13.5	10.5	11.8	9.2	11.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,006	5,994	5,887	5,875	5,769	5,761
Labour force	1,719	1,675	1,577	1,604	1,514	1,501
Employed	1,647	1,600	1,518	1,543	1,469	1,449
Agriculture	42	31	34	27	36	25
Non-agriculture	1,605	1,569	1,484	1,516	1,433	1,424
Unemployed	72	75	59	61	45	52
Not in labour force	4,287	4,319	4,310	4,271	4,255	4,260
Participation rate (2)	28.6	27.9	26.8	27.3	26.2	26.1
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.5

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture	675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed	448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007		8,779
Labour force	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942		4,829
Employed	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832		4,666
Agriculture	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122		1,186
Non-agriculture	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711		3,480
Unemployed	155	126	186	141	114	110		163
Not in labour force	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065		3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9		55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2		3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 22, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,964	1,723	3,452	1,012	3,570	916	1,291
Labour force	6,440	592	3,326	885	777	637	223
Employed	5,818	495	3,025	720	755	613	210
Unemployed	622	97	301	165	22	24	13
Not in labour force	5,524	1,131	126	127	2,793	279	1,068
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Apr. 22	53.8	34.4	96.3	87.5	21.8	69.5	17.3
Mar. 18	53.2	33.1	96.0	87.4	21.0	69.7	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Apr. 22	9.7	16.4	9.0	18.6	2.8	3.8	5.8
Mar. 18	11.1	17.8	10.5	21.6	3.1	4.1	8.1

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
Total employed	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625	5,642	5,523
Agriculture	652	593	641	588	661	618
Non-agriculture	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037	4,981	4,905
Employed, non-agriculture	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037	4,981	4,905
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,733	4,651	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,441	4,346	4,116	4,398	4,373	4,304
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	292	305	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	87	86	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	205	219	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	433	404	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
Total employed	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625	5,642	5,523
Agriculture	652	593	641	588	661	618
Other primary industries	128	133	158	164	153	152
Manufacturing	1,444	1,433	1,428	1,437	1,466	1,454
Construction	357	308	361	321	393	344
Transportation and other utilities	507	491	506	498	506	500
Trade	962	942	964	957	907	898
Finance, insurance and real estate	236	236	231	228	214	216
Service	1,532	1,512	1,418	1,432	1,342	1,341

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 22, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,818	4,677	631	335	175
Agriculture	652	83	396	58	115
Non-agriculture	5,166	4,594	235	277	60
Men	4,171	3,195	569	309	98
Agriculture	610	78	388	56	88
Non-agriculture	3,561	3,117	181	253	10
Women	1,647	1,482	62	26	77
Agriculture	42	*	*	*	27
Non-agriculture	1,605	1,477	54	24	50

- (1) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours in the week ended April 23, 1960, due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
Total unemployed	622	705	552	609	467	554
Without work and seeking work (1)	590	664	517	566	445	525
Seeking full-time work	559	628	494	545	425	502
Seeking part-time work	31	36	23	21	20	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	32	41	35	43	22	29
Without work and seeking work (1)	590	664	517	566	445	525
Seeking under 1 month	84	89	90	90	70	81
Seeking 1-3 months	177	270	174	244	135	207
Seeking 4-6 months	221	218	191	181	156	168
Seeking more than 6 months	108	87	62	51	84	69

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 22, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,964	1,204	3,402	4,202	2,043	1,113
Men		5,958	601	1,679	2,074	1,038	566
Women		6,006	603	1,723	2,128	1,005	547
Labour force		6,440	573	1,803	2,367	1,118	579
Men		4,721	429	1,338	1,690	828	436
Women		1,719	144	465	677	290	143
Employed		5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
Men		4,171	334	1,130	1,556	765	386
Women		1,647	140	440	651	281	135
Agriculture		652	52	132	157	285	26
Non-agriculture		5,166	422	1,438	2,050	761	495
Paid workers		4,677	381	1,280	1,879	696	441
Men		3,195	256	883	1,282	456	318
Women		1,482	125	397	597	240	123
Unemployed		622	99	233	160	72	58
Men		550	95	208	134	63	50
Women		72	*	25	26	*	*
Not in labour force		5,524	631	1,599	1,835	925	534
Men		1,237	172	341	384	210	130
Women		4,287	459	1,258	1,451	715	404
Employed	1961, Apr. 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
	Mar. 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	1960, Apr. 23	5,707	453	1,529	2,202	1,012	511
	Mar. 19	5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
	1959, Apr. 18	5,642	457	1,527	2,132	1,007	519
	Mar. 21	5,523	435	1,505	2,098	977	508
	1961, Apr. 22	622	99	233	160	72	58
	Mar. 18	705	101	267	190	76	71
	1960, Apr. 23	552	89	221	136	58	48
	Mar. 19	609	90	244	151	74	50
Unemployed	1959, Apr. 18	467	85	190	118	40	34
	Mar. 21	554	96	220	148	51	39

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Unemployed persons comprised 11.1 per cent of the labour force in the first quarter of 1961 compared to 9.4 per cent in the same period in 1960. The rate of unemployment for women was only about one-third that for men. The possibility of withdrawal from the labour force following loss of employment available to many women, particularly those with working husbands,

contributed substantially to this lower rate. The relatively buoyant condition of industries giving employment to women was also a factor. Rates of unemployment for young persons of both sexes was considerably above the average for all ages.

Unemployment was higher in all regions in the first quarter of 1961 than in the first quarter of 1960. Ontario and Quebec experienced increases of 50,000 and 30,000 respectively, followed by the Pacific with 20,000 and the Atlantic and Prairie Regions both with increases of 10,000. As in the first quarter of 1960, rates of unemployment higher than the national average were recorded for the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific Regions, while Ontario and the Prairie Regions continued to experience rates lower than average.

Unemployment Rates by Selected Age Groups First Quarter 1961

	Both Sexes	Men	Women
All ages	11.1	13.4	4.7
14-19 years	18.5	24.7	10.9
20-24 years	13.8	18.3	4.9
25-44 years	10.0	12.0	3.5
45 and over	9.4	11.2	3.0



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THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY, 1961

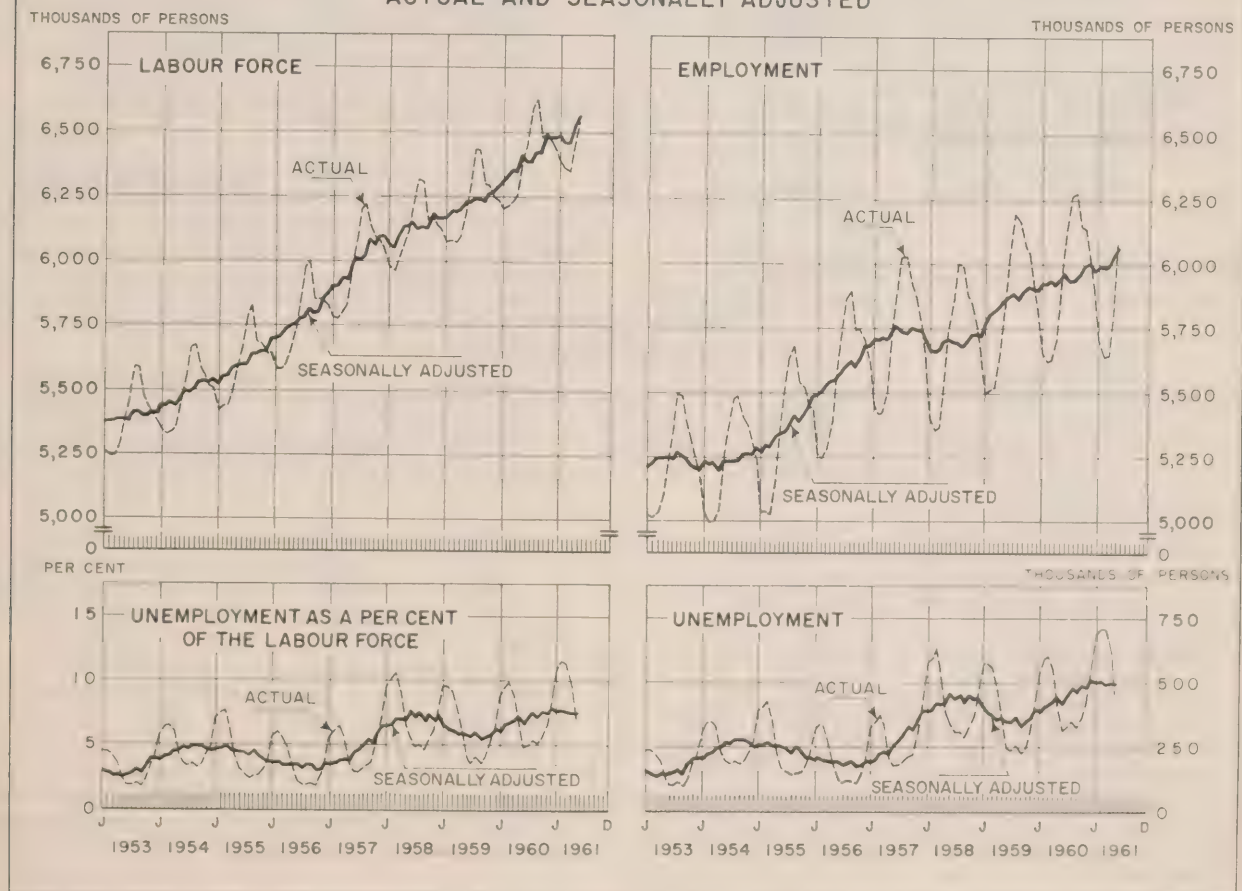
In the week ended May 20, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,542,000. There were 6,085,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 457,000 unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 102,000 from April; the employed increased by 267,000 and the unemployed decreased by 165,000. Between May 1960 and May 1961, the labour force went up 151,000, the employed increasing by 113,000 and the unemployed by 38,000.

Of the 267,000 increase in employment from April, agriculture accounted for 74,000

and nonagricultural industries for 193,000. Over the year, employment increased in agriculture by 51,000 and in nonagricultural industries by 62,000. Employment among men increased by 224,000 from April to May and among women by 43,000. Between May 1960 and May 1961, however, the number of employed women increased by 103,000, which accounted for most of the rise in total employment.

In May 1961, 7.0 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. The comparable unemployment rate in April was 9.7, and in May 1960 was 6.6.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾

April 1961

Labour force data have been tabulated for families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended April 22, 1961. Similar data for the weeks ended January 14, 1961, October 15, 1960, and July 23, 1960, were published in the February issue of this report.

In April, of the 622,000 persons unemployed, 302,000 (48%) were heads of family units, 266,000 (43%) were sons, daughters, or other relatives, and 54,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 568,000 unemployed members of families lived in 485,000 family units. In 251,000

(52%) of these units, at least one member was employed. There is a strong correlation between size of family unit and probability of some member being employed; for example, in 61 per cent of units with 8 or more members someone was employed, while in only 43 per cent of 2- or 3- person units was there any person employed.

Further detail for April is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for January 1961 and October and July 1960. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Heads of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
April 22, 1961	622	568	302	197	69	54
January 14, 1961	693	630	341	216	73	63
October 15, 1960	368	331	156	131	44	37
July 23, 1960	330	296	127	132	37	34
Percent Distribution						
April 22, 1961	100	91	48	32	11	9
January 14, 1961	100	91	49	31	11	9
October 15, 1960	100	90	42	36	12	10
July 23, 1960	100	90	39	40	11	10

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
April 22, 1961	485	234	251	156	63	32
January 14, 1961	539	264	275	171	73	31
October 15, 1960	294	120	174	104	43	27
July 23, 1960	266	99	167	95	47	25
Percent Distribution						
April 22, 1961	100	48	52	32	13	7
January 14, 1961	100	49	51	32	13	6
October 15, 1960	100	41	59	35	15	9
July 23, 1960	100	37	63	36	18	9

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23	May 16	Apr. 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,982	11,964	11,759	11,735	11,531	11,512
Labour force	6,542	6,440	6,391	6,259	6,186	6,109
Employed	6,085	5,818	5,972	5,707	5,831	5,642
Agriculture	726	652	675	641	724	661
Non-agriculture	5,359	5,166	5,297	5,066	5,107	4,981
Unemployed	457	622	419	552	355	467
Not in labour force	5,440	5,524	5,368	5,476	5,345	5,403
Participation rate (2)	54.6	53.8	54.3	53.3	53.6	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	7.0	9.7	6.6	8.8	5.7	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,967	5,958	5,861	5,848	5,752	5,743
Labour force	4,792	4,721	4,752	4,682	4,659	4,595
Employed	4,395	4,171	4,385	4,189	4,344	4,173
Agriculture	657	610	629	607	677	625
Non-agriculture	3,738	3,561	3,756	3,582	3,667	3,548
Unemployed	397	550	367	493	315	422
Not in labour force	1,175	1,237	1,109	1,166	1,093	1,148
Participation rate (2)	80.3	79.2	81.1	80.1	81.0	80.0
Unemployment rate (3)	8.3	11.7	7.7	10.5	6.8	9.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,015	6,006	5,898	5,887	5,779	5,769
Labour force	1,750	1,719	1,639	1,577	1,527	1,514
Employed	1,690	1,647	1,587	1,518	1,487	1,469
Agriculture	69	42	46	34	47	36
Non-agriculture	1,621	1,605	1,541	1,484	1,440	1,433
Unemployed	60	72	52	59	40	45
Not in labour force	4,265	4,287	4,259	4,310	4,252	4,255
Participation rate (2)	29.1	28.6	27.8	26.8	26.4	26.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.7	2.6	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture	675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed	448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 20, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,982	1,728	3,457	1,012	3,560	932	1,293
Labour force	6,542	609	3,348	912	798	644	231
Employed	6,085	532	3,138	790	783	621	221
Unemployed	457	77	210	122	15	23	10
Not in labour force	5,440	1,119	109	100	2,762	288	1,062
Participation rate (2) - 1961, May 20	54.6	35.2	96.8	90.1	22.4	69.1	17.9
Apr. 22	53.8	34.4	96.3	87.5	21.8	69.5	17.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, May 20	7.0	12.6	6.3	13.4	1.9	3.6	4.3
Apr. 22	9.7	16.4	9.0	18.6	2.8	3.8	5.8

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23	May 16	Apr. 18
Total employed	6,085	5,818	5,972	5,707	5,831	5,642
Agriculture	726	652	675	641	724	661
Non-agriculture	5,359	5,166	5,297	5,066	5,107	4,981
Employed, non-agriculture	5,359	5,166	5,297	5,066	5,107	4,981
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,938	4,733	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,658	4,441	4,658	4,116	4,539	4,373
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	280	292	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	73	87	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	207	205	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	421	433	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23	May 16	Apr. 18
Total employed	6,085	5,818	5,972	5,707	5,831	5,642
Agriculture	726	652	675	641	724	661
Other primary industries	162	128	185	158	161	153
Manufacturing	1,503	1,444	1,479	1,428	1,503	1,466
Construction	422	357	427	361	445	393
Transportation and other utilities	515	507	523	506	518	506
Trade	960	962	965	964	915	907
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	236	226	231	216	214
Service	1,557	1,532	1,492	1,418	1,349	1,342

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 20, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,085	4,905	621	361	198
Agriculture	726	117	381	82	146
Non-agriculture	5,359	4,788	240	279	52
Men	4,395	3,399	559	337	100
Agriculture	657	111	374	80	92
Non-agriculture	3,738	3,288	185	257	*
Women	1,690	1,506	62	24	98
Agriculture	69	*	*	*	54
Non-agriculture	1,621	1,500	55	22	44

- (1) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours in the week ended April 23, 1960, due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23	May 16	Apr. 18
Total unemployed	457	622	419	552	355	467
Without work and seeking work (1)	439	590	399	517	334	445
Seeking full-time work	416	559	385	494	321	425
Seeking part-time work	23	31	14	23	13	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	18	32	20	35	21	22
Without work and seeking work (1)	439	590	399	517	334	445
Seeking under 1 month	70	84	75	90	61	70
Seeking 1-3 months	120	177	119	174	102	135
Seeking 4-6 months	141	221	135	191	99	156
Seeking more than 6 months	108	108	70	62	72	84

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 20, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,982	1,206	3,408	4,207	2,047	1,114
Men		5,967	602	1,682	2,077	1,040	566
Women		6,015	604	1,726	2,130	1,007	548
Labour force		6,542	589	1,811	2,391	1,159	592
Men		4,792	448	1,347	1,711	846	440
Women		1,750	141	464	680	313	152
Employed		6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
Men		4,395	379	1,204	1,605	806	401
Women		1,690	136	442	661	308	143
Agriculture		726	59	145	163	329	30
Non-agriculture		5,359	456	1,501	2,103	785	514
Paid workers		4,905	409	1,351	1,950	736	459
Men		3,399	287	949	1,342	491	330
Women		1,506	122	402	608	245	129
Unemployed		457	74	165	125	45	48
Men		397	69	143	106	40	39
Women		60	*	22	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,440	617	1,597	1,816	888	522
Men		1,175	154	335	366	194	126
Women		4,265	463	1,262	1,450	694	396
Employed	1961, May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	Apr.22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
	1960, May 21	5,972	498	1,624	2,263	1,064	523
	Apr.23	5,707	453	1,529	2,202	1,012	511
	1959, May 16	5,831	491	1,589	2,177	1,043	531
	Apr.18	5,642	457	1,527	2,132	1,007	519
Unemployed	1961, May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	Apr.22	622	99	233	160	72	58
	1960, May 21	419	64	156	116	40	43
	Apr.23	552	89	221	136	58	48
	1959, May 16	355	66	143	87	29	30
	Apr.18	467	85	190	118	40	34

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
April 22, 1961		485	161	158	95	71
January 14, 1961		539	187	186	97	69
October 15, 1960		294	107	92	52	43
July 23, 1960		266	92	87	44	43
<u>No one in unit employed</u>						
April 22, 1961		234	92	71	43	28
January 14, 1961		264	111	87	42	24
October 15, 1960		120	58	35	15	12
July 23, 1960		99	50	29	10	10
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>						
April 22, 1961		251	69	87	52	43
January 14, 1961		275	76	99	55	45
October 15, 1960		174	49	57	37	31
July 23, 1960		167	42	58	34	33

(1) See footnote page 2.



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THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE, 1961

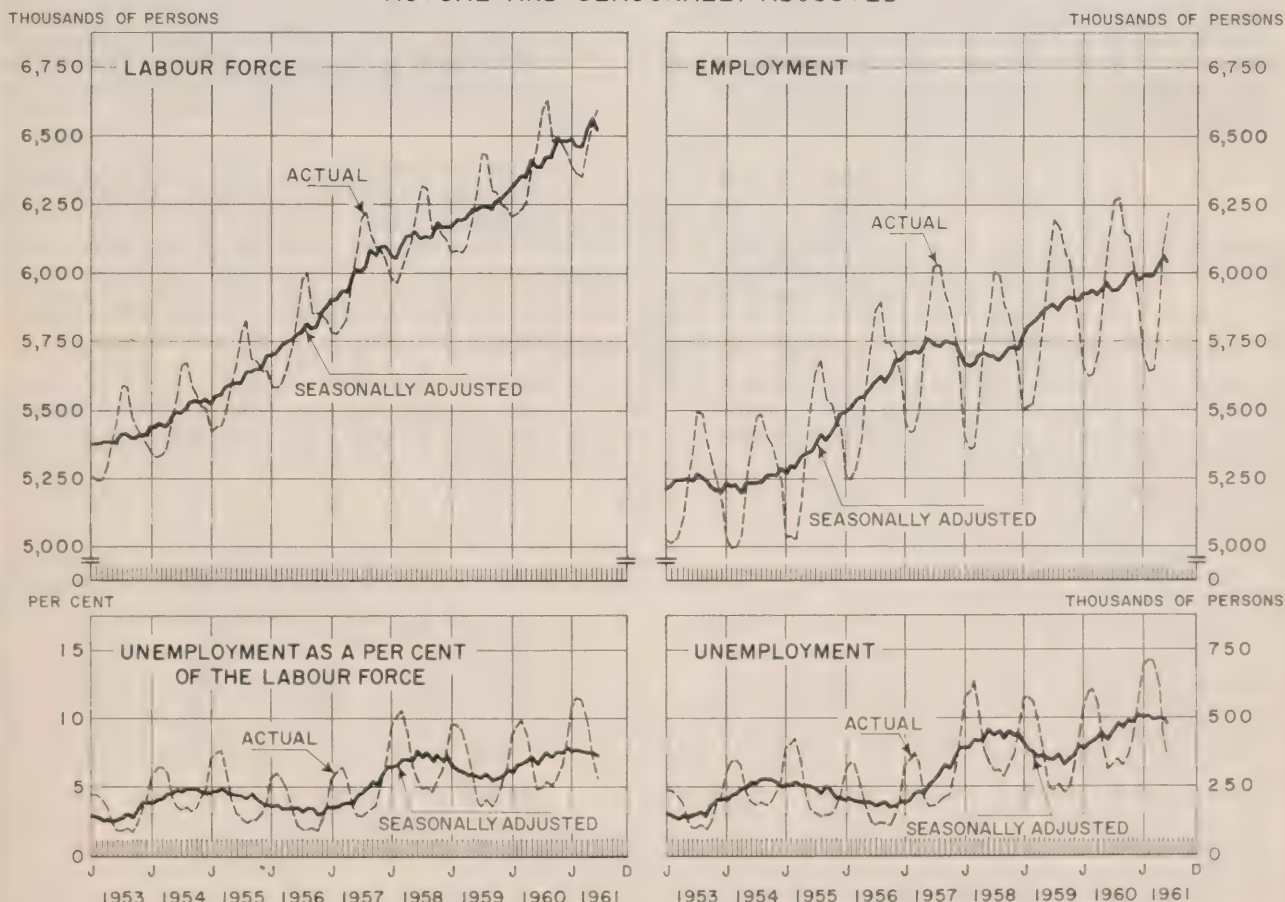
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,592,000 in the week ended June 17, 1961. Of this total, 6,222,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 370,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force in June was 50,000 higher than in May; the employed increased by 137,000 and the unemployed decreased by 87,000 over the month. From June 1960, there were increases of 138,000 in the labour force, 83,000 in the employed and 55,000 in the unemployed.

Employment in nonagricultural industries was up 158,000 from May, while agricultural em-

ployment decreased by 21,000 over the month. Between June 1960 and June 1961, employment increased by 60,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 23,000 in agriculture. An increase of 128,000 in employed men accounted for most of the rise in employment from May. Over the year from June 1960, however, employment among women increased by 100,000 while the number of employed men decreased by 17,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 5.6 in June 1961, compared with 7.0 in May and 4.9 a year earlier.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry
2nd Quarter 1961

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the numbers unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 2nd quarter of 1961, with comparative data for the 1st quarter of 1961 and the last three quarters of 1960, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably

above national averages only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Labourers, and manufacturing and construction workers accounted for about half of the total unemployed. Although unemployment rates for office and professional workers were low, a significant proportion of the unemployed came from this very large group.

3. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

4. In the 2nd quarter of 1961, unemployment rates were higher than in the 2nd quarter of 1960 in all industry groups and in all occupation groups except in "Primary" where there was no change. There were only small changes from 1960 to 1961 in the proportion of unemployment attributable to each industry and occupation group.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 2nd quarter 1960 to 2nd quarter 1961

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961		1960			1961		1960		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	7.4	11.1	6.8	5.1	6.7
Office and professional (2)	14	13	14	16	13	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Transportation	9	11	9	8	9	10.3	17.1	9.1	6.0	9.1
Service	8	7	9	9	7	5.5	7.5	6.1	4.4	5.0
Primary (3)	12	14	13	9	14	6.7	12.7	6.4	3.1	6.7
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	15	17	19	16	7.1	10.1	6.7	5.8	6.2
Construction	13	16	14	12	15	17.1	30.2	16.0	9.7	16.9
Labourers (4)	19	20	19	18	19	22.1	33.2	19.8	13.5	19.3
Never worked (5)	7	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	483	706	442	336	429					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,000	11,982	11,780	11,759	11,554	11,531
Labour force	6,592	6,542	6,454	6,391	6,287	6,186
Employed	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972	6,038	5,831
Agriculture	705	726	682	675	731	724
Non-agriculture	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297	5,307	5,107
Unemployed	370	457	315	419	249	355
Not in labour force	5,408	5,440	5,326	5,368	5,267	5,345
Participation rate (2)	54.9	54.6	54.8	54.3	54.4	53.6
Unemployment rate (3)	5.6	7.0	4.9	6.6	4.0	5.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,976	5,967	5,871	5,861	5,764	5,752
Labour force	4,833	4,792	4,801	4,752	4,728	4,659
Employed	4,523	4,395	4,540	4,385	4,518	4,344
Agriculture	638	657	623	629	670	677
Non-agriculture	3,885	3,738	3,917	3,756	3,848	3,667
Unemployed	310	397	261	367	210	315
Not in labour force	1,143	1,175	1,070	1,109	1,036	1,093
Participation rate (2)	80.9	80.3	81.8	81.1	82.0	81.0
Unemployment rate (3)	6.4	8.3	5.4	7.7	4.4	6.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,024	6,015	5,909	5,898	5,790	5,779
Labour force	1,759	1,750	1,653	1,639	1,559	1,527
Employed	1,699	1,690	1,599	1,587	1,520	1,487
Agriculture	67	69	59	46	61	47
Non-agriculture	1,632	1,621	1,540	1,541	1,459	1,440
Unemployed	60	60	54	52	39	40
Not in labour force	4,265	4,265	4,256	4,259	4,231	4,252
Participation rate (2)	29.2	29.1	28.0	27.8	26.9	26.4
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.6

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 17, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,000	1,734	3,458	1,016	3,572	925	1,295
Labour force	6,592	633	3,359	930	803	641	226
Employed	6,222	555	3,207	832	790	620	218
Unemployed	370	78	152	98	13	21	*
Not in labour force	5,408	1,101	99	86	2,769	284	1,069
Participation rate (2) - 1961, June 17	54.9	36.5	97.1	91.5	22.5	69.3	17.5
May 20	54.6	35.2	96.8	90.1	22.4	69.1	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, June 17	5.6	12.3	4.5	10.5	1.6	3.3	*
May 20	7.0	12.6	6.3	13.4	1.9	3.6	4.3

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
Total employed	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972	6,038	5,831
Agriculture	705	726	682	675	731	724
Non-agriculture	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297	5,307	5,107
Employed, non-agriculture	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297	5,307	5,107
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,110	4,938	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,842	4,658	4,827	4,658	4,714	4,539
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	268	280	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	73	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	209	207	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	407	421	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
Total employed	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972	6,038	5,831
Agriculture	705	726	682	675	731	724
Other primary industries	197	162	227	185	197	161
Manufacturing	1,538	1,503	1,523	1,479	1,514	1,503
Construction	453	422	495	427	503	445
Transportation and other utilities	520	515	533	523	540	518
Trade	969	960	973	965	969	915
Finance, insurance and real estate	245	240	225	226	219	216
Service	1,595	1,557	1,481	1,492	1,365	1,349

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 17, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,222	5,034	620	372	196
Agriculture	705	111	377	77	140
Non-agriculture	5,517	4,923	243	295	56
Men	4,523	3,515	563	347	98
Agriculture	638	102	371	75	90
Non-agriculture	3,885	3,413	192	272	*
Women	1,699	1,519	57	25	98
Agriculture	67	*	*	*	50
Non-agriculture	1,632	1,510	51	23	48

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
Total unemployed	370	457	315	419	249	355
Without work and seeking work (1)	354	439	300	399	234	334
Seeking full-time work	332	416	287	385	222	321
Seeking part-time work	22	23	13	14	12	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	18	15	20	15	21
Without work and seeking work (1)	354	439	300	399	234	334
Seeking under 1 month	86	70	85	75	61	61
Seeking 1-3 months	101	120	91	119	73	102
Seeking 4-6 months	72	141	62	135	45	99
Seeking more than 6 months	95	108	62	70	55	72

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 17, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,000	1,208	3,415	4,212	2,050	1,115
Men		5,976	603	1,686	2,079	1,042	566
Women		6,024	605	1,729	2,133	1,008	549
Labour force		6,592	611	1,824	2,415	1,154	588
Men		4,833	464	1,363	1,725	842	439
Women		1,759	147	461	690	312	149
Employed		6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
Men		4,523	420	1,245	1,639	816	403
Women		1,699	142	440	668	308	141
Agriculture		705	59	142	163	312	29
Non-agriculture		5,517	503	1,543	2,144	812	515
Paid workers		5,034	446	1,391	1,987	750	460
Men		3,515	320	989	1,373	500	333
Women		1,519	126	402	614	250	127
Unemployed		370	49	139	108	30	44
Men		310	44	118	86	26	36
Women		60	*	21	22	*	*
Not in labour force		5,408	597	1,591	1,797	896	527
Men		1,143	139	323	354	200	127
Women		4,265	458	1,268	1,443	696	400
Employed	1961, June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	1960, June 18	6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529
	May 21	5,972	498	1,624	2,263	1,064	523
	1959, June 20	6,038	528	1,657	2,235	1,072	546
	May 16	5,831	491	1,589	2,177	1,043	531
Unemployed	1961, June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	1960, June 18	315	38	104	98	30	45
	May 21	419	64	156	116	40	43
	1959, June 20	249	44	97	65	19	24
	May 16	355	66	143	87	29	30

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 2nd Quarter 1961 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 2nd quarter 1960 to 2nd quarter 1961

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961		1960			1961		1960		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	7.4	11.1	6.3	5.1	6.7
Primary industries (2)	15	16	14	10	16	7.7	13.5	6.5	3.2	7.5
Manufacturing	23	23	25	28	24	7.0	10.0	7.0	5.9	6.4
Construction	22	26	23	19	24	20.7	37.6	18.9	11.8	19.1
Transportation and other utilities (3)	7	8	7	6	8	6.5	10.7	5.9	3.8	6.1
Trade	11	10	11	11	10	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.5	4.3
Service (4)	14	12	14	15	12	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.0
Never worked (5)	7	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	483	706	442	336	429					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.



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THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY, 1961

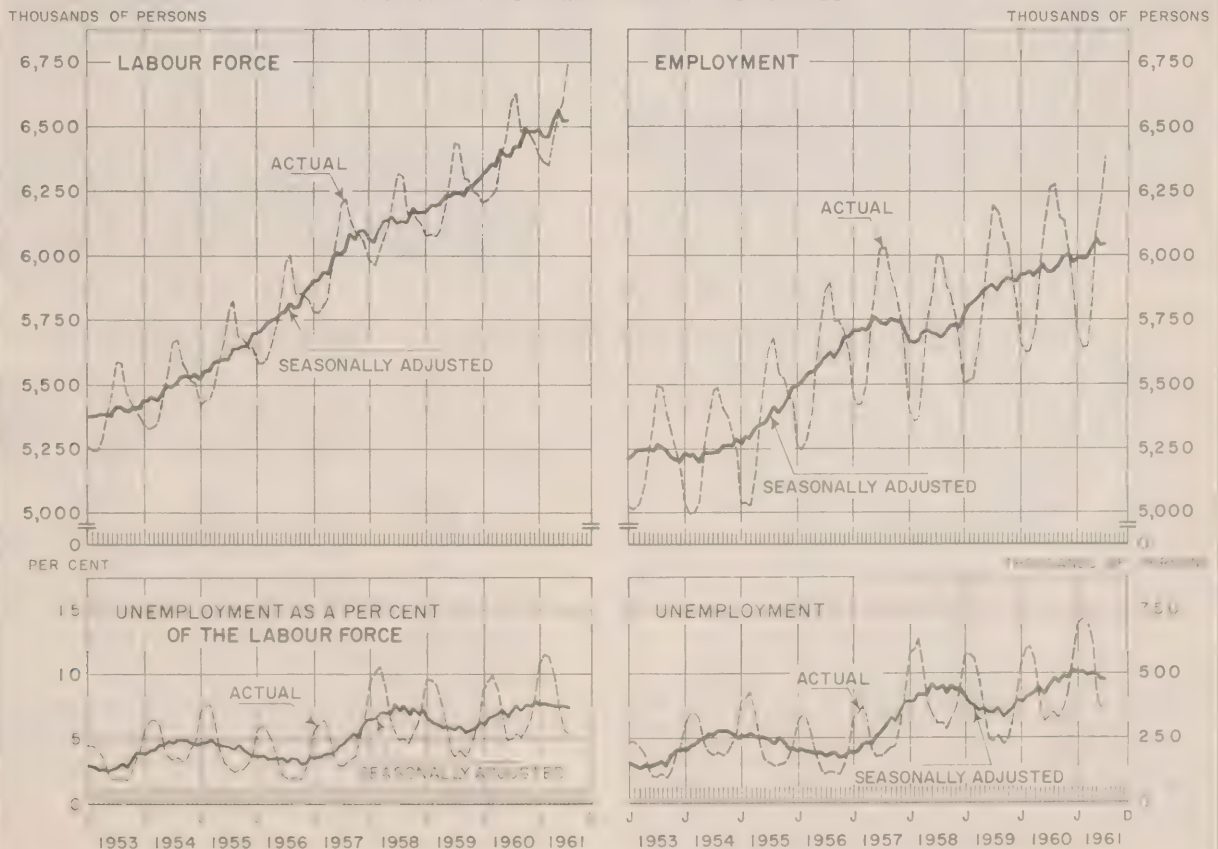
In the week ended July 22, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,743,000. There were 6,389,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 354,000 unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 151,000 between June and July; in the same period, the employed went up by 167,000 and the unemployed decreased by 16,000. Compared with July 1960, the labour force was 151,000 higher, the employed having increased by 127,000 and the unemployed by 24,000.

Of the total increase of 167,000 in employment between June and July, 87,000 was attributable to agriculture and 80,000 to non-

agricultural industries. Over the year from July 1960, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 154,000, while there was a decrease of 27,000 in agricultural employment. An increase of 158,000 in the number of employed men from June to July accounted for most of the total rise in employment during the month. In the year from July 1960, employed women increased by 101,000 and employed men increased by 26,000.

In July 1961, 5.2 per cent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 5.6 per cent in June 1961 and of 5.0 per cent in July 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Review of the Labour Force
Second Quarter, 1960 and 1961

Between the second quarter of 1960 and the second quarter of 1961 the labour force increased by 157,000 and employment by 103,000. Unemployment increased by 54,000.

Labour Force Averages

	1961 2nd Quarter (000's)	1960 2nd Quarter (000's)
Labour Force	6,525	6,368
Employed	6,042	5,939
Unemployed	483	429

Continuing a tendency in evidence for some months, the major part of the increase in the labour force from

the second quarter of 1960 to the second quarter of 1961 came from the entry of women into employment. Persons 14 to 19 years of age contributed slightly less than 20,000 to the total rise in the labour force. Immigrants, about half of whom enter the labour force, numbered about 25,000 in the second quarter of 1961 compared to some 41,000 in the same period of 1960.

The number of women in the labour force in the second quarter of 1961 increased by 120,000 over the same quarter of 1960. The highest rate of participation was by women in the 20-44 age group. However, as in recent years, the 45-64 age group continued to show the greatest relative increase in participation. Participation rates for married women, who comprise a high proportion of this age group, are estimated to have risen from about 12 per cent in 1953 to about 21 per cent in 1961.

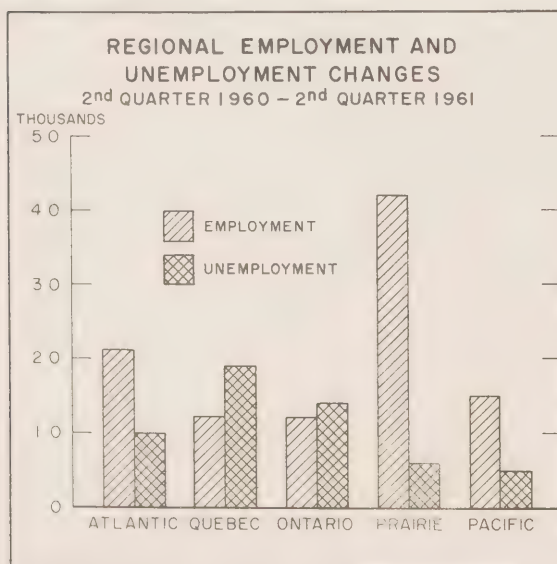
Women in the Labour Force and Participation
Rates for Selected Age Groups

Second Quarter - 1953 to 1961

Year	14-19 years		20-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over	
	Number (000's)	Rate	Number (000's)	Rate	Number (000's)	Rate	Number (000's)	Rate
1953	198	30.9	748	28.2	219	17.7	19	3.5
1954	210	32.1	756	28.0	226	17.8	21	3.7
1955	209	31.1	779	28.4	248	19.1	23	3.9
1956	222	32.2	806	28.9	276	20.9	26	4.3
1957	230	32.0	846	29.7	312	23.0	30	4.9
1958	230	30.6	893	30.8	334	23.9	32	5.1
1959	228	29.1	906	31.0	367	25.5	33	5.2
1960	248	30.3	950	32.2	388	26.2	37	5.7
1961	269	31.5	997	33.6	437	28.6	41	6.1

About 40 per cent of the increase in employment from 1960 occurred in the Prairie Region where both agricultural and non-agricultural employment expanded. Although employment increased in all other regions, increases in Ontario and Quebec were minor.

The entire net increase in employment in the second quarter of 1961 over the same period in 1960 was due to an expansion of jobs held by women. Industries such as construction, mining and logging, which are staffed almost exclusively by men, showed reductions in employment. Conversely, the service industry, which employs a large proportion of women, expanded by almost 100,000.



Employment by Industry Sector and Sex
Second Quarter - 1953 to 1961
(000's)

Year	Goods-producing Sector(1)		Service-producing Sector(1)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1953	2,470	335	1,602	834
1954	2,441	314	1,591	870
1955	2,464	318	1,646	909
1956	2,526	343	1,722	963
1957	2,569	357	1,766	1,033
1958	2,464	358	1,798	1,080
1959	2,457	360	1,888	1,132
1960	2,406	355	1,966	1,213
1961	2,383	379	1,980	1,300

(1) Goods-producing industries include primary industries, manufacturing and construction; service-producing industries include transportation, communication, storage, public utilities, trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and services.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,023	12,000	11,806	11,780	11,572	11,554
Labour force	6,743	6,592	6,592	6,454	6,434	6,287
Employed	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139	6,194	6,038
Agriculture	792	705	819	682	835	731
Non-agriculture	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457	5,359	5,307
Unemployed	354	370	330	315	240	249
Not in labour force	5,280	5,408	5,214	5,326	5,138	5,267
Participation rate (2)	56.1	54.9	55.8	54.8	55.6	54.4
Unemployment rate (3)	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.7	4.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,987	5,976	5,884	5,871	5,772	5,764
Labour force	4,972	4,833	4,932	4,801	4,863	4,728
Employed	4,681	4,523	4,655	4,540	4,668	4,518
Agriculture	707	638	744	623	756	670
Non-agriculture	3,974	3,885	3,911	3,917	3,912	3,848
Unemployed	291	310	277	261	195	210
Not in labour force	1,015	1,143	952	1,070	909	1,036
Participation rate (2)	83.0	80.9	83.8	81.8	84.3	82.0
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.4	4.0	4.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,036	6,024	5,922	5,909	5,800	5,790
Labour force	1,771	1,759	1,660	1,653	1,571	1,559
Employed	1,708	1,699	1,607	1,599	1,526	1,520
Agriculture	85	67	75	59	79	61
Non-agriculture	1,623	1,632	1,532	1,540	1,447	1,459
Unemployed	63	60	53	54	45	39
Not in labour force	4,265	4,265	4,262	4,256	4,229	4,231
Participation rate (2)	29.3	29.2	28.0	28.0	27.1	26.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.5

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 22, 1961		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,023	1,742	3,474	1,007	3,593	910	1,297
Labour force		6,743	823	3,371	923	779	621	226
Employed		6,389	731	3,235	839	766	600	218
Unemployed		354	92	136	84	13	21	*
Not in labour force		5,280	919	103	84	2,814	289	1,071
Participation rate (2) - 1961, July 22		56.1	47.2	97.0	91.7	21.7	68.2	17.4
June 17		54.9	36.5	97.1	91.5	22.5	69.3	17.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, July 22		5.2	11.2	4.0	9.1	1.7	3.4	*
June 17		5.6	12.3	4.5	10.5	1.6	3.3	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
Total employed	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139	6,194	6,038
Agriculture	792	705	819	682	835	731
Non-agriculture	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457	5,359	5,307
Employed, non-agriculture	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457	5,359	5,307
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,228	5,110	5,153	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,293	4,842	4,335	4,827	4,486	4,714
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	935	268	818	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	50	59	56	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	885	209	762	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	369	407	290	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
Total employed	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139	6,194	6,038
Agriculture	792	705	819	682	835	731
Other primary industries	205	197	235	227	212	197
Manufacturing	1,563	1,538	1,496	1,523	1,522	1,514
Construction	473	453	501	495	543	503
Transportation and other utilities	532	520	538	533	551	540
Trade	1,029	969	983	973	987	969
Finance, insurance and real estate	241	245	229	225	222	219
Service	1,554	1,595	1,461	1,481	1,322	1,365

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 22, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,389	5,130	620	386	253
Agriculture	792	145	368	89	190
Non-agriculture	5,597	4,985	252	297	63
Men	4,681	3,612	567	360	142
Agriculture	707	130	362	87	128
Non-agriculture	3,974	3,482	205	273	14
Women	1,708	1,518	53	26	111
Agriculture	85	15	*	*	62
Non-agriculture	1,623	1,503	47	24	49

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
Total unemployed	354	370	330	315	240	249
Without work and seeking work (1)	333	354	311	300	228	234
Seeking full-time work	310	332	290	287	215	222
Seeking part-time work	23	22	21	13	13	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	21	16	19	15	12	15
Without work and seeking work (1)	333	354	311	300	228	234
Seeking under 1 month	104	86	110	85	80	61
Seeking 1-3 months	100	101	102	91	71	73
Seeking 4-6 months	49	72	42	62	33	45
Seeking more than 6 months	80	95	57	62	44	55

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 22, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,023	1,211	3,423	4,219	2,054	1,116
Men		5,987	604	1,690	2,082	1,044	567
Women		6,036	607	1,733	2,137	1,010	549
Labour force		6,743	629	1,855	2,457	1,195	607
Men		4,972	474	1,395	1,772	879	452
Women		1,771	155	460	685	316	155
Employed		6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
Men		4,681	437	1,295	1,681	849	419
Women		1,708	149	438	664	309	148
Agriculture		792	67	157	200	335	33
Non-agriculture		5,597	519	1,576	2,145	823	534
Paid workers		5,130	461	1,428	2,000	762	479
Men		3,612	329	1,030	1,393	514	346
Women		1,518	132	398	607	248	133
Unemployed		354	43	122	112	37	40
Men		291	37	100	91	30	33
Women		63	*	22	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,280	582	1,568	1,762	859	509
Men		1,015	130	295	310	165	115
Women		4,265	452	1,273	1,452	694	394
Employed	1961, July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	1960, July 23	6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551
	June 18	6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529
	1959, July 18	6,194	529	1,713	2,289	1,104	559
	June 20	6,038	528	1,657	2,235	1,072	546
Unemployed	1961, July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	1960, July 23	330	32	120	107	29	42
	June 18	315	38	104	98	30	45
	1959, July 18	240	41	85	69	20	25
	June 20	249	44	97	65	19	24

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Review of the Labour Force, Second Quarter (continued from page 2)

The percentage of the labour force unemployed in the second quarter of 1961 was 7.4 compared to 6.7 in the second quarter of 1960. Rates for all regions were slightly higher than in the same quarter a year ago. The percentages of unemployment varied from 12 in the Atlantic Region to about 4 in the Prairie Region.

The rate of unemployment in the second quarter of 1961 was highest for both sexes for persons 14-19 years of age many of whom were seeking their first job. A high rate of frictional unemployment due to a shifting between jobs as part of the process of becoming established in employment is also characteristic of this age group. Rates of unemployment in the 20-24 age group were substantially lower than for persons 14 to 19 years of age, and in the middle and higher age ranges tended to stabilize at still lower levels. For both men and women, unemployment rates for the married were less than half those for persons with single or other marital status.

Unemployment by Age Group and Sex and Marital Status and Sex

Second Quarter - 1961

Age Group	Number ('000's)		Unemployment Rate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
14 - 19	60	24	17.5	8.9
20 - 24	66	12	12.4	4.0
25 - 44	176	17	7.7	2.4
45 and over	117	11	7.2	2.3
All ages	419	64	8.8	3.7
Married	229	18	6.5	2.2
Single and other(1)	190	46	14.8	5.0

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.



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THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST, 1961

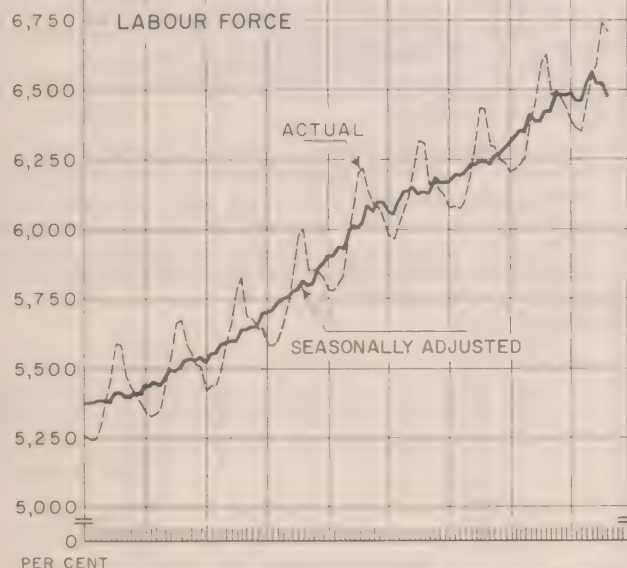
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,704,000 in the week ended August 19, 1961. Of this total, 6,381,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 323,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between July and August, the labour force decreased by 39,000; most of the decrease in the labour force was accounted for by a drop of 31,000 in the number unemployed. The labour force was up 81,000 from August 1960, the employed having increased by 110,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 29,000 over the year.

There was little change indicated in employment between July and August. From August 1960, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 127,000 while agricultural employment decreased by 17,000. The number of employed men rose by 59,000 over the year and employed women showed an increase of 51,000.

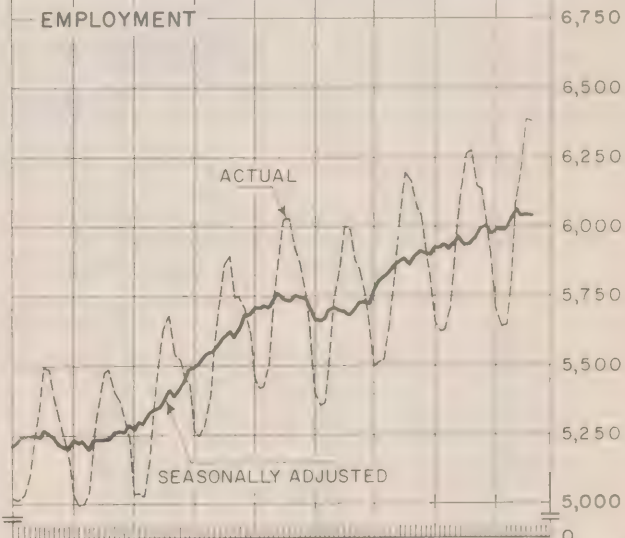
Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.8 in August, compared with 5.2 in July and with 5.3 in August 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

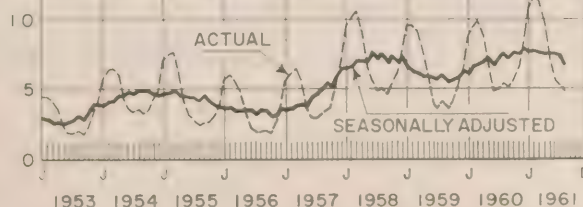
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



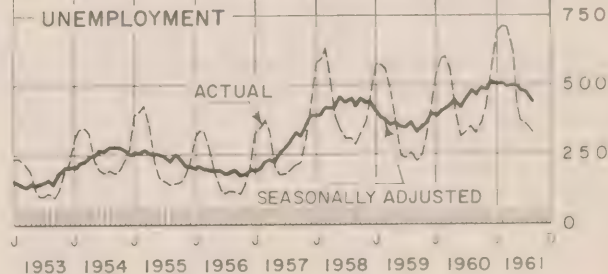
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PER CENT
OF THE LABOUR FORCE



THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

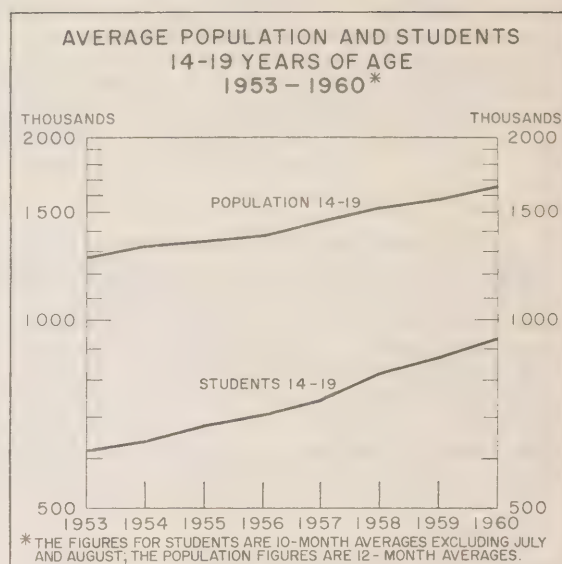


Seasonal Changes in the Labour Force Status of Students

With the start of the summer vacation the category of "going to school" as a component of the "not in the labour force" group practically disappears. June to July increases in the labour force and other non-labour force 14-19 year age categories indicate that while many students are idle during the vacation months, substantial numbers enter the labour force, or in the case of girls, help around the house.

The number of students 14-19 years of age has increased steadily since 1953 and at present is nearly one million. The annual increases have been larger in recent years as the impact of rising birth rates during the latter years of the war and in the immediate post-war period has been felt. Reduced employment opportunities in the last few years may also have resulted in additional numbers of students remaining in school beyond the age at which they might otherwise have left to enter the labour force.

On the average since 1953, 162,000 students aged 14-19 have entered the labour force during the summer vacation. The great majority have found jobs. However, in the last few years an appreciable number have been unemployed. An average of 77,000,



virtually all of them girls, have moved into the "keeping house" category during the summer, and 454,000 have been classified as voluntarily idle.

Estimated Change of Status of Students Aged 14-19

Between June and July 1953-1961

(estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in students	Increase in:-		
		Labour Force ⁽¹⁾	"Keeping house" ⁽¹⁾	"Voluntarily idle" ⁽¹⁾
1953	535	133	66	339
1954	572	129	73	374
1955	610	151	84	376
1956	552	144	70	340
1957	611	153	87	378
1958	701	159	73	472
1959	801	206	80	520
1960	873	193	80	608
1961	949	190	84	682
Average	689	162	77	454

(1) Includes those reaching age 14 in July.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,041	12,023	11,825	11,806	11,592	11,572
Labour force	6,704	6,743	6,623	6,592	6,425	6,434
Employed	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262	6,167	6,194
Agriculture	803	792	820	819	824	835
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443	5,343	5,359
Unemployed	323	354	352	330	258	240
Not in labour force	5,337	5,280	5,202	5,214	5,167	5,138
Participation rate (2)	55.7	56.1	56.0	55.8	55.4	55.6
Unemployment rate (3)	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,995	5,987	5,894	5,884	5,781	5,772
Labour force	4,959	4,972	4,928	4,932	4,843	4,863
Employed	4,692	4,681	4,633	4,655	4,630	4,668
Agriculture	708	707	731	744	746	756
Non-agriculture	3,984	3,974	3,902	3,911	3,884	3,912
Unemployed	267	291	295	277	213	195
Not in labour force	1,036	1,015	966	952	938	909
Participation rate (2)	82.7	83.0	83.6	83.8	83.8	84.3
Unemployment rate (3)	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.6	4.4	4.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,046	6,036	5,931	5,922	5,811	5,800
Labour force	1,745	1,771	1,695	1,660	1,582	1,571
Employed	1,689	1,708	1,638	1,607	1,537	1,526
Agriculture	95	85	89	75	78	79
Non-agriculture	1,594	1,623	1,549	1,532	1,459	1,447
Unemployed	56	63	57	53	45	45
Not in labour force	4,301	4,265	4,236	4,262	4,229	4,229
Participation rate (2)	28.9	29.3	28.6	28.0	27.2	27.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture	675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed	448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 19, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,041	1,749	3,489	996	3,631	877	1,299
Labour force	6,704	799	3,386	908	793	591	227
Employed	6,381	726	3,258	826	779	574	218
Unemployed	323	73	128	82	14	17	*
Not in labour force	5,337	950	103	88	2,838	286	1,072
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Aug. 19	55.7	45.7	97.0	91.2	21.8	67.4	17.5
July 22	56.1	47.2	97.0	91.7	21.7	68.2	17.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Aug. 19	4.8	9.1	3.8	9.0	1.8	2.9	*
July 22	5.2	11.2	4.0	9.1	1.7	3.4	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
Total employed	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262	6,167	6,194
Agriculture	803	792	820	819	824	835
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443	5,343	5,359
Employed, non-agriculture	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443	5,343	5,359
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,228	5,228	5,160	5,153	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,483	4,293	4,557	4,335	4,486	4,486
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	745	935	603	818	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	50	63	56	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	686	885	540	762	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	350	369	291	290	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
Total employed	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262	6,167	6,194
Agriculture	803	792	820	819	824	835
Other primary industries	202	205	225	235	211	212
Manufacturing	1,575	1,563	1,534	1,496	1,551	1,522
Construction	478	473	477	501	526	543
Transportation and other utilities	536	532	534	538	538	551
Trade	1,037	1,029	1,013	983	984	987
Finance, insurance and real estate	243	241	229	229	218	222
Service	1,507	1,554	1,439	1,461	1,315	1,322

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 19, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,381	5,147	613	371	250
Agriculture	803	162	368	85	188
Non-agriculture	5,578	4,985	245	286	62
Men	4,692	3,650	559	349	134
Agriculture	708	142	362	84	120
Non-agriculture	3,984	3,508	197	265	14
Women	1,689	1,497	54	22	116
Agriculture	95	20	*	*	68
Non-agriculture	1,594	1,477	48	21	48

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
Total unemployed	323	354	352	330	258	240
Without work and seeking work (1)	301	333	322	311	239	228
Seeking full-time work	280	310	305	290	226	215
Seeking part-time work	21	23	17	21	13	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	22	21	30	19	19	12
Without work and seeking work (1)	301	333	322	311	239	228
Seeking under 1 month	70	104	93	110	85	80
Seeking 1-3 months	114	100	128	102	81	71
Seeking 4-6 months	44	49	48	42	32	33
Seeking more than 6 months	73	80	53	57	41	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 19, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,041	1,214	3,430	4,223	2,057	1,117
Men		5,995	606	1,693	2,084	1,045	567
Women		6,046	608	1,737	2,139	1,012	550
Labour force		6,704	616	1,832	2,457	1,194	605
Men		4,959	470	1,391	1,768	877	453
Women		1,745	146	441	689	317	152
Employed		6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
Men		4,692	432	1,294	1,692	853	421
Women		1,689	142	422	670	309	146
Agriculture		803	62	157	207	344	33
Non-agriculture		5,578	512	1,559	2,155	818	534
Paid workers		5,147	455	1,415	2,033	765	479
Men		3,650	331	1,031	1,415	523	350
Women		1,497	124	384	618	242	129
Unemployed		323	42	116	95	32	38
Men		267	38	97	76	24	32
Women		56	*	19	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,337	598	1,598	1,766	863	512
Men		1,036	136	302	316	168	114
Women		4,301	462	1,296	1,450	695	398
Employed	1961, Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	1960, Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	July 23	6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551
	1959, Aug. 22	6,167	534	1,706	2,275	1,106	546
	July 18	6,194	529	1,713	2,289	1,104	559
Unemployed	1961, Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
	July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	1960, Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	July 23	330	32	120	107	29	42
	1959, Aug. 22	258	42	89	81	18	28
	July 18	240	41	85	69	20	25

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Seasonal Changes in the Labour Force Status of Students (continued from page 2)

About 70 per cent of all persons 17-19 years of age were in the labour force in July 1961 compared to about 60 per cent in June. The participation rate for the 14-16 age group rose from about 16 per cent in June to about 28 per cent in July. For the 14-19 age group as a whole corresponding rates were about 37 per cent and 47 per cent. Increases in the rate of participation between the two months may be attributed largely to the influx of students.

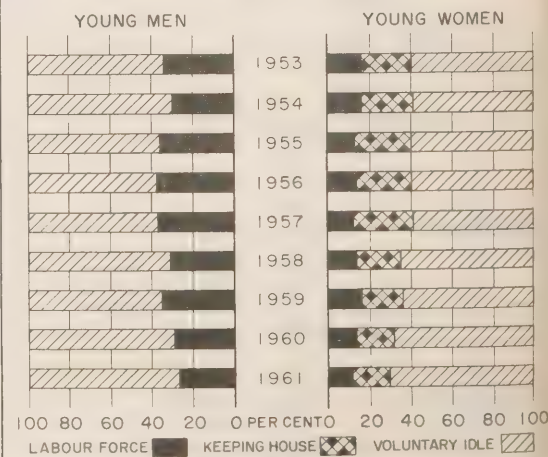
Participation Rates of Young Persons Selected Age Groups, June and July 1961

Age Group	Participation Rate	
	June	July
14-16	16.4	28.1
17-19	60.4	70.0
14-19	36.5	47.2

Over the years 1953-1961 on the average one-third of the young men who were in school in June entered the labour force in July. However, scarcity of summer jobs for young men has lowered this percentage during the last two summers below the average for the whole period. The proportion classified as "voluntarily idle" increased concurrently.

The percentage of young women students who entered the labour force during the summer vacation throughout the 1953-1961 period was only about half that for young men. The economic circumstances

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN JULY OF PERSONS AGED 14-19 WHO WERE STUDENTS IN JUNE 1953-1961



which have affected the entry of young men students into the summer labour force in recent years do not, however, appear to have affected young women to the same extent.



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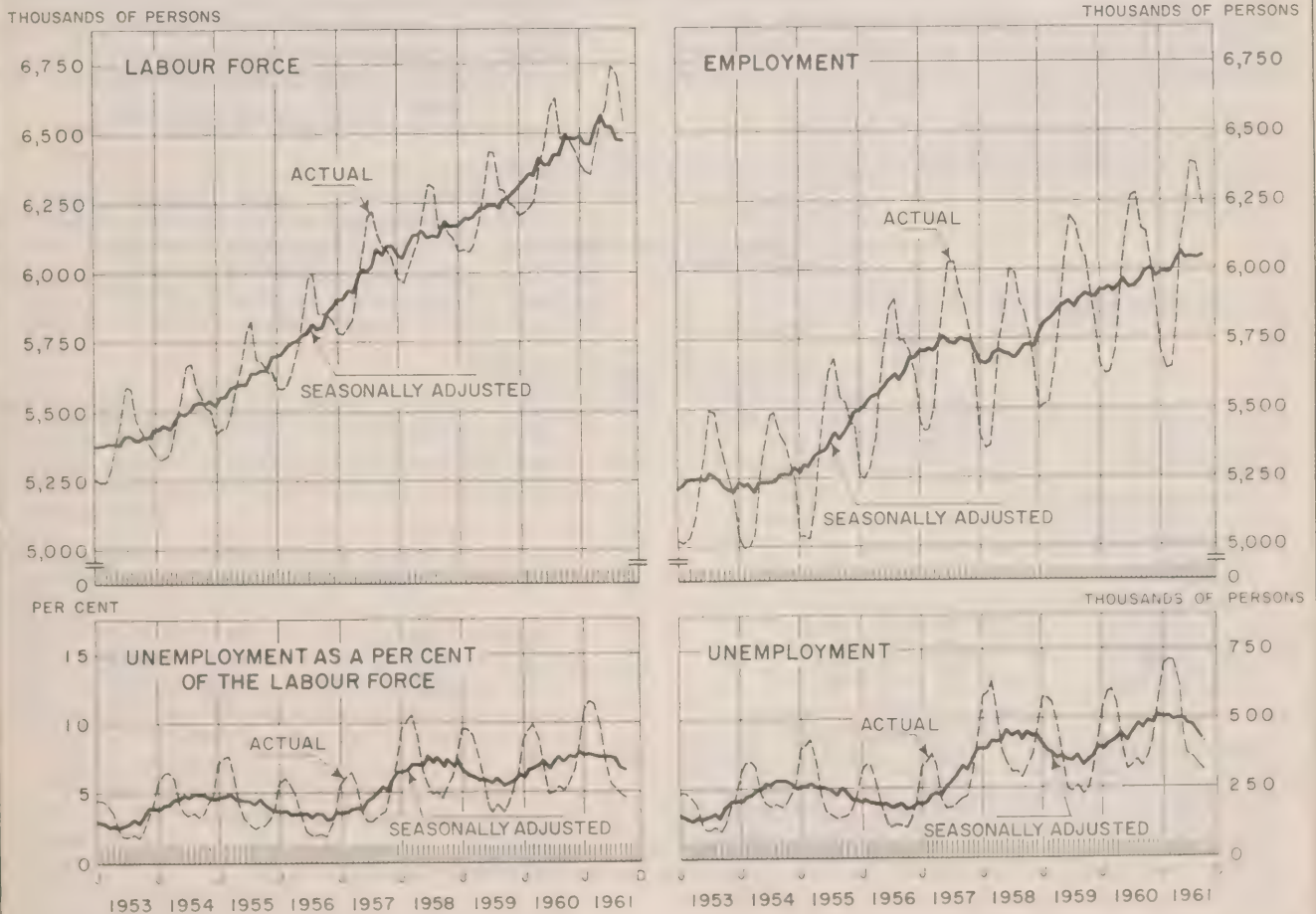
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,543,000 in the week ended September 16, 1961. This total included 6,235,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 308,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, there were decreases in the labour force of 161,000, in the employed of 146,000, and in the unemployed of 15,000. The labour force was 69,000 higher than in September last year, the employed having increased by 88,000 over the year while the unemployed decreased by 19,000.

Of the total decrease in employment from August, 79,000 occurred in agriculture and

67,000 in nonagricultural industries. From September 1960, nonagricultural employment increased by 121,000 while the number employed in agriculture declined by 33,000. Men accounted for all of the decrease in employment between August and September. The number of employed women was 54,000 higher than in September last year; over the year, employed men increased by 34,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.7 in September, compared with rates of 4.8 in August this year and of 5.1 in September 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry
3rd Quarter 1961

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 3rd quarter of 1961, with comparative data for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1961 and the last two quarters of 1960, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national aver-

ages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. While unemployment rates for most industry and occupation groups in the third quarter were at about the same levels this year as last year, the rates for manufacturing and construction (both occupationally and industrially) were lower this year. From 1960 to 1961, the proportion of unemployment attributable to manufacturing and service occupations and to the manufacturing industry group decreased.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1960 to 3rd quarter 1961

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961			1960		1961			1960	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	7.4	11.1	6.8	5.1
Office and professional (2)	17	14	13	14	16	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.2
Transportation	7	9	11	9	8	5.7	10.3	17.1	9.1	6.0
Service	10	8	7	9	9	4.7	5.5	7.5	6.1	4.4
Primary (3)	10	12	14	13	9	3.5	6.7	12.7	6.4	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	16	15	17	19	4.6	7.1	10.1	6.7	5.8
Construction	10	13	16	14	12	8.7	17.1	30.2	16.0	9.7
Labourers (4)	17	19	20	19	18	13.1	22.1	33.2	19.8	13.5
Never worked (5)	12	7	4	6	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	328	483	706	442	336					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,058	12,041	11,843	11,825	11,609	11,592
Labour force	6,543	6,704	6,474	6,623	6,291	6,425
Employed	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167
Agriculture	724	803	757	820	750	824
Non-agriculture	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343
Unemployed	308	323	327	352	225	258
Not in labour force	5,515	5,337	5,369	5,202	5,318	5,167
Participation rate (2)	54.3	55.7	54.7	56.0	54.2	55.4
Unemployment rate (3)	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,003	5,995	5,903	5,894	5,790	5,781
Labour force	4,796	4,959	4,780	4,928	4,718	4,843
Employed	4,546	4,692	4,512	4,633	4,532	4,630
Agriculture	644	708	686	731	689	746
Non-agriculture	3,902	3,984	3,826	3,902	3,843	3,884
Unemployed	250	267	268	295	186	213
Not in labour force	1,207	1,036	1,123	966	1,072	938
Participation rate (2)	79.9	82.7	81.0	83.6	81.5	83.8
Unemployment rate (3)	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	3.9	4.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,055	6,046	5,940	5,931	5,819	5,811
Labour force	1,747	1,745	1,694	1,695	1,573	1,582
Employed	1,689	1,689	1,635	1,638	1,534	1,537
Agriculture	80	95	71	89	61	78
Non-agriculture	1,609	1,594	1,564	1,549	1,473	1,459
Unemployed	58	56	59	57	39	45
Not in labour force	4,308	4,301	4,246	4,236	4,246	4,229
Participation rate (2)	28.9	28.9	28.5	28.6	27.0	27.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.8

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 16, 1961		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,058	1,755	3,518	971	3,626	887	1,301
Labour force		6,543	615	3,410	860	824	609	225
Employed		6,235	550	3,284	788	808	588	217
Unemployed		308	65	126	72	16	21	*
Not in labour force		5,515	1,140	108	111	2,802	278	1,076
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Sept.16		54.3	35.0	96.9	88.6	22.7	53.7	17.3
Aug. 19		55.7	45.7	97.0	91.2	21.8	67.4	17.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Sept.16		4.7	10.6	3.7	8.4	1.9	3.4	*
Aug. 19		4.3	9.1	3.3	9.0	1.3	2.9	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total employed	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167
Agriculture	724	803	757	820	750	824
Non-agriculture	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343
Employed, non-agriculture	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,124	5,228	5,058	5,160	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,758	4,483	4,739	4,557	4,698	4,486
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	366	745	319	603	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	57	59	66	63	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	309	686	253	540	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	387	350	332	291	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total employed	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167
Agriculture	724	803	757	820	750	824
Other primary industries	198	202	216	225	211	211
Manufacturing	1,583	1,575	1,487	1,534	1,537	1,551
Construction	463	478	474	477	512	526
Transportation and other utilities	515	536	524	534	536	538
Trade	973	1,037	988	1,013	943	984
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	243	225	229	209	218
Service	1,539	1,507	1,476	1,439	1,368	1,315

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 16, 1961		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		6,235	5,073	600	367	195
Agriculture		724	140	360	80	144
Non-agriculture		5,511	4,933	240	287	51
Men		4,546	3,561	545	344	96
Agriculture		644	121	355	79	89
Non-agriculture		3,902	3,440	190	265	*
Women		1,689	1,512	55	23	99
Agriculture		80	19	*	*	55
Non-agriculture		1,609	1,493	50	22	44

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total unemployed	308	323	327	352	225	258
Without work and seeking work (1)	292	301	305	322	213	239
Seeking full-time work	270	280	291	305	204	226
Seeking part-time work	22	21	14	17	*	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	22	22	30	12	19
Without work and seeking work (1)	292	301	305	322	213	239
Seeking under 1 month	88	70	98	93	83	85
Seeking 1-3 months	98	114	117	128	71	81
Seeking 4-6 months	43	44	44	48	28	32
Seeking more than 6 months	63	73	46	53	31	41

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 16, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,058	1,216	3,436	4,227	2,060	1,119
Men		6,003	607	1,696	2,086	1,046	568
Women		6,055	609	1,740	2,141	1,014	551
Labour force		6,543	605	1,813	2,384	1,156	585
Men		4,796	455	1,347	1,710	846	438
Women		1,747	150	466	674	310	147
Employed		6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
Men		4,546	413	1,251	1,648	820	414
Women		1,689	146	448	653	302	140
Agriculture		724	55	147	179	320	23
Non-agriculture		5,511	504	1,552	2,122	802	531
Paid workers		5,073	455	1,411	1,987	752	468
Men		3,561	326	1,003	1,382	506	344
Women		1,512	129	408	605	246	124
Unemployed		308	46	114	83	34	31
Men		250	42	96	62	26	24
Women		58	*	18	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,515	611	1,623	1,843	904	534
Men		1,207	152	349	376	200	130
Women		4,308	459	1,274	1,467	704	404
Employed	1961, Sept. 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
	Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	1960, Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	1959, Sept. 19	6,066	529	1,688	2,219	1,090	540
	Aug. 22	6,167	534	1,706	2,275	1,106	546
Unemployed	1961, Sept. 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
	Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
	1960, Sept. 17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	1959, Sept. 19	225	39	75	73	14	24
	Aug. 22	258	42	89	81	18	28

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 3rd Quarter 1961 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1960 to 3rd quarter 1961

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961			1960		1961			1960	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	7.4	11.1	6.8	5.1
Primary industries (2)	12	15	16	14	10	3.8	7.7	13.5	6.5	3.2
Manufacturing	23	23	23	25	28	4.7	7.0	10.0	7.0	5.9
Construction	18	22	26	23	19	11.0	20.7	37.6	18.9	11.8
Transportation and other utilities (3)	6	7	8	7	6	3.8	6.5	10.7	5.9	3.8
Trade	12	11	10	11	11	3.6	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.5
Service (4)	18	14	12	14	15	3.2	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.0
Never worked (5)	12	7	4	6	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	328	483	706	442	336					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.



THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER, 1961

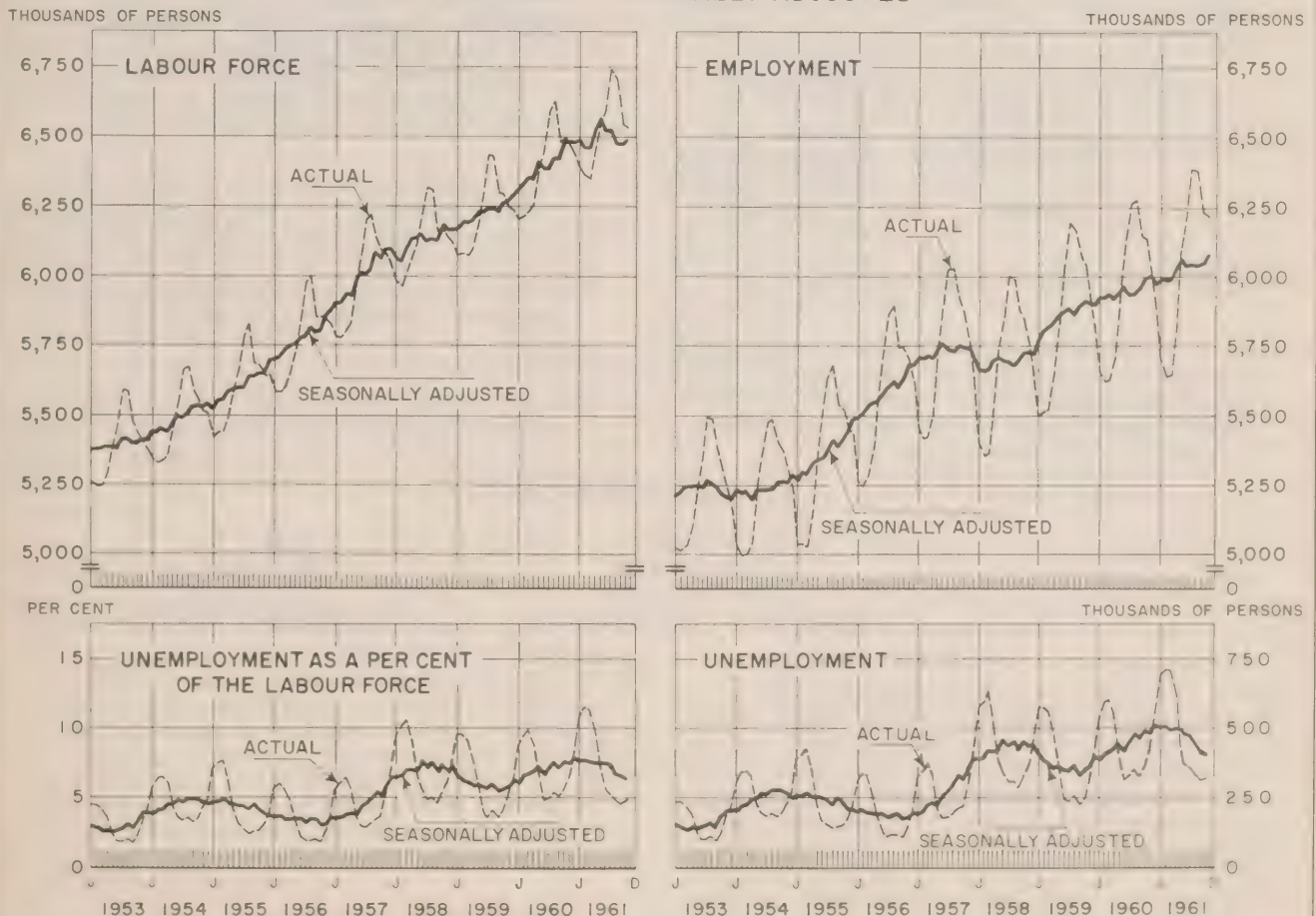
From the monthly survey carried out with reference to the week ended October 14, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,538,000. Of this total, 6,220,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 318,000 were unemployed for the full week. There was little change in the labour force from September; the employed decreased by 15,000 and the unemployed increased by 10,000 in the month. The labour force was 39,000 higher than in October 1960, the employed having increased by 89,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 50,000 over the year.

Between September and October, there was

a decrease of 20,000 in agricultural employment, while employment in nonagricultural industries remained at about the same level. Nonagricultural employment increased by 80,000 in the year from October 1960 and accounted for most of the rise in total employment. The number of employed men was 52,000 higher than in October last year; over the year employment among women increased by 37,000.

The unemployed comprised 4.9 per cent of the total labour force in October 1961. For September 1961, the comparable unemployment rate was 4.7 per cent and for October 1960, 5.7 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Review of the Labour Force Third Quarter, 1960 and 1961

An increase in employment of 108,000 from the third quarter of 1960 to the third quarter of 1961 was about the same as the corresponding increase in the labour force. The increase in the labour force of 100,000 during the same period was smaller than in any twelve-month period in more than two years. Unemployment in the third quarter was virtually unchanged over the year.

Labour Force Averages

	1961 3rd Quarter (000's)	1960 3rd Quarter (000's)
Labour Force	6,663	6,563
Employed	6,335	6,227
Unemployed	328	336

Employment among women increased by 68,000 or 4.2 per cent, while for men the increase was 40,000 or 0.9 per cent. The year-to-year percentage increase in employment has been greater for women than for men in every quarter since early 1955.

Employment by Marital Status and Sex

	The Employed 3rd Quarter 1961		Change from 3rd Quarter 1960	
	Men (000's)	Women (000's)	Men (per cent)	Women (per cent)
Married	3,410	810	+ 1.4	+10.8
Other	1,229	886	- 0.6	- 1.1

The increase in employment over the year was entirely among married persons and relatively much higher for married women than for married men. Employment of single and other persons actually declined slightly.

Employment by Region

	The Employed 3rd Quarter 1961 (000's)		Change from 3rd Quarter 1960 Per cent	
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture
Canada	773	5,562	- 3.3	+ 2.5
Atlantic	61	512	-11.6	+ 6.7
Quebec	154	1,562	- 3.8	- 0.3
Ontario	195	2,141	- 7.1	+ 3.1
Prairies	333	814	+ 2.1	+ 2.0
British Columbia	30	533	-11.8	+ 4.9

In the goods-producing industries as a whole, there was little change over the year, in spite of considerable strengthening in manufacturing. Male employment declined by 18,000 in the goods-producing sector while the number of employed women was 24,000 higher.

Employment in the service-producing industries was 102,000 higher than last year; 58,000 men and 44,000 women. The service industry was prominent in these increases.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector*	The Employed 3rd Quarter 1961		Change from 3rd Quarter 1960	
	Men (000's)	Women (000's)	Men (000's)	Women (000's)
Total	4,640	1,695	+ 40	+ 68
Goods-producing .	2,593	427	- 18	+ 24
Service-producing	2,047	1,268	+ 58	+ 44

* Industries included in the goods-producing sector are agriculture, other primary industries, manufacturing and construction; the service-producing sector includes transportation and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and service.

Between the third quarter of 1960 and the third quarter of 1961, the employment rise was general for all regions with the exception of Quebec. The Atlantic and British Columbia regions experienced the highest relative increases. Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 2.5 per cent but agricultural employment in Canada showed a decline of 3.3 per cent from last year. All regions except the Prairies contributed to this decline.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,073	12,058	11,862	11,843	11,628	11,609
Labour force	6,538	6,543	6,499	6,474	6,290	6,291
Employed	6,220	6,235	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066
Agriculture	704	724	695	757	697	750
Non-agriculture	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316
Unemployment	318	308	368	327	251	225
Not in labour force	5,535	5,515	5,363	5,369	5,338	5,318
Participation rate (2)	54.2	54.3	54.8	54.7	54.1	54.2
Unemployment rate (3)	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.1	4.0	3.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,011	6,003	5,912	5,903	5,799	5,790
Labour force	4,784	4,796	4,776	4,780	4,697	4,718
Employed	4,522	4,546	4,470	4,512	4,493	4,532
Agriculture	632	644	642	686	643	689
Non-agriculture	3,890	3,902	3,828	3,826	3,850	3,843
Unemployed	262	250	306	268	204	186
Not in labour force	1,227	1,207	1,136	1,123	1,102	1,072
Participation rate (2)	79.6	79.9	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.5
Unemployment rate (3)	5.5	5.2	6.4	5.6	4.3	3.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,062	6,055	5,950	5,940	5,829	5,819
Labour force	1,754	1,747	1,723	1,694	1,593	1,573
Employed	1,698	1,689	1,661	1,635	1,546	1,534
Agriculture	72	80	53	71	54	61
Non-agriculture	1,626	1,609	1,608	1,564	1,492	1,473
Unemployed	56	58	62	59	47	39
Not in labour force	4,308	4,308	4,227	4,246	4,236	4,246
Participation rate (2)	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.5	27.3	27.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.5

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 14, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,073	1,761	3,545	949	3,634	882	1,302
Labour force	6,538	618	3,433	830	828	606	223
Employed	6,220	553	3,294	757	814	588	214
Unemployed	318	65	139	73	14	18	*
Not in labour force	5,535	1,143	112	119	2,806	276	1,079
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Oct. 14	54.2	35.1	96.8	87.5	22.8	68.7	17.1
Sept.16	54.3	35.0	96.9	88.6	22.7	68.7	17.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Oct. 14	4.9	10.5	4.0	8.8	1.7	3.0	*
Sept.16	4.7	10.6	3.7	8.4	1.9	3.4	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total employed	(1) 6,220	6,235	(1) 6,131	6,147	(1) 6,039	6,066
Agriculture	704	724	695	757	697	750
Non-agriculture	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316
Employed, non-agriculture	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,098	5,124	5,008	5,058	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	3,120	4,758	3,150	4,739	3,023	4,698
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,978	366	1,858	319	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	57	57	71	66	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	1,921	309	1,787	253	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	418	387	428	332	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total employed	6,220	6,235	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066
Agriculture	704	724	695	757	697	750
Other primary industries	201	198	213	216	224	211
Manufacturing	1,570	1,583	1,503	1,487	1,538	1,537
Construction	464	463	467	474	501	512
Transportation and other utilities	510	515	517	524	528	536
Trade	977	973	1,002	988	974	943
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	240	230	225	211	209
Service	1,554	1,539	1,504	1,476	1,366	1,368

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 14, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,220	5,085	598	358	179
Agriculture	704	151	353	72	128
Non-agriculture	5,516	4,934	245	286	51
Men	4,522	3,557	540	335	90
Agriculture	632	131	347	71	83
Non-agriculture	3,890	3,426	193	264	*
Women	1,698	1,528	58	23	89
Agriculture	72	20	*	*	45
Non-agriculture	1,626	1,508	52	22	44

- (1) In October survey week of all three years, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the survey week.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total unemployed	318	308	368	327	251	225
Without work and seeking work (1)	305	292	347	305	237	213
Seeking full-time work	280	270	332	291	228	204
Seeking part-time work	25	22	15	14	*	*
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	16	21	22	14	12
Without work and seeking work (1)	305	292	347	305	237	213
Seeking under 1 month	95	88	120	98	90	83
Seeking 1-3 months	102	98	125	117	87	71
Seeking 4-6 months	47	43	53	44	23	28
Seeking more than 6 months	61	63	49	46	37	31

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 14, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,073	1,218	3,441	4,232	2,062	1,120
Men		6,011	608	1,699	2,089	1,047	568
Women		6,062	610	1,742	2,143	1,015	552
Labour force		6,538	613	1,812	2,386	1,142	585
Men		4,784	456	1,346	1,707	839	436
Women		1,754	157	466	679	303	149
Employed		6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
Men		4,522	418	1,249	1,634	813	408
Women		1,698	153	449	660	293	143
Agriculture		704	78	149	158	295	24
Non-agriculture		5,516	493	1,549	2,136	811	527
Paid workers		5,085	468	1,426	1,976	746	469
Men		3,557	331	1,015	1,368	502	341
Women		1,528	137	411	608	244	128
Unemployed		318	42	114	92	36	34
Men		262	38	97	73	26	28
Women		56	*	17	19	10	*
Not in labour force		5,535	605	1,629	1,846	920	535
Men		1,227	152	353	382	208	132
Women		4,308	453	1,276	1,464	712	403
Employed	1961, Oct. 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
	Sept. 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
	1960, Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	1959, Oct. 17	6,039	528	1,670	2,238	1,061	542
	Sept. 19	6,066	529	1,688	2,219	1,090	540
Unemployed	1961, Oct. 14	318	42	114	92	36	34
	Sept. 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
	1960, Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	Sept. 17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	1959, Oct. 17	251	37	91	72	25	26
	Sept. 19	225	39	75	73	14	24

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment dropped slightly from 336,000 in the third quarter of 1960 to 328,000 in the third quarter 1961. This decline was entirely among men.

Unemployment rates for the Atlantic, Quebec and British Columbia regions remained higher than the national average.

Unemployment by Region

	The Unemployed 3rd Quarter (000's)		Unemployment rates 3rd Quarter	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
Canada	328	336	4.9	5.1
Atlantic	44	37	7.1	6.3
Quebec	117	117	6.4	6.3
Ontario	97	113	4.0	4.7
Prairies	34	27	2.9	2.3
British Columbia	36	42	6.0	7.2

Year-to-year comparisons show a substantial decline in the unemployment rate for Ontario and British Columbia regions, but slight to substantial increases in the rates in other regions.

Unemployment by Duration

	The Unemployed 3rd Quarter (000's)		Percentage Distribution 3rd Quarter	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
Total	328	336	100.0	100.0
Under 1 month	107	124	32.6	36.9
1 - 3 months	104	116	31.7	34.5
4 - 6 months	45	45	13.7	13.4
7 months or more	72	52	22.0	15.5

Although there was little change in total unemployed between the third quarters of 1960 and 1961, the proportion of the newly unemployed and of those unemployed 1-3 months declined, while the proportion of long-term unemployed increased.



THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER, 1961

In the week ended November 11, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,504,000. Of this total, 6,155,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 349,000 were unemployed for the entire week. From October, the labour force decreased by 34,000; employment decreased by 65,000 and unemployment increased by 31,000. The labour force was 46,000 higher than in November 1960; employment was up 126,000 and unemployment was down 80,000 from last year.

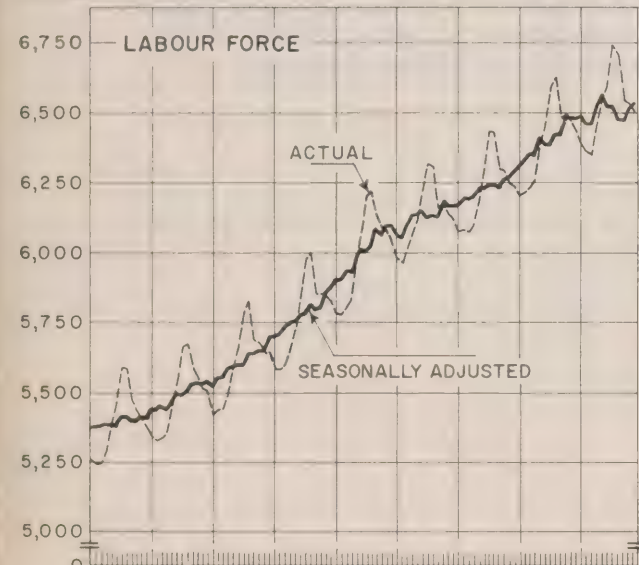
Employment in agriculture dropped 75,000 between October and November; there was little

change in nonagricultural employment over the month. From November last year, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 146,000, while agricultural employment decreased by 20,000. All of the decrease in employment from October occurred among men. The number of employed men increased by 69,000 between November 1960 and November 1961; over the same period, employed women increased by 57,000.

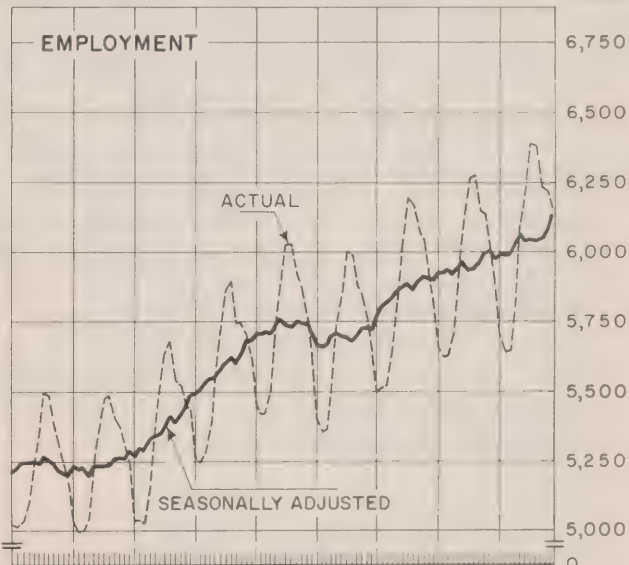
The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.4 in November, compared with 4.9 in October and with 6.6 in November last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

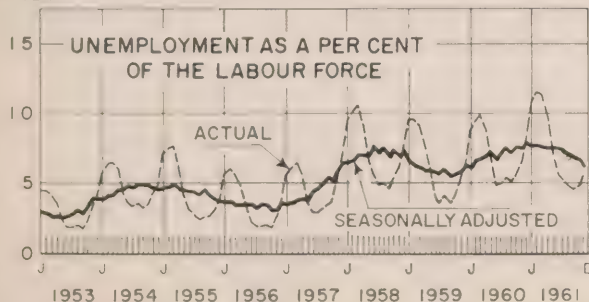
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



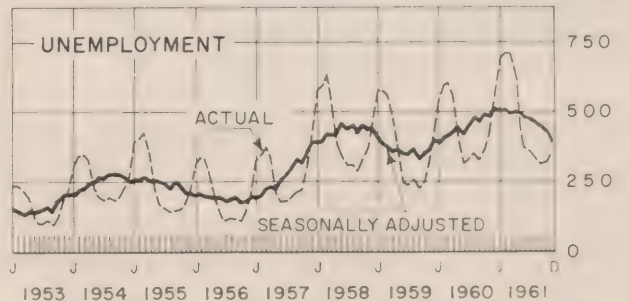
THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



PER CENT



THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



Men in the Canadian Labour Force
1946-1960

Since 1946 there has been a gradual decline in male labour force participation. However, in absolute terms the number in the labour force increased by about 1,000,000. The percentage of men of working age in the labour force in 1960 was 80.8 as compared to 85.1 in 1946. This decline can be attributed to reduced participation by male youths and older men.

Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽¹⁾ For Men			Male Labour Force	
			Number (000's)	Distribution (per cent)
<u>Age</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1960</u>	
14 - 19	60.5	43.0	361	7.6
20 - 24	88.9	91.2	518	10.9
25 - 44	97.1	97.8	2,266	47.7
45 - 64	93.4	92.5	1,418	29.9
65 +	47.5	30.2	187	3.9
Total	85.1	80.8	4,750	100.0

(1) The labour force participation rate for any group is the percentage of the total population in that group in the labour force.

Note: Data in the above table are based on annual averages.

The decrease in labour force participation for males 14-19 years of age, is due for the most part to a shift in the age composition within the group and to the prolongation of school attendance. In 1960, approximately 37 per cent of the population in this group were 14-15 years of age as compared to 34 per cent in 1951. A population shift was also a factor in reduced participation of older men. In 1960, 36 per cent of males 65 years of age and older were under 70 years as compared to 41 per cent in 1951. Another factor is the increase in the number of industrial pension plans as attested by the survey on working conditions conducted by the Department of Labour.

The gain in participation rates for men of 20-24 years between 1946 and 1960 is due in large part to the fact that in 1946 many more were either in the armed forces or were going to school - mainly aided by various demobilization credits - than in 1960. Their participation rate rose appreciably from 88.9 per cent in 1946 to 93.4 per cent in 1951 and then dropped to 91.2 per cent in 1960.

Almost half of the total male labour force is in the age group 25-44 and it is this group that has the highest and most constant participation rate. Although their rate rose slightly from 97.1 per cent in 1946 to 97.8 per cent in 1960, almost two-thirds of the increase in the total male labour force during the period consisted of men from this group.

Labour force attachment of those 45-64 years of age declined during the first half of the period. The participation rate then rose from 91.3 per cent in 1954 to 92.5 per cent in 1960.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,089	12,073	11,878	11,862	11,645	11,628
Labour force	6,504	6,538	6,458	6,499	6,247	6,290
Employed	6,155	6,220	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039
Agriculture	629	704	649	695	637	697
Non-agriculture	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342
Unemployed	349	318	429	368	317	251
Not in labour force	5,585	5,535	5,420	5,363	5,398	5,338
Participation rate (2)	53.8	54.2	54.4	54.8	53.6	54.1
Unemployment rate (3)	5.4	4.9	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,018	6,011	5,919	5,912	5,806	5,799
Labour force	4,745	4,784	4,748	4,776	4,661	4,697
Employed	4,454	4,522	4,385	4,470	4,388	4,493
Agriculture	579	632	600	642	596	643
Non-agriculture	3,875	3,890	3,785	3,828	3,792	3,850
Unemployed	291	262	363	306	273	204
Not in labour force	1,273	1,227	1,171	1,136	1,145	1,102
Participation rate (2)	78.8	79.6	80.2	80.8	80.3	81.0
Unemployment rate (3)	6.1	5.5	7.6	6.4	5.9	4.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,071	6,062	5,959	5,950	5,839	5,829
Labour force	1,759	1,754	1,710	1,723	1,586	1,593
Employed	1,701	1,698	1,644	1,661	1,542	1,546
Agriculture	50	72	49	53	41	54
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,626	1,595	1,608	1,501	1,492
Unemployed	58	56	66	62	44	47
Not in labour force	4,312	4,308	4,249	4,227	4,253	4,236
Participation rate (2)	29.0	28.9	28.7	29.0	27.2	27.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 11, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,089	1,767	3,543	954	3,638	883	1,304
Labour force	6,504	588	3,417	826	837	617	219
Employed	6,155	522	3,263	744	822	596	208
Unemployed	349	66	154	82	15	21	11
Not in labour force	5,585	1,179	126	128	2,801	266	1,085
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Nov. 11	53.8	33.3	96.4	88.6	23.0	69.9	16.8
Oct. 14	54.2	33.1	96.8	87.5	22.8	68.7	17.1
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Nov. 11	5.4	11.2	4.5	9.9	1.8	3.4	5.0
Oct. 14	4.9	10.5	4.0	8.8	1.7	3.0	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total employed	6,155	(1) 6,220	(1) 6,029	(1) 6,131	(1) 5,930	(1) 6,039
Agriculture	629	704	649	695	637	697
Non-agriculture	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342
Employed, non-agriculture	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,085	5,098	4,985	5,008	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,725	3,120	3,868	3,150	3,948	3,023
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	360	1,978	1,117	1,858	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	57	78	71	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	298	1,921	1,039	1,787	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	441	418	395	428	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total employed	6,155	6,220	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039
Agriculture	629	704	649	695	637	697
Other primary industries	211	201	230	213	229	224
Manufacturing	1,571	1,570	1,475	1,503	1,492	1,538
Construction	435	464	442	467	458	501
Transportation and other utilities	501	510	513	517	519	528
Trade	1,003	977	1,006	1,002	1,008	974
Finance, insurance and real estate	233	240	220	230	220	211
Service	1,572	1,554	1,494	1,504	1,367	1,366

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 11, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,155	5,037	601	340	177
Agriculture	629	101	355	55	118
Non-agriculture	5,526	4,936	246	285	59
Men	4,454	3,504	543	317	90
Agriculture	579	93	349	55	82
Non-agriculture	3,875	3,411	194	262	*
Women	1,701	1,533	58	23	87
Agriculture	50	*	*	*	36
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,525	52	23	51

- (1) In the November 1960 and 1959 reference weeks and the October reference weeks of all three years, unusually large numbers worked less than 35 hours due to the Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total unemployed	349	318	429	368	317	251
Without work and seeking work (1)	331	305	401	347	296	237
Seeking full-time work	307	280	380	332	280	228
Seeking part-time work	24	25	21	15	16	*
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	18	13	28	21	21	14
Without work and seeking work (1)	331	305	401	347	296	237
Seeking under 1 month	106	95	127	120	129	90
Seeking 1-3 months	122	102	158	125	104	87
Seeking 4-6 months	45	47	62	53	32	23
Seeking more than 6 months	58	61	54	49	31	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 11, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,089	1,220	3,447	4,236	2,065	1,121
Men		6,018	609	1,702	2,090	1,048	569
Women		6,071	611	1,745	2,146	1,017	552
Labour force		6,504	589	1,810	2,393	1,131	581
Men		4,745	444	1,343	1,697	829	432
Women		1,759	145	467	696	302	149
Employed		6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
Men		4,454	397	1,248	1,619	788	402
Women		1,701	141	450	675	294	141
Agriculture		629	53	130	153	272	21
Non-agriculture		5,526	485	1,568	2,141	810	522
Paid workers		5,037	436	1,422	1,979	734	466
Men		3,504	311	1,009	1,359	485	340
Women		1,533	125	413	620	249	126
Unemployed		349	51	112	99	49	38
Men		291	47	95	78	41	30
Women		58	*	17	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,585	631	1,637	1,843	934	540
Men		1,273	165	359	393	219	137
Women		4,312	466	1,278	1,450	715	403
Employed	1961, Nov. 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
	Oct. 14	6,220	571	1,693	2,294	1,106	551
	1960, Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
	Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	1959, Nov. 14	5,930	512	1,661	2,204	1,029	524
	Oct. 17	6,039	528	1,670	2,238	1,061	542
Unemployed	1961, Nov. 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
	Oct. 14	318	42	114	92	36	34
	1960, Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	1959, Nov. 14	317	40	101	104	35	37
	Oct. 17	251	37	91	72	25	26

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.



THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER, 1961

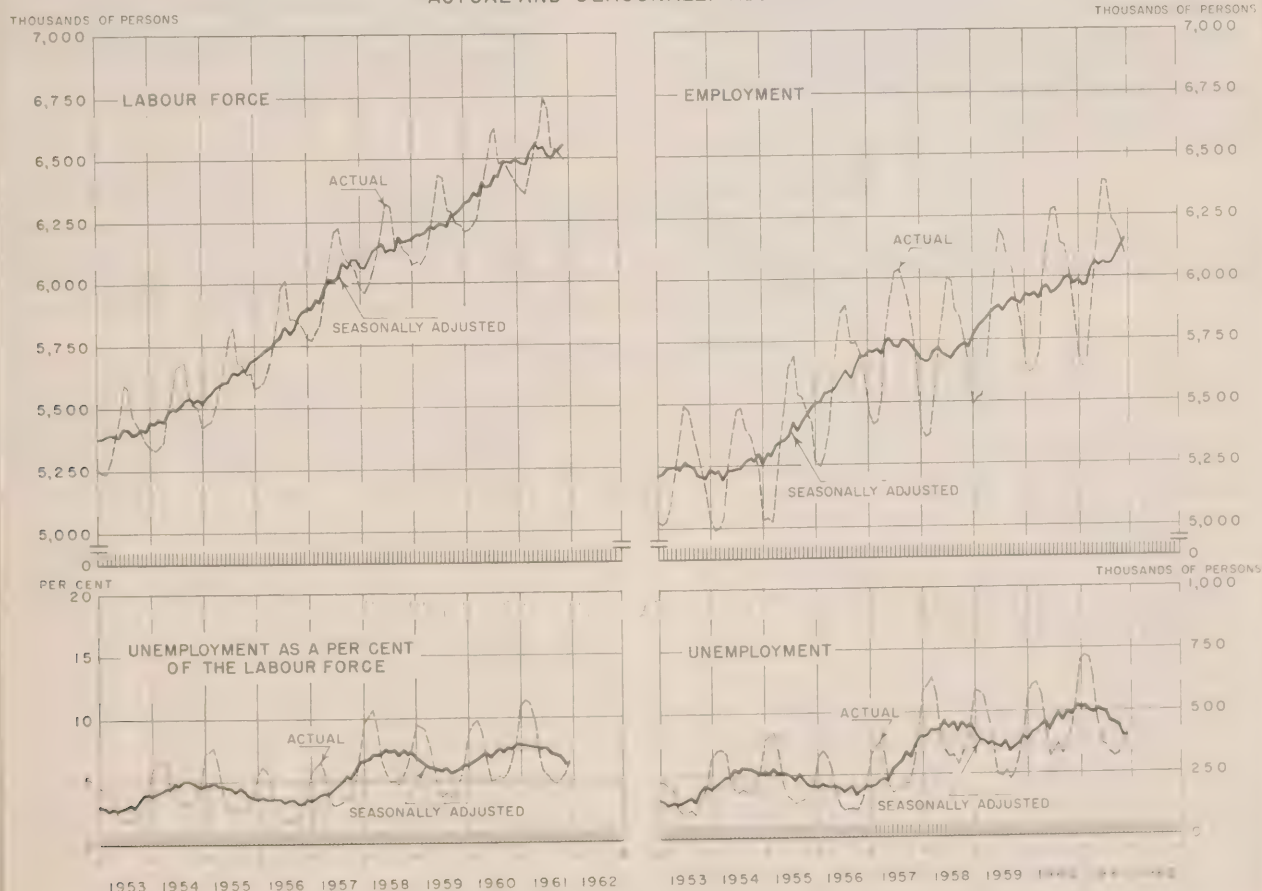
In the week ended December 9, 1961, the Canadian Civilian labour force was estimated at 6,495,000. Of this total, 6,082,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 413,000 were unemployed for the whole week. While there was little change in the total labour force from November, the employed decreased by 73,000 and the unemployed increased by 64,000. The labour force was 65,000 higher than in December 1960, the employed having increased by 180,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 115,000 over the year.

Employment decreased by 43,000 in non-agricultural industries and by 30,000 in agri-

cultural industries between November and December. Compared with a year earlier, employment in nonagricultural industries was 191,000 higher and agricultural employment was 11,000 lower. Among men, employment decreased by 83,000 from November, while there was little change in the number of women employed. Over the year from December 1960, there were increases of 125,000 in employed men and of 55,000 in employed women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in December was 6.4, compared with 5.4 in November and 8.2 in December 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry
4th Quarter 1961

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 4th quarter of 1961, with comparative data for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1961 and the 4th quarter of 1960, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably

above national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. Unemployment rates for all industry and occupation groups in the fourth quarter were lower this year than last year. The relative decreases were somewhat greater than average for "Manufacturing" (both occupationally and industrially) and somewhat less than average for the occupation group "Labourers" and for the industry groups "Transportation and other utilities" and "Service". The proportions of total unemployment attributable to individual occupation and industry groups were much the same in the fourth quarters of 1961 and 1960, except in the case of the industry group "Service" which showed an increase over the year.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 4th quarter 1960 to 4th quarter 1961

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961				1960	1961				1960
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.5	4.9	7.4	11.1	6.8
Office and professional (2)	15	17	14	13	14	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.4
Transportation	8	7	9	11	9	7.3	5.7	10.3	17.1	9.1
Service	10	10	8	7	9	5.0	4.7	5.5	7.5	6.1
Primary (3)	13	10	12	14	13	5.4	3.5	6.7	12.7	6.4
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	16	16	15	17	4.9	4.6	7.1	10.1	6.7
Construction	13	10	13	16	14	12.5	8.7	17.1	30.2	16.0
Labourers (4)	19	17	19	20	19	17.6	13.1	22.1	33.2	19.8
Never worked (5)	7	12	7	4	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	360	328	483	706	442					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.

(3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,104	12,089	11,893	11,878	11,660	11,645
Labour force	6,495	6,504	6,430	6,458	6,231	6,247
Employed	6,082	6,155	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930
Agriculture	599	629	610	649	618	637
Non-agriculture	5,483	5,526	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293
Unemployed	413	349	528	429	406	317
Not in labour force	5,609	5,585	5,463	5,420	5,429	5,398
Participation rate (2)	53.7	53.8	54.1	54.4	53.4	53.6
Unemployment rate (3)	6.4	5.4	8.2	6.6	6.5	5.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,023	6,018	5,925	5,919	5,812	5,806
Labour force	4,726	4,745	4,711	4,748	4,649	4,661
Employed	4,371	4,454	4,246	4,385	4,293	4,388
Agriculture	556	579	572	600	588	596
Non-agriculture	3,815	3,875	3,674	3,785	3,705	3,792
Unemployed	355	291	465	363	356	273
Not in labour force	1,297	1,273	1,214	1,171	1,163	1,145
Participation rate (2)	78.5	78.8	79.5	80.2	80.0	80.3
Unemployment rate (3)	7.5	6.1	9.9	7.6	7.7	5.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,081	6,071	5,968	5,959	5,848	5,839
Labour force	1,769	1,759	1,719	1,710	1,582	1,586
Employed	1,711	1,701	1,656	1,644	1,532	1,542
Agriculture	43	50	38	49	30	41
Non-agriculture	1,668	1,651	1,618	1,595	1,502	1,501
Unemployed	58	58	63	66	50	44
Not in labour force	4,312	4,312	4,249	4,249	4,266	4,253
Participation rate (2)	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.7	27.1	27.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.8

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
 (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 9, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,104	1,773	3,546	951	3,635	892	1,307
Labour force	6,495	591	3,412	814	845	618	215
Employed	6,082	522	3,206	723	828	599	204
Unemployed	413	69	206	91	17	19	11
Not in labour force	5,609	1,182	134	137	2,790	274	1,092
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Dec. 9	53.7	33.3	96.2	85.6	23.2	69.3	16.4
Nov. 11	53.8	33.3	96.4	86.6	23.0	69.9	16.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Dec. 9	6.4	11.7	6.0	11.2	2.0	3.1	5.1
Nov. 11	5.4	11.2	4.5	9.9	1.3	3.4	5.0

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14
Total employed	6,082	6,155	5,902	6,029 ⁽¹⁾	5,825	5,930 ⁽¹⁾
Agriculture	599	629	610	649	618	637
Non-agriculture	5,483	5,526	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293
Employed, non-agriculture	5,483	5,526	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,041	5,085	4,887	4,985	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,692	4,725	4,503	3,868	4,557	3,948
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	349	360	384	1,117	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	68	62	92	78	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	281	298	292	1,039	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	442	441	405	395	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14
Total employed	6,082	6,155	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930
Agriculture	599	629	610	649	618	637
Other primary industries	212	211	206	230	234	229
Manufacturing	1,523	1,571	1,437	1,475	1,459	1,492
Construction	392	435	377	442	400	458
Transportation and other utilities	502	501	497	513	514	519
Trade	1,028	1,003	1,035	1,006	986	1,008
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	233	226	220	222	220
Service	1,586	1,572	1,514	1,494	1,392	1,367

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 9, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,082	4,976	580	349	177
Agriculture	599	91	341	52	115
Non-agriculture	5,483	4,885	239	297	62
Men	4,371	3,429	524	324	94
Agriculture	556	84	336	51	85
Non-agriculture	3,815	3,345	188	273	*
Women	1,711	1,547	56	25	83
Agriculture	43	*	*	*	30
Non-agriculture	1,668	1,540	51	24	53

- (1) In the November 1960 and 1959 reference weeks, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to the Remembrance Day holiday.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and

Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14
Total unemployed	413	349	528	429	406	317
Without work and seeking work (1)	390	331	489	401	370	296
Seeking full-time work	369	307	466	380	354	280
Seeking part-time work	21	24	23	21	16	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	23	18	39	28	36	21
Without work and seeking work (1)	390	331	489	401	370	296
Seeking under 1 month	127	106	158	127	132	129
Seeking 1-3 months	155	122	206	158	162	104
Seeking 4-6 months	50	45	72	62	41	32
Seeking more than 6 months	58	58	53	54	35	31

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 9, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,104	1,222	3,453	4,240	2,067	1,122
Men		6,023	609	1,704	2,092	1,049	569
Women		6,081	613	1,749	2,148	1,018	553
Labour force		6,495	593	1,807	2,386	1,129	580
Men		4,726	444	1,340	1,688	825	429
Women		1,769	149	467	698	304	151
Employed		6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
Men		4,371	386	1,228	1,594	773	390
Women		1,711	143	450	679	295	144
Agriculture		599	48	123	142	266	20
Non-agriculture		5,483	481	1,555	2,131	802	514
Paid workers		4,976	431	1,402	1,957	730	456
Men		3,429	303	989	1,334	475	328
Women		1,547	128	413	623	255	128
Unemployed		413	64	129	113	61	46
Men		355	58	112	94	52	39
Women		58	*	17	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,609	629	1,646	1,854	938	542
Men		1,297	165	364	404	224	140
Women		4,312	464	1,282	1,450	714	402
Employed	1961, Dec. 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
	Nov. 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
	Nov. 14	5,930	512	1,661	2,204	1,029	524
Unemployed	1961, Dec. 9	413	64	129	113	61	46
	Nov. 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46
	Nov. 14	317	40	101	104	35	37

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 4th Quarter 1961 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 4th quarter 1960 to 4th quarter 1961

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961				1960	1961				1960
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.5	4.9	7.4	11.1	6.8
Primary industries (2)	13	12	15	16	14	5.2	3.8	7.7	13.5	6.5
Manufacturing	24	23	23	23	25	5.2	4.7	7.0	10.0	7.0
Construction	22	18	22	26	23	15.4	11.0	20.7	37.6	18.9
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	6	7	8	7	5.1	3.8	6.5	10.7	5.9
Trade	10	12	11	10	11	3.5	3.6	5.0	6.8	4.4
Service (4)	17	18	14	12	14	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.8	3.6
Never worked (5)	7	12	7	4	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	360	328	483	706	442					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

14
(DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

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Vol. 18 No. 1

THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY, 1962

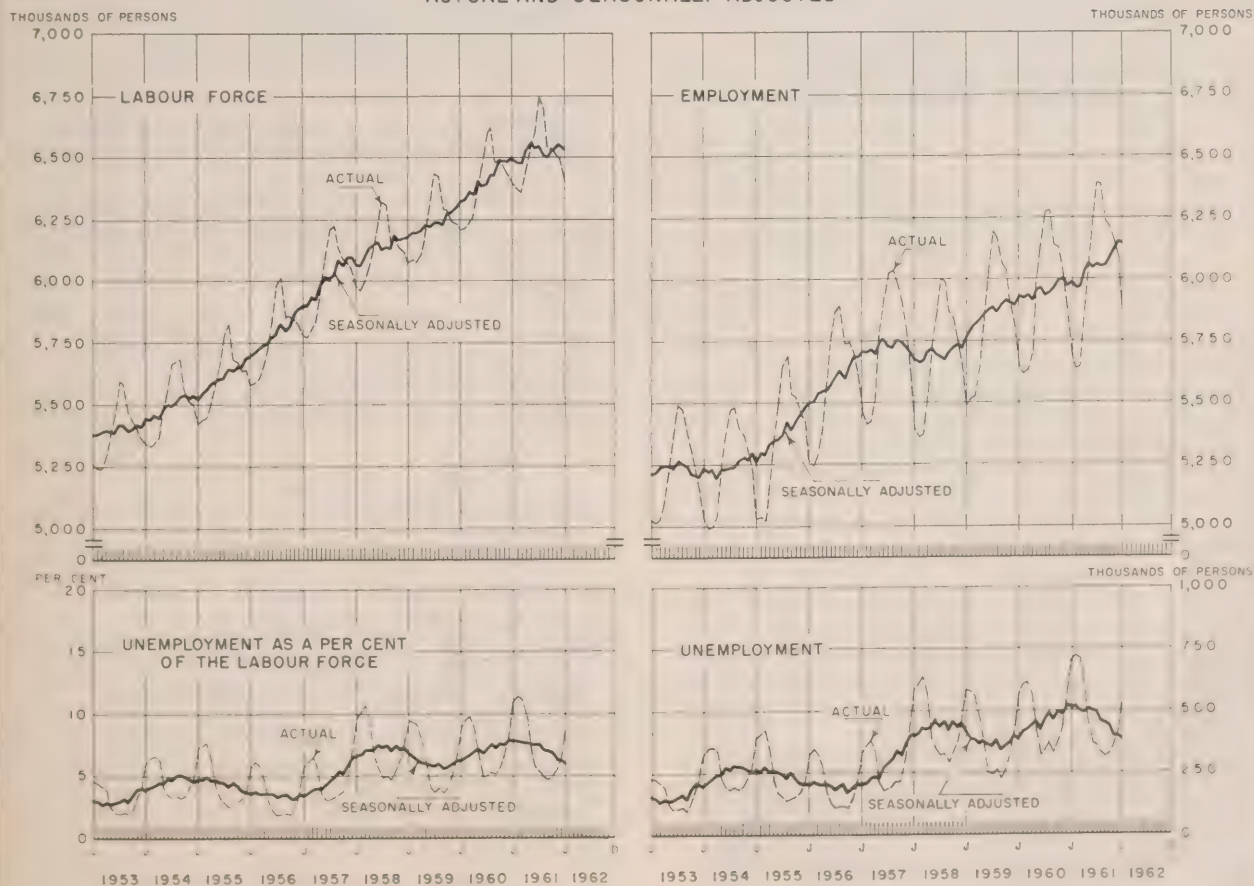
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,409,000 in the week ended January 13, 1962. Of this total, 5,864,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 545,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force declined by 86,000 from December; the employed decreased by 218,000 and the unemployed increased by 132,000 over the month. In January 1962, the number of employed persons was 161,000 higher and the number of unemployed was 148,000 lower than in January 1961; the level of the labour force this January was little changed from January last year.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 194,000 of the decrease in employment from

December; agricultural employment decreased by 24,000 during the month. Between January 1961 and January 1962, there was a rise of 171,000 in nonagricultural employment, while the number of employed in agriculture showed a small decrease. From December, there were decreases of 159,000 in employed men and of 59,000 in employed women. In the year from January 1961, employed men increased by 118,000 and employed women increased by 43,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 8.5 in January 1962, compared with 6.4 in December 1961 and 10.8 in January 1961.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force

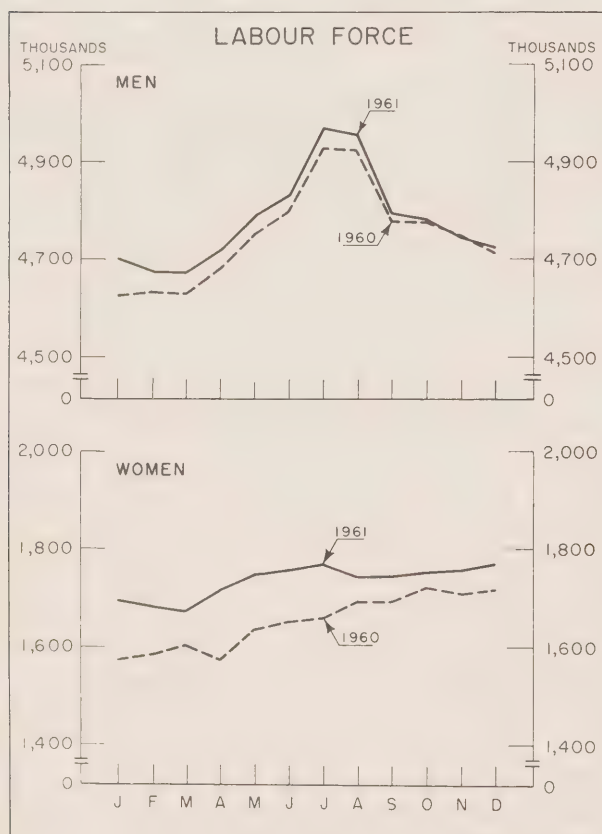
1960-1961

In each month of 1961 the Canadian labour force was greater than in the corresponding month of 1960. However, the year-to-year differences declined substantially in the second half of the year.

Labour Force
4th Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1961	1960
Both sexes	6,512	6,462
Men	4,752	4,745
Women	1,761	1,717

In the fourth quarter the total labour force averaged 6,512,000 persons, only 50,000 more than the fourth quarter of 1960. This increase of 0.8 per cent, was the smallest annual increase of any fourth quarter since 1953.



A declining rate of increase in the male labour force was apparent early in the year, and became more pronounced during the second half. In the first quarter of 1961 there were on average 56,000 more men in the labour force than in the first quarter of 1960, representing

a 1.2 per cent increase. The fourth quarter comparison, however, shows an increase of only 7,000. Men 14-35 years of age accounted almost entirely for the narrowing of the year-to-year increase in the labour force. Within this group, the participation rate for those 14-19 years decreased from 40.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1960 to 36.5 per cent in 1961; while the long-term trend in labour force activity for this age group has been downward, this was the largest year-to-year decrease since monthly statistics became available in 1953.⁽¹⁾

The decline in the annual rate of increase of the labour force was as substantial for women as for men, although it was not apparent until later in the year. The average number of women in the labour force during the first seven months of 1961 was some 109,000 more than the corresponding period in 1960, a difference of 6.8 per cent. A comparison of the last five months shows an increase in 1961 of only 47,000, or 2.8 per cent over 1960. With the exception of the group 20-24 years of age, all women contributed to this decline.

The year 1961 witnessed the beginning of the third period of economic expansion in the last decade. An examination of the initial stages of the three recovery periods indicates that the current employment increase compares favourably with those that commenced in 1954 and 1958. In December 1961, total employment (adjusted for seasonality) was 186,000 higher than in March, an increase of 3.1 per cent.

Employment Changes between Corresponding
Quarters of 1960 and 1961

	1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.
	(000's)			
Goods-Producing Sector				
Men	- 62	- 23	- 18	+ 54
Women	+ 14	+ 24	+ 24	+ 15
Service-Producing Sector				
Men	+ 13	+ 14	+ 58	+ 28
Women	+ 67	+ 87	+ 44	+ 34

The previously mentioned lower rate of increase in the female labour force has been associated with smaller increases in the employment of women, particularly in the service-producing sector. The fourth quarter increase of 49,000 in women's employment is the smallest year-to-year increase of any quarter in the preceding three years. Employment of men, on

(1) See November 1961 issue "The Labour Force".

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3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,123	12,104	11,914	11,893	11,678	11,660
Labour force	6,409	6,495	6,396	6,430	6,203	6,231
Employed	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825
Agriculture	575	599	585	610	593	618
Non-agriculture	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207
Unemployed	545	413	693	528	547	406
Not in labour force	5,714	5,609	5,518	5,463	5,475	5,429
Participation rate (2)	52.9	53.7	53.7	54.1	53.1	53.4
Unemployment rate (3)	8.5	6.4	10.8	8.2	8.8	6.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,032	6,023	5,935	5,925	5,821	5,812
Labour force	4,688	4,726	4,700	4,711	4,628	4,649
Employed	4,212	4,371	4,094	4,246	4,148	4,293
Agriculture	537	556	553	572	562	588
Non-agriculture	3,675	3,815	3,541	3,674	3,586	3,705
Unemployed	476	355	606	465	480	356
Not in labour force	1,344	1,297	1,235	1,214	1,193	1,163
Participation rate (2)	77.7	78.5	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.0
Unemployment rate (3)	10.2	7.5	12.9	9.9	10.4	7.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,091	6,081	5,979	5,968	5,857	5,848
Labour force	1,721	1,769	1,696	1,719	1,575	1,582
Employed	1,652	1,711	1,609	1,656	1,508	1,532
Agriculture	38	43	32	38	31	30
Non-agriculture	1,614	1,668	1,577	1,618	1,477	1,502
Unemployed	69	58	87	63	67	50
Not in labour force	4,370	4,312	4,283	4,249	4,282	4,266
Participation rate (2)	28.3	29.1	28.4	28.8	26.9	27.1
Unemployment rate (3)	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.7	4.3	3.2

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 13, 1962		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,123	1,780	3,564	938	3,645	887	1,309
Labour force		6,409	565	3,405	796	818	618	207
Employed		5,864	482	3,126	673	793	597	193
Unemployed		545	83	279	123	25	21	14
Not in labour force		5,714	1,215	159	142	2,827	269	1,102
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Jan. 13		52.9	31.7	95.5	84.9	22.4	69.7	15.8
1961, Dec. 9		53.7	33.3	96.2	85.6	23.2	69.3	16.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Jan. 13		8.5	14.7	8.2	15.5	3.1	3.4	6.8
1961, Dec. 9		6.4	11.7	6.0	11.2	2.0	3.1	5.1

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total employed	5,864	(1) 6,082	5,703	(1) 5,902	5,656	(1) 5,825
Agriculture	575	599	585	610	593	618
Non-agriculture	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207
Employed, non-agriculture	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,863	5,041	4,704	4,887	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,577	4,692	4,379	4,503	4,445	4,557
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	286	349	325	384	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	70	68	93	92	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	216	281	232	292	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	426	442	414	405	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total employed	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825
Agriculture	575	599	585	610	593	618
Other primary industries	178	212	179	206	213	234
Manufacturing	1,475	1,523	1,429	1,437	1,431	1,459
Construction	331	392	317	377	340	400
Transportation and other utilities	501	502	497	497	503	514
Trade	980	1,028	978	1,035	952	986
Finance, insurance and real estate	244	240	234	226	221	222
Service	1,580	1,586	1,484	1,514	1,403	1,392

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 13, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,864	4,786	582	335	161
Agriculture	575	81	345	43	106
Non-agriculture	5,289	4,705	237	292	55
Men	4,212	3,290	522	309	91
Agriculture	537	76	338	42	81
Non-agriculture	3,675	3,214	184	267	10
Women	1,652	1,496	60	26	70
Agriculture	38	*	*	*	25
Non-agriculture	1,614	1,491	53	25	45

- (1) In the December survey weeks of all three years, some persons lost time from work due to the religious observance of December 8.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total unemployed	545	413	693	528	547	406
Without work and seeking work (1)	506	390	630	489	504	370
Seeking full-time work	484	369	599	466	478	354
Seeking part-time work	22	21	31	23	26	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	39	23	63	39	43	36
Without work and seeking work (1)	506	390	630	489	504	370
Seeking under 1 month	133	127	156	158	148	132
Seeking 1-3 months	231	155	293	206	252	162
Seeking 4-6 months	75	50	113	72	63	41
Seeking more than 6 months	67	58	68	53	41	35

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 13, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,123	1,224	3,462	4,245	2,070	1,123
Men		6,032	611	1,708	2,094	1,050	569
Women		6,091	613	1,753	2,151	1,020	554
Labour force		6,409	571	1,795	2,360	1,106	577
Men		4,688	428	1,334	1,683	813	430
Women		1,721	143	461	677	293	147
Employed		5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
Men		4,212	351	1,177	1,556	748	380
Women		1,652	136	439	655	283	139
Agriculture		575	48	124	132	252	19
Non-agriculture		5,289	439	1,492	2,079	779	500
Paid workers		4,786	390	1,341	1,902	711	442
Men		3,290	268	936	1,301	467	318
Women		1,496	122	405	601	244	124
Unemployed		545	84	179	149	75	58
Men		476	77	157	127	65	50
Women		69	*	22	22	10	*
Not in labour force		5,714	653	1,666	1,885	964	546
Men		1,344	183	374	411	237	139
Women		4,370	470	1,292	1,474	727	407
Employed	1962, Jan. 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, Dec. 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
	Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Jan. 16	5,656	463	1,538	2,174	983	498
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
Unemployed	1962, Jan. 13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961, Dec. 9	413	64	129	113	61	46
	Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Jan. 16	547	78	200	143	66	60
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

the other hand, appeared to be strengthening, particularly in the goods-producing sector. Total male employment in the fourth quarter of 1961 was 82,000 higher than in the fourth quarter of 1960.

Although the rate of increase in employment of women is declining, the proportion of married women in the total continues to rise so that now one out of every two employed women is married.

Proportion of Employed Married Women to Total Employed Women

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1959	44.5	44.3	43.9	46.2
1960	45.3	45.3	44.9	47.2
1961	46.7	47.7	47.3	49.6

Unemployment has been dropping since early 1961. Whereas unemployment in the first quarter of 1961 exceeded the first quarter of 1960 by 121,000, by the fourth quarter it was 82,000 lower than a year earlier. Most of the unemployment decrease was among men, and among persons unemployed three months or less.

Changes in Unemployment between Corresponding Quarters of 1960 and 1961

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(000's)			
Both sexes	+ 121	+ 54	- 8	- 82
Men	+ 105	+ 45	- 11	- 75
Women	+ 16	+ 9	+ 3	- 7

Unemployment rates were substantially lower for men in all age groups during the fourth quarter of 1961 as compared to 1960. The relative decrease in the rates was somewhat lower for younger men.

Male Unemployment Rates for Specified Age Groups Fourth Quarter Averages

	1961	1960
All ages	6.4	8.0
14-19	13.8	16.0
20-24	8.8	11.2
25-44	5.3	6.8
45-64	5.7	7.0
65 and over	*	5.9

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY, 1962

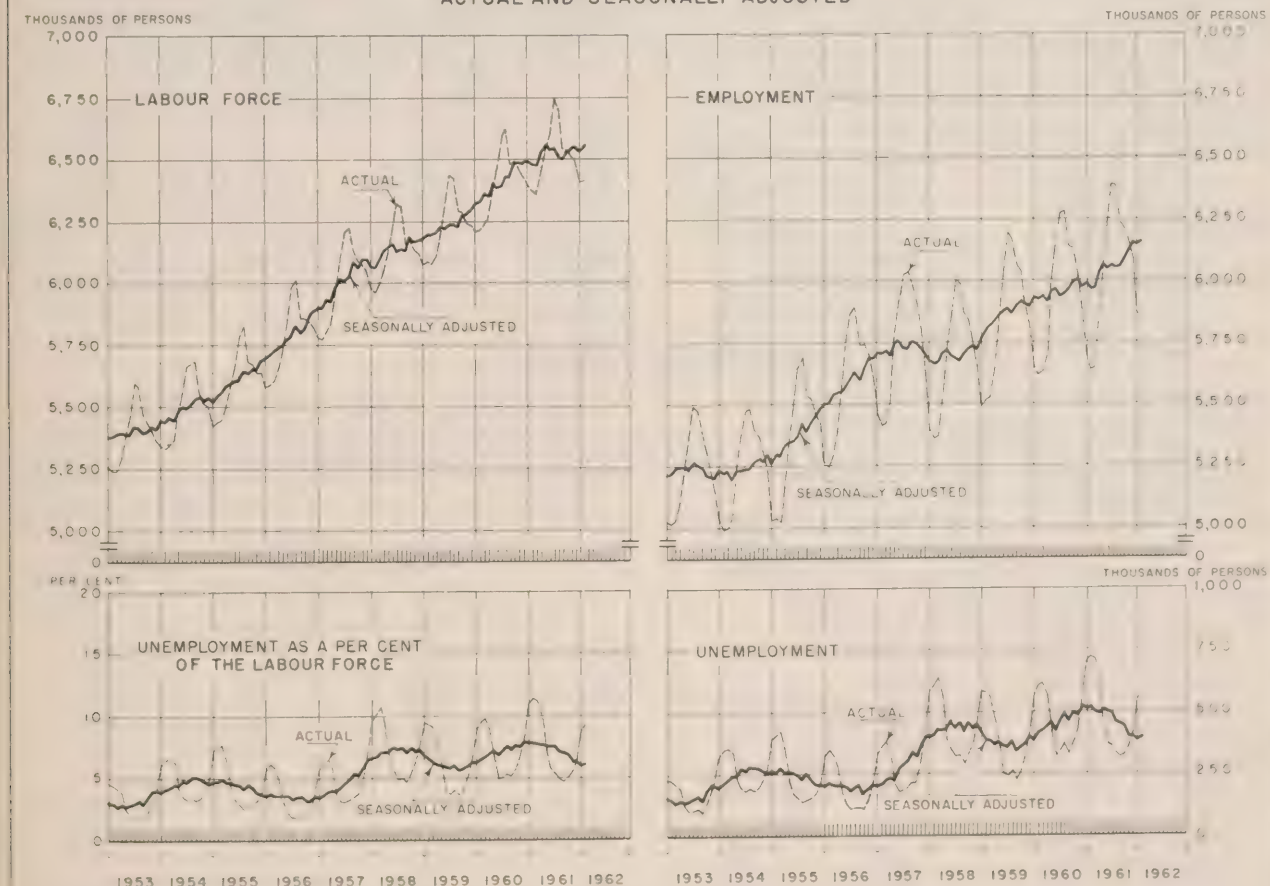
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,423,000 in the week ended February 17, 1962. Of this total, 5,840,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 583,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force was 14,000 up from January; the unemployed increased by 33,000 and the employed decreased by 24,000. Compared with February 1961, the labour force was 60,000 higher in February this year, the employed having increased by 196,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 136,000.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for

virtually all of the employment decrease from January and of the employment increase from February 1961. Employment of men decreased by 10,000 between January and February, and of women, by 14,000. Over the year from February 1961, the number of employed men rose by 164,000 and employed women increased by 32,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, in February was 9.1 compared with 8.5 in January this year and 11.3 in February 1961.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾
January 1961 - January 1962

Further labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the weeks ended January 13, 1962, October 14, 1961, and July 22, 1961, have been tabulated and are included in the following tables along with previously published data for the weeks ended April 22 and January 14, 1961. Some comments on the January 1962 figures and on seasonal variations follow.

Out of a total of 545,000 unemployed in January 1962, 278,000 (51%) were heads of family units, 219,000 (40%) were sons, daughters of other relatives of the family head, and 48,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 497,000 unemployed members of families lived in 439,000 units. In about half of these units, at least one person was employed. It is evident from Table 3 that the larger the size

of the family unit, the greater is the probability of some member having a job.

The most notable seasonal variations occur in the proportion of unemployed who were heads of families (51% in January 1962 compared with 39% in July 1961), in the proportion of unemployed who were single sons and daughters of the head (30% in January 1962 compared with 41% in July 1961), and in the percentage of units with someone employed (49% in January 1962 compared with 63% in July 1961).

Further detail for January 1962 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four quarterly reference periods in 1961. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units ⁽¹⁾				Non-members of family units ⁽¹⁾
		Total	Heads of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 13, 1962	545	497	278	164	55	48
October 14, 1961	318	294	140	111	43	24
July 22, 1961	354	323	138	146	39	31
April 22, 1961	622	568	302	197	69	54
January 14, 1961	693	630	341	216	73	63
<u>Percent Distribution</u>						
January 13, 1962	100	91	51	30	10	9
October 14, 1961	100	92	44	35	13	8
July 22, 1961	100	91	39	41	11	9
April 22, 1961	100	91	48	32	11	9
January 14, 1961	100	91	49	31	11	9

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit <u>employed</u>	One or more persons in unit <u>employed</u>			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 13, 1962	439	223	216	139	52	25
October 14, 1961	267	106	161	99	40	22
July 22, 1961	285	105	180	101	51	28
April 22, 1961	485	234	251	156	63	32
January 14, 1961	539	264	275	171	73	31
<u>Percent Distribution</u>						
January 13, 1962	100	51	49	31	12	6
October 14, 1961	100	40	60	37	15	8
July 22, 1961	100	37	63	35	18	10
April 22, 1961	100	48	52	32	13	7
January 14, 1961	100	49	51	32	13	6

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,140	12,123	11,929	11,914	11,699	11,678
Labour force	6,423	6,409	6,363	6,396	6,218	6,203
Employed	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703	5,619	5,656
Agriculture	574	575	570	585	568	593
Non-agriculture	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118	5,051	5,063
Unemployed	583	545	719	693	599	547
Not in labour force	5,717	5,714	5,566	5,518	5,481	5,475
Participation rate (2)	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.7	53.1	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	9.1	8.5	11.3	10.8	9.6	8.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,039	6,032	5,942	5,935	5,831	5,821
Labour force	4,714	4,688	4,679	4,700	4,632	4,628
Employed	4,202	4,212	4,038	4,094	4,098	4,148
Agriculture	542	537	547	553	546	562
Non-agriculture	3,660	3,675	3,491	3,541	3,552	3,586
Unemployed	512	476	641	606	534	480
Not in labour force	1,325	1,344	1,263	1,235	1,199	1,193
Participation rate (2)	78.1	77.7	78.7	79.2	79.4	79.5
Unemployment rate (3)	10.9	10.2	13.7	12.9	11.5	10.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,101	6,091	5,987	5,979	5,868	5,857
Labour force	1,709	1,721	1,684	1,696	1,586	1,575
Employed	1,638	1,652	1,606	1,609	1,521	1,508
Agriculture	32	38	23	32	22	31
Non-agriculture	1,606	1,614	1,583	1,577	1,499	1,477
Unemployed	71	69	78	87	65	67
Not in labour force	4,392	4,370	4,303	4,283	4,282	4,282
Participation rate (2)	28.0	28.3	28.1	28.4	27.0	26.9
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.1	4.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 17, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,140	1,788	3,561	945	3,636	901	1,309
Labour force	6,423	564	3,410	808	795	634	212
Employed	5,840	477	3,114	671	771	612	195
Unemployed	583	87	296	137	24	22	17
Not in labour force	5,717	1,224	151	137	2,841	267	1,097
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Feb. 17	52.9	31.5	95.8	85.5	21.9	70.4	16.2
Jan. 13	52.9	31.7	95.5	84.9	22.4	69.7	15.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Feb. 17	9.1	15.4	8.7	17.0	3.0	3.5	8.0
Jan. 13	8.5	14.7	8.2	15.5	3.1	3.4	6.8

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
Total employed	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703	5,619	5,656
Agriculture	574	575	570	585	568	593
Non-agriculture	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118	5,051	5,063
Employed, non-agriculture	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118	5,051	5,063
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,845	4,863	4,673	4,704	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,545	4,577	4,376	4,379	4,409	4,445
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	300	286	297	325	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	62	70	85	93	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	238	216	212	232	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	421	426	401	414	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
Total employed	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703	5,619	5,656
Agriculture	574	575	570	585	568	593
Other primary industries	165	178	162	179	205	213
Manufacturing	1,484	1,475	1,443	1,429	1,413	1,431
Construction	317	331	307	317	331	340
Transportation and other utilities	495	501	486	497	501	503
Trade	961	980	932	978	933	952
Finance, insurance and real estate	237	244	240	234	227	221
Service	1,607	1,580	1,504	1,484	1,441	1,403

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 17, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,840	4,770	584	324	162
Agriculture	574	78	341	46	109
Non-agriculture	5,266	4,692	243	278	53
Men	4,202	3,279	525	300	98
Agriculture	542	74	335	45	88
Non-agriculture	3,660	3,205	190	255	10
Women	1,638	1,491	59	24	64
Agriculture	32	*	*	*	21
Non-agriculture	1,606	1,487	53	23	43

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14	Feb. 20	Jan. 16
Total unemployed	583	545	719	693	599	547
Without work and seeking work (1)	539	506	664	630	555	504
Seeking full-time work	514	484	629	599	535	478
Seeking part-time work	25	22	35	31	20	26
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	44	39	55	63	44	43
Without work and seeking work (1)	539	506	664	630	555	504
Seeking under 1 month	89	133	108	156	111	148
Seeking 1-3 months	260	231	308	293	283	252
Seeking 4-6 months	116	75	166	113	116	63
Seeking more than 6 months	74	67	82	68	45	41

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 17, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,140	1,226	3,467	4,249	2,073	1,125
Men		6,039	611	1,711	2,096	1,051	570
Women		6,101	615	1,756	2,153	1,022	555
Labour force		6,423	581	1,799	2,354	1,108	581
Men		4,714	436	1,336	1,690	819	433
Women		1,709	145	463	664	289	148
Employed		5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
Men		4,202	350	1,155	1,552	757	388
Women		1,638	137	441	641	279	140
Agriculture		574	47	124	122	258	23
Non-agriculture		5,266	440	1,472	2,071	778	505
Paid workers		4,770	389	1,333	1,892	706	450
Men		3,279	268	919	1,303	464	325
Women		1,491	121	414	589	242	125
Unemployed		583	94	203	161	72	53
Men		512	86	181	138	62	45
Women		71	*	22	23	10	*
Not in labour force		5,717	645	1,668	1,895	965	544
Men		1,325	175	375	406	232	137
Women		4,392	470	1,293	1,489	733	407
Employed	1962, Feb. 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
	Jan. 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
	Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, Feb. 20	5,619	458	1,515	2,164	979	503
	Jan. 16	5,656	463	1,538	2,174	983	498
Unemployed	1962, Feb. 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
	Jan. 13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961, Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
	Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, Feb. 20	599	87	242	149	64	57
	Jan. 16	547	78	200	143	66	60

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾ - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
January 13, 1962	439	163	141	77	58
October 14, 1961	267	96	87	46	38
July 22, 1961	285	97	99	51	38
April 22, 1961	485	161	158	95	71
January 14, 1961	539	187	186	97	69
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
January 13, 1962	223	98	69	34	22
October 14, 1961	106	47	32	15	12
July 22, 1961	105	51	32	14	*
April 22, 1961	234	92	71	43	28
January 14, 1961	264	111	87	42	24
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
January 13, 1962	216	65	72	43	36
October 14, 1961	161	49	55	31	26
July 22, 1961	180	46	67	37	30
April 22, 1961	251	69	87	52	43
January 14, 1961	275	76	99	55	45

(1) See footnote page 2.

* Less than 10,000.

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Vol. 18 No. 3

THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH, 1962

In the week ended March 24, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,454,000. Of this total, 5,894,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 560,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 31,000 from February; the number of employed went up by 54,000 and the unemployed decreased by 23,000 over the month. The labour force was 101,000 higher than in March 1961, the employed having increased by 246,000 and the unemployed having declined by 145,000.

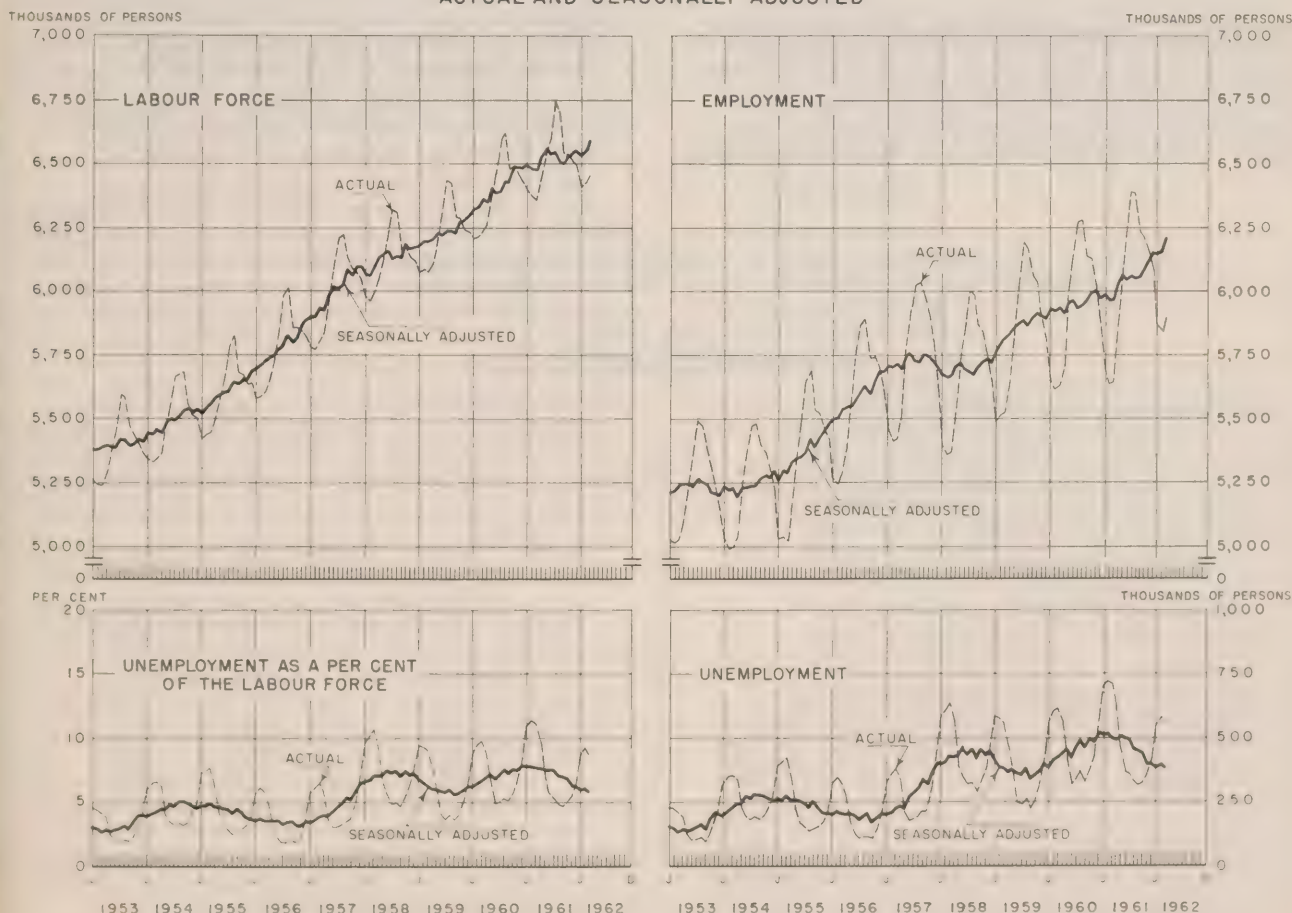
Nearly all of the increase in total employment from February to March occurred in the nonagricultural industries where the number

of employed went up by 51,000. In the year from March 1961, nonagricultural employment rose by 262,000, while the employed in agriculture decreased by 16,000. Employed women increased by 48,000 from February and accounted for most of the month-to-month gain in total employment. Since March last year, the number of employed men increased by 160,000, and of employed women by 86,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 8.7 in March 1962, compared with 9.1 in February this year and with 11.1 in March last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1962

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 1st quarter of 1962, with comparative data for each of the four quarters of 1961, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above

national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. Unemployment rates for all industry and occupation groups in the first quarter were lower this year than last year. The relative decreases in each industry and occupation group were about the overall average, except in the occupation groups "Manufacturing", in which the decrease was somewhat greater, and "Labourers" and "Construction", in which the decreases was somewhat less. The proportions of total unemployment attributable to individual occupation and industry groups were much the same in the first quarters of 1962 and 1961, except in the case of the industry group "Service" which showed an increase over the year.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1st quarter 1961 to 1st quarter 1962

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962	1961				1962	1961			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	8.8	5.5	4.9	7.4	11.1
Office and professional (2)	13	15	17	14	13	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.5
Transportation	10	8	7	9	11	13.3	7.3	5.7	10.3	17.1
Service	7	10	10	8	7	6.1	5.0	4.7	5.5	7.5
Primary (3)	14	13	10	12	14	10.4	5.4	3.5	6.7	12.7
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	15	16	16	15	7.4	4.9	4.6	7.1	10.1
Construction	17	13	10	13	16	25.9	12.5	8.7	17.1	30.2
Labourers (4)	20	19	17	19	20	30.1	17.6	13.1	22.1	33.2
Never worked (5)	4	7	12	7	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	563	360	328	483	706					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,158	12,140	11,943	11,929	11,712	11,699
Labour force	6,454	6,423	6,353	6,363	6,234	6,218
Employed	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619
Agriculture	577	574	593	570	588	568
Non-agriculture	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051
Unemployed	560	583	705	719	609	599
Not in labour force	5,704	5,717	5,590	5,566	5,478	5,481
Participation rate (2)	53.1	52.9	53.2	53.3	53.2	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	8.7	9.1	11.1	11.3	9.8	9.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,047	6,039	5,949	5,942	5,837	5,831
Labour force	4,709	4,714	4,678	4,679	4,630	4,632
Employed	4,208	4,202	4,048	4,038	4,082	4,098
Agriculture	540	542	562	547	561	546
Non-agriculture	3,668	3,660	3,486	3,491	3,521	3,552
Unemployed	501	512	630	641	548	534
Not in labour force	1,338	1,325	1,271	1,263	1,207	1,199
Participation rate (2)	77.9	78.1	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.4
Unemployment rate (3)	10.6	10.9	13.5	13.7	11.8	11.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,111	6,101	5,994	5,987	5,875	5,868
Labour force	1,745	1,709	1,675	1,684	1,604	1,586
Employed	1,686	1,638	1,600	1,606	1,543	1,521
Agriculture	37	32	31	23	27	22
Non-agriculture	1,649	1,606	1,569	1,583	1,516	1,499
Unemployed	59	71	75	78	61	65
Not in labour force	4,366	4,392	4,319	4,303	4,271	4,282
Participation rate (2)	28.6	28.0	27.9	28.1	27.3	27.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.1

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 24, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,158	1,795	3,563	947	3,630	913	1,310
Labour force	6,454	569	3,418	803	811	644	209
Employed	5,894	492	3,119	672	793	622	196
Unemployed	560	77	299	131	18	22	13
Not in labour force	5,704	1,226	145	144	2,819	269	1,101
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Mar. 24	53.1	31.7	95.9	84.3	22.3	70.5	16.0
Feb. 17	52.9	31.5	95.8	85.5	21.9	70.4	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Mar. 24	8.7	13.5	8.7	16.3	2.2	3.4	6.2
Feb. 17	9.1	15.4	8.7	17.0	3.0	3.5	8.0

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
Total employed	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619
Agriculture	577	574	593	570	588	568
Non-agriculture	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051
Employed, non-agriculture	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,879	4,845	4,651	4,673	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,566	4,545	4,346	4,376	4,398	4,409
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	313	300	305	297	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	63	62	86	85	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	250	238	219	212	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	438	421	404	401	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
Total employed	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619
Agriculture	577	574	593	570	588	568
Other primary industries	138	165	133	162	164	205
Manufacturing	1,522	1,484	1,433	1,443	1,437	1,413
Construction	336	317	308	307	321	331
Transportation and other utilities	499	495	491	486	498	501
Trade	974	961	942	932	957	933
Finance, insurance and real estate	233	237	236	240	228	227
Service	1,615	1,607	1,512	1,504	1,432	1,441

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 24, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,894	4,808	588	327	171
Agriculture	577	68	345	50	114
Non-agriculture	5,317	4,740	243	277	57
Men	4,208	3,276	530	304	98
Agriculture	540	64	340	49	87
Non-agriculture	3,668	3,212	190	255	11
Women	1,686	1,532	58	23	73
Agriculture	37	*	*	*	27
Non-agriculture	1,649	1,528	53	22	46

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
Total unemployed	560	583	705	719	609	599
Without work and seeking work (1)	528	539	664	664	566	555
Seeking full-time work	508	514	628	629	545	535
Seeking part-time work	20	25	36	35	21	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	32	44	41	55	43	44
Without work and seeking work (1)	528	539	664	664	566	555
Seeking under 1 month	86	89	89	108	90	111
Seeking 1-3 months	200	260	270	308	244	283
Seeking 4-6 months	163	116	218	166	131	116
Seeking more than 6 months	79	74	87	82	51	45

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 24, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,158	1,228	3,474	4,254	2,076	1,126
Men		6,047	612	1,714	2,098	1,053	570
Women		6,111	616	1,760	2,156	1,023	556
Labour force		6,454	576	1,819	2,355	1,121	583
Men		4,709	433	1,343	1,680	820	433
Women		1,745	143	476	675	301	150
Employed		5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
Men		4,208	342	1,163	1,553	757	393
Women		1,686	137	459	653	293	144
Agriculture		577	45	122	127	259	24
Non-agriculture		5,317	434	1,500	2,079	791	513
Paid workers		4,808	384	1,353	1,899	714	458
Men		3,276	263	924	1,298	462	329
Women		1,532	121	429	601	252	129
Unemployed		560	97	197	149	71	46
Men		501	91	180	127	63	40
Women		59	*	17	22	*	*
Not in labour force		5,704	652	1,655	1,899	955	543
Men		1,338	179	371	418	233	137
Women		4,366	473	1,284	1,481	722	406
Employed	1962, Mar. 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
	Feb. 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
	1961, Mar. 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
	1960, Mar. 19	5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
	Feb. 20	5,619	458	1,515	2,164	979	503
Unemployed	1962, Mar. 24	560	97	197	149	71	46
	Feb. 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
	1961, Mar. 18	705	101	267	190	76	71
	Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
	1960, Mar. 19	609	90	244	151	74	50
	Feb. 20	599	87	242	149	64	57

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 1st quarter 1962 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1st quarter 1961 and 1st quarter 1962

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962		1961			1962	1961			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	6.8	5.5	4.9	7.4	11.1
Primary industries (2)	15	13	12	15	16	10.5	5.2	3.8	7.7	13.5
Manufacturing	22	24	23	23	23	7.7	5.2	4.7	7.0	10.0
Construction	27	22	18	22	26	31.8	15.4	11.0	20.7	37.6
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	8	6	7	8	8.6	5.1	3.8	6.5	10.7
Trade	9	10	12	11	10	5.2	3.5	3.6	5.0	6.8
Service (4)	14	17	18	14	12	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.8
Never worked (5)	4	7	12	7	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	563	360	328	483	706					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

APRIL, 1962

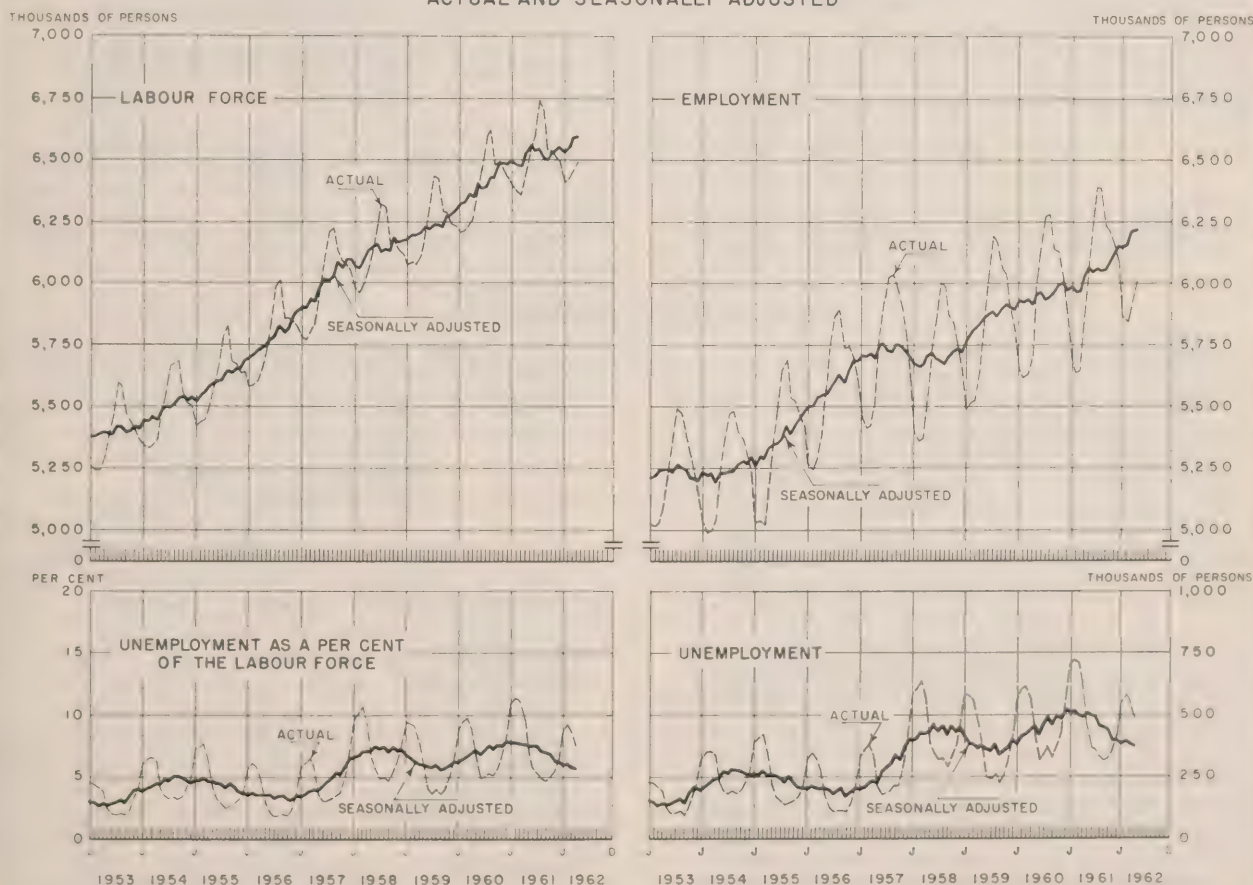
In the week ended April 21, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,492,000. Of this total, 6,007,000 persons were employed for all or for part of the week and 485,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 38,000, the employed having increased by 113,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 75,000. The labour force was 52,000 higher than in April 1961; over the year, the employed increased by 189,000 and the unemployed decreased by 137,000.

From March to April, employment rose by 63,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

50,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 214,000 from April last year, while employment in agriculture decreased by 25,000. Men accounted for nearly all of the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1961, the number of employed men was 143,000 higher and the number of employed women was 46,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 7.5, compared with 8.7 in March and 9.7 in April last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1961 - 1962

Persons in the labour force averaged 6,429,000 in the first quarter of 1962, an increase of 58,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1961. Employment increased by 201,000 during the period while unemployment decreased by 143,000.

First Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Labour force	6,429	6,371
Employed	5,866	5,665
Unemployed	563	706

The pattern of expanding year-to-year increases in employment and the marked improvement in unemployment experienced in 1961 was continued in the first quarter of 1962.

Persons not in the Labour force First Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Persons not in the labour force	5,712	5,558	5,478
Persons keeping house	3,628	3,603	3,615
Persons going to school	1,190	1,090	1,012
Other categories	894	865	850

First quarter comparisons show that the number of persons keeping house declined by 12,000 between 1960 and 1961, but increased by 25,000 between 1961 and 1962. In the same periods the number of students increased by 78,000 and 100,000, respectively. Changes in other categories of persons not in the labour force were not significant.

Average employment in the first quarter of 1962 was 201,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1961. Almost three-quarters of this increase was among men.

Employment by Sex

	First Quarter Averages		Year-to-Year Change	
	<u>(000's)</u>		<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>		
Men	4,207	4,060	+ 147	+ 3.6
Women	1,659	1,605	+ 54	+ 3.4

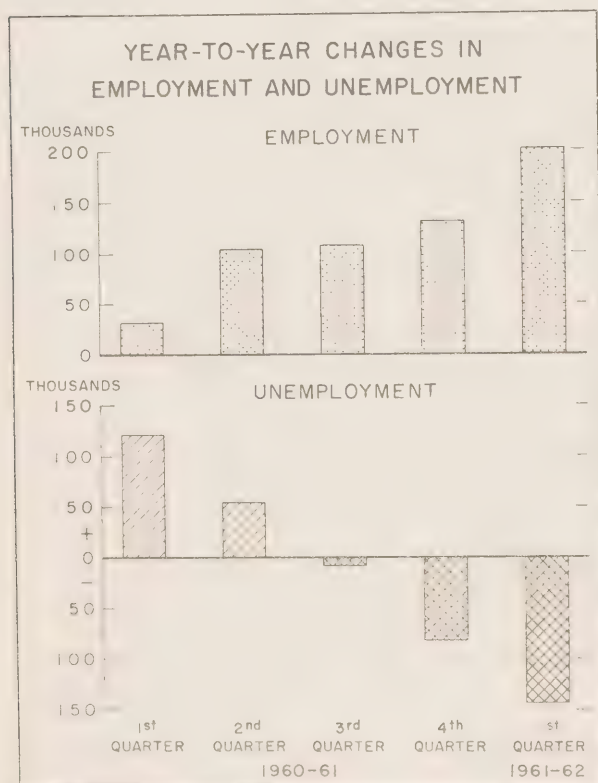
Whereas the annual rate of increase in female employment of 3.4 per cent was the second lowest in the last three years, the rate of 3.6 per cent for men has seldom been exceeded since the beginning of the post-war period.

Employment by Industry First Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All industries	4,207	1,659	4,060	1,605
Agriculture	540	36	554	29
Other primary industries	156	*	154	*
Manufacturing	1,191	303	1,131	304
Construction	316	12	301	10
Transportation and other utilities	429	69	421	70
Trade	667	304	655	296
Finance	129	109	128	109
Service	779	821	716	784

* Less than 10,000.

(continued on page 8)



The labour force increased by 0.9 per cent over the year, one of the smallest year-to-year increases in the post-war period. Coincident with this slowing down in labour force growth was an increase in the number of persons not in the labour force, particularly those keeping house and those going to school.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Apr. 21	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,177	12,158	11,964	11,943	11,735	11,712
Labour force	6,492	6,454	6,440	6,353	6,259	6,234
Employed	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625
Agriculture	627	577	652	593	641	588
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037
Unemployed	485	560	622	705	552	609
Not in labour force	5,685	5,704	5,524	5,590	5,476	5,478
Participation rate (2)	53.3	53.1	53.8	53.2	53.3	53.2
Unemployment rate (3)	7.5	8.7	9.7	11.1	8.8	9.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,055	6,047	5,958	5,949	5,848	5,837
Labour force	4,742	4,709	4,721	4,678	4,682	4,630
Employed	4,314	4,208	4,171	4,048	4,189	4,082
Agriculture	585	540	610	562	607	561
Non-agriculture	3,729	3,668	3,561	3,486	3,582	3,521
Unemployed	428	501	550	630	493	548
Not in labour force	1,313	1,338	1,237	1,271	1,166	1,207
Participation rate (2)	78.3	77.9	79.2	78.6	80.1	79.3
Unemployment rate (3)	9.0	10.6	11.7	13.5	10.5	11.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,122	6,111	6,006	5,994	5,887	5,875
Labour force	1,750	1,745	1,719	1,675	1,577	1,604
Employed	1,693	1,686	1,647	1,600	1,518	1,543
Agriculture	42	37	42	31	34	27
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,649	1,605	1,569	1,484	1,516
Unemployed	57	59	72	75	59	61
Not in labour force	4,372	4,366	4,287	4,319	4,310	4,271
Participation rate (2)	28.6	28.6	28.6	27.9	26.8	27.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.8

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 21, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,177	1,801	3,547	967	3,641	908	1,313
Labour force	6,492	573	3,410	823	829	635	222
Employed	6,007	501	3,167	706	808	616	209
Unemployed	485	72	243	117	21	19	13
Not in labour force	5,685	1,228	137	144	2,812	273	1,091
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Apr. 21	53.3	31.8	96.1	85.1	22.8	69.9	16.9
Mar. 24	53.1	31.7	95.9	84.8	22.3	70.5	16.0
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Apr. 21	7.5	12.6	7.1	14.2	2.5	3.0	5.9
Mar. 24	8.7	13.5	8.7	16.3	2.2	3.4	6.2

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 6 -

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Apr. 21 (1)	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23 (1)	Mar. 19
Total employed	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625
Agriculture	627	577	652	593	641	588
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037
Employed, non-agriculture	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,948	4,879	4,733	4,651	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	2,672	4,566	4,441	4,346	4,116	4,398
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,276	313	292	305	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	63	63	87	86	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	2,213	250	205	219	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	432	438	433	404	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Apr. 21	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19
Total employed	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625
Agriculture	627	577	652	593	641	588
Other primary industries	138	138	128	133	158	164
Manufacturing	1,535	1,522	1,444	1,433	1,428	1,437
Construction	377	336	357	308	361	321
Transportation and other utilities	504	499	507	491	506	498
Trade	973	974	962	942	964	957
Finance, insurance and real estate	237	233	236	236	231	222
Service	1,616	1,615	1,532	1,512	1,418	1,432

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 21, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,007	4,882	606	341	178
Agriculture	627	90	359	55	123
Non-agriculture	5,380	4,792	247	286	55
Men	4,314	3,350	548	315	101
Agriculture	585	86	354	54	91
Non-agriculture	3,729	3,264	194	261	10
Women	1,693	1,532	58	26	77
Agriculture	42	*	*	*	32
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,528	53	25	45

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 18, 1960 - Easter Monday; April 20, 1962 - Good Friday).
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Apr. 21	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19
Total unemployed	485	560	622	705	552	609
Without work and seeking work(1)	457	528	590	664	517	566
Seeking full-time work	440	508	559	628	494	545
Seeking part-time work	17	20	31	36	23	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	28	32	32	41	35	43
Without work and seeking work (1)	457	528	590	664	517	566
Seeking under 1 month	71	86	84	89	90	90
Seeking 1-3 months	145	200	177	270	174	244
Seeking 4-6 months	154	163	221	218	191	181
Seeking more than 6 months	87	79	108	87	62	51

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 21, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,177	1,231	3,481	4,259	2,079	1,127
Men		6,055	613	1,717	2,100	1,054	571
Women		6,122	618	1,764	2,159	1,025	556
Labour force		6,492	587	1,814	2,368	1,134	589
Men		4,742	440	1,341	1,694	831	436
Women		1,750	147	473	674	303	153
Employed		6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
Men		4,314	353	1,186	1,602	773	400
Women		1,693	142	457	653	294	147
Agriculture		627	45	127	144	234	27
Non-agriculture		5,380	450	1,516	2,111	783	520
Paid workers		4,882	391	1,378	1,932	717	464
Men		3,350	266	953	1,333	466	332
Women		1,532	125	425	599	251	132
Unemployed		485	92	171	113	67	42
Men		428	87	155	92	58	36
Women		57	*	16	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,685	644	1,667	1,891	945	538
Men		1,313	173	376	406	223	135
Women		4,372	471	1,291	1,485	722	403
Employed	1962, Apr. 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	Mar. 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	527
	1961, Apr. 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
	Mar. 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	1960, Apr. 23	5,707	453	1,529	2,202	1,012	511
	Mar. 19	5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
Unemployed	1962, Apr. 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	Mar. 24	560	87	197	149	71	46
	1961, Apr. 22	622	86	211	160	73	50
	Mar. 18	705	101	267	190	78	71
	1960, Apr. 23	552	89	221	156	88	60
	Mar. 19	609	99	244	181	78	50

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability ca. ot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force (cont'd from page 2)

The increase in male employment between the first quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 was concentrated in the service, manufacturing and construction industries. Employment increases among men in these industries were, respectively, 63,000 (8.8 per cent), 60,000 (5.3 per cent) and 15,000 (5.0 per cent). Agriculture was the only industry in which there was a drop in male employment. In the other primary industries, there was practically no change, whereas in recent previous quarters there have been year-to-year declines.

Employment of women increased by 37,000 in the service industry but showed little change in other industries.

The unemployed averaged 563,000 in the first quarter of 1962 as compared to 706,000 in the first quarter of 1961. Most of the decrease in unemployment was among men.

The Unemployed First Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Men	496	626
Women	66	80

Year-to-year reductions in unemployment rates in relation to marital status, age and sex were quite general.

Unemployment Rates First Quarter Averages

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
All persons 14-19 years of age	14.5	18.5
Persons 20-64 years of age		
Married men	8.5	10.5
Other men	16.2	20.3
Married women	2.7	3.3
Other women	3.5	4.2
All persons 65 years of age and over	7.2	8.0

Unemployment declined in all regions between the first quarters of 1961 and 1962. Ontario and Quebec together accounted for more than three-quarters of the total decrease. In relative terms, the largest reduction was in British Columbia, followed by Quebec and Ontario; the declines in the Prairie and Atlantic regions were much smaller.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY, 1962

In the week ended May 19, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,590,000. This total included 6,254,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 336,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between April and May, the labour force increased by 98,000; the employed went up by 247,000 and the unemployed decreased by 149,000 over the month. The labour force was 48,000 higher than in May 1961, the employed having increased by 169,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 121,000.

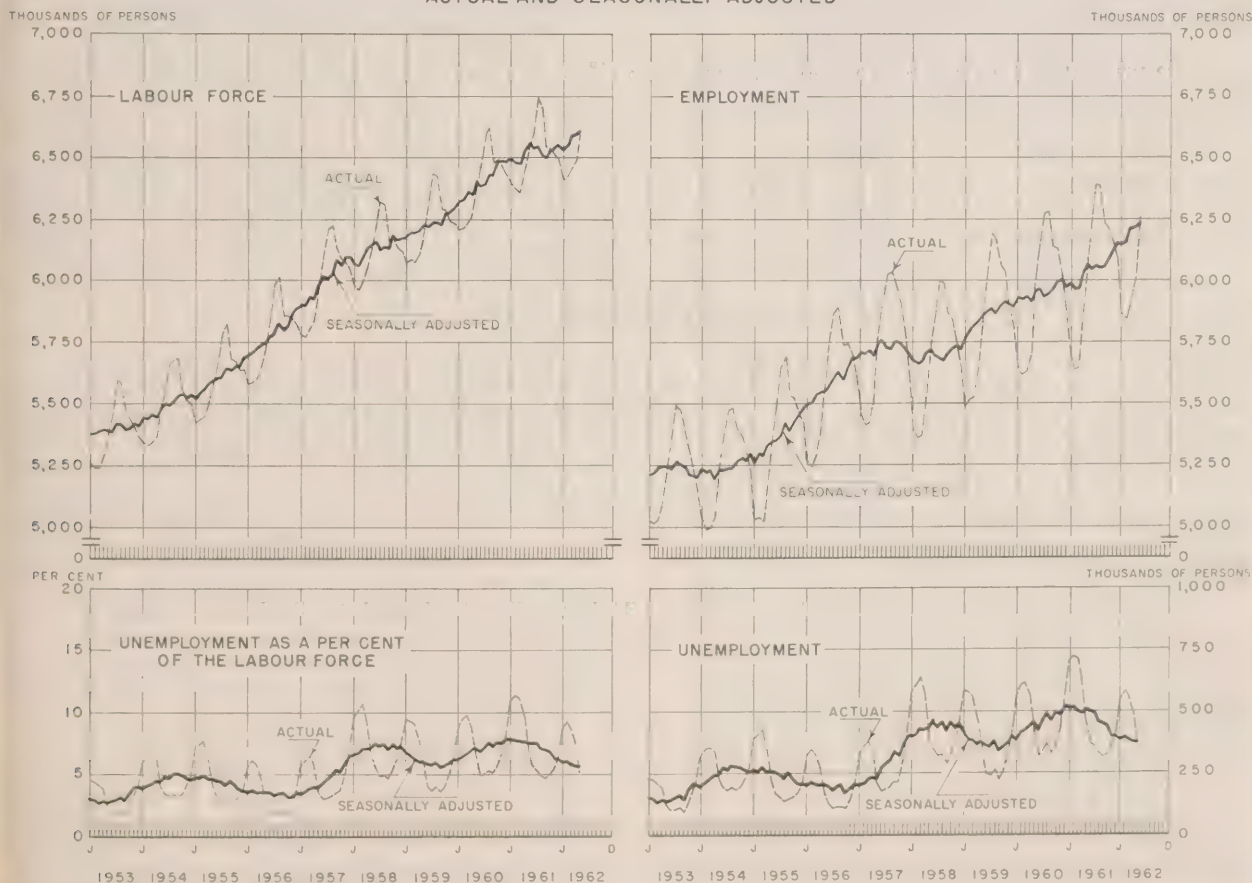
Of the total increase in employment from April, nonagricultural industries accounted for

193,000 and agriculture accounted for 54,000. Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 214,000 between May 1961 and May 1962, while agricultural employment decreased by 45,000. From April to May, employed men increased by 220,000 and employed women by 27,000. In May this year, the number of employed men was 139,000 higher than in May 1961; employed women increased by 30,000 over the year.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.1 in May, compared with 7.5 in April this year and 7.0 in May last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾

April 1961 - April 1962

Further labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended April 21, 1962, have been tabulated and are included in the following tables along with previously published data for the weeks ended January 13, 1962 and April 22, July 22 and October 14, 1961. Some comments on the April 1962 figures and on seasonal variations follow.

Out of a total of 485,000 unemployed in April 1962, 244,000 (50%) were heads of family units, 203,000 (42%) were sons, daughters, or other relatives of the family head, and 38,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 447,000 unemployed members of families lived in 393,000 units. In about half of these units, at least one person was employed. It is evident from Table 3 that the larger the size

of the family unit, the greater is the probability of some member having a job.

The most notable seasonal variations occur in the proportion of unemployed who were heads of families (51% in January 1962 compared with 39% in July 1961), in the proportion of unemployed who were single sons and daughters of the head (30% in January 1962 compared with 41% in July 1961), and in the percentage of units with someone employed (49% in January 1962 compared with 63% in July 1961).

Further detail for April 1962 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four previous quarterly reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units ⁽¹⁾				Non-members of family units ⁽¹⁾
		Total	Heads of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
April 21, 1962	485	447	244	148	55	38
January 13, 1962	545	497	278	164	55	48
October 14, 1961	318	294	140	111	43	24
July 22, 1961	354	323	138	146	39	31
April 22, 1961	622	568	302	197	69	54
Percent Distribution						
April 21, 1962	100	92	50	31	11	8
January 13, 1962	100	91	51	30	10	9
October 14, 1961	100	92	44	35	13	8
July 22, 1961	100	91	39	41	11	9
April 22, 1961	100	91	48	32	11	9

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
April 21, 1962	393	196	197	125	50	22
January 13, 1962	439	223	216	139	52	25
October 14, 1961	267	106	161	99	40	22
July 22, 1961	285	105	180	101	51	28
April 22, 1961	485	234	251	156	63	32
Percent Distribution						
April 21, 1962	100	50	50	32	13	5
January 13, 1962	100	51	49	31	12	6
October 14, 1961	100	40	60	37	15	8
July 22, 1961	100	37	63	35	18	10
April 22, 1961	100	48	52	32	13	7

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	May 19	Apr. 21	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,194	12,177	11,982	11,964	11,759	11,735
Labour force	6,590	6,492	6,542	6,440	6,391	6,259
Employed	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818	5,972	5,707
Agriculture	681	627	726	652	675	641
Non-agriculture	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166	5,297	5,066
Unemployed	336	485	457	622	419	552
Not in labour force	5,604	5,685	5,440	5,524	5,368	5,476
Participation rate (2)	54.0	53.3	54.6	53.8	54.3	53.3
Unemployment rate (3)	5.1	7.5	7.0	9.7	6.6	8.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,063	6,055	5,967	5,958	5,861	5,848
Labour force	4,819	4,742	4,792	4,721	4,752	4,682
Employed	4,534	4,314	4,395	4,171	4,385	4,189
Agriculture	614	585	657	610	629	607
Non-agriculture	3,920	3,729	3,738	3,561	3,756	3,582
Unemployed	285	428	397	550	367	493
Not in labour force	1,244	1,313	1,175	1,237	1,109	1,166
Participation rate (2)	79.5	78.3	80.3	79.2	81.1	80.1
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	9.0	8.3	11.7	7.7	10.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,131	6,122	6,015	6,006	5,898	5,887
Labour force	1,771	1,750	1,750	1,719	1,639	1,577
Employed	1,720	1,693	1,690	1,647	1,587	1,518
Agriculture	67	42	69	42	46	34
Non-agriculture	1,653	1,651	1,621	1,605	1,541	1,484
Unemployed	51	57	60	72	52	59
Not in labour force	4,360	4,372	4,265	4,287	4,259	4,310
Participation rate (2)	28.9	28.6	29.1	28.6	27.8	26.8
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.7

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
- (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 19, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,194	1,807	3,579	940	3,643	911	1,314
Labour force	6,590	598	3,460	832	840	633	227
Employed	6,254	536	3,307	753	724	616	218
Unemployed	336	62	153	79	16	17	*
Not in labour force	5,604	1,209	119	108	2,803	278	1,087
Participation rate (2) - 1962, May 19	54.0	33.1	96.7	88.5	83.1	69.5	17.3
Apr. 21	53.3	31.8	96.1	85.1	83.8	69.9	16.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, May 19	5.1	10.4	4.4	9.5	1.9	2.7	*
Apr. 21	7.5	12.6	7.1	14.2	2.5	3.0	5.9

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	May 19	Apr. 21 (1)	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23 (1)
Total employed	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818	5,972	5,707
Agriculture	681	627	726	652	675	641
Non-agriculture	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166	5,297	5,066
Employed, non-agriculture	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166	5,297	5,066
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,138	4,948	4,938	4,733	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,867	2,672	4,658	4,441	4,658	4,116
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	271	2,276	280	292	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	61	63	73	87	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	210	2,213	207	205	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	435	432	421	433	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	May 19	Apr. 21	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23
Total employed	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818	5,972	5,707
Agriculture	681	627	726	652	675	641
Other primary industries	173	138	162	128	185	158
Manufacturing	1,558	1,535	1,503	1,444	1,479	1,428
Construction	449	377	422	357	427	361
Transportation and other utilities	530	504	515	507	523	506
Trade	991	973	960	962	965	964
Finance, insurance and real estate	245	237	240	236	226	231
Service	1,627	1,616	1,557	1,532	1,492	1,418

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 19, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,254	5,086	603	360	205
Agriculture	681	114	351	67	149
Non-agriculture	5,573	4,972	252	293	56
Men	4,534	3,543	547	334	110
Agriculture	614	105	345	65	99
Non-agriculture	3,920	3,438	202	269	11
Women	1,720	1,543	56	26	95
Agriculture	67	*	*	*	50
Non-agriculture	1,653	1,534	50	24	45

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 18, 1960 - Easter Monday; April 20, 1962 - Good Friday).
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	May 19	Apr. 21	May 20	Apr. 22	May 21	Apr. 23
Total unemployed	336	485	457	622	419	552
Without work and seeking work (1)	324	457	439	590	399	517
Seeking full-time work	307	440	416	559	385	494
Seeking part-time work	17	17	23	31	14	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	12	28	18	32	20	35
Without work and seeking work (1)	324	457	439	590	399	517
Seeking under 1 month	62	71	70	84	75	90
Seeking 1-3 months	93	145	120	177	119	174
Seeking 4-6 months	88	154	141	221	135	191
Seeking more than 6 months	81	87	108	108	70	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 19, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,194	1,232	3,488	4,264	2,081	1,129
Men		6,063	614	1,721	2,102	1,054	572
Women		6,131	618	1,767	2,162	1,027	557
Labour force		6,590	601	1,830	2,394	1,168	597
Men		4,819	456	1,354	1,715	853	441
Women		1,771	145	476	679	315	156
Employed		6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
Men		4,534	394	1,253	1,653	823	411
Women		1,720	140	463	660	309	148
Agriculture		681	52	134	160	310	25
Non-agriculture		5,573	482	1,582	2,153	822	534
Paid workers		5,086	427	1,438	1,982	760	479
Men		3,543	301	1,007	1,383	507	345
Women		1,543	126	431	599	253	134
Unemployed		336	67	114	81	36	38
Men		285	62	101	62	30	30
Women		51	*	13	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,604	631	1,658	1,870	913	532
Men		1,244	158	367	387	201	131
Women		4,360	473	1,291	1,483	712	401
Employed	1962, May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	Apr. 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	1961, May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	Apr. 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
	1960, May 21	5,972	498	1,624	2,263	1,064	523
	Apr. 23	5,707	453	1,529	2,202	1,012	511
Unemployed	1962, May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	Apr. 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	1961, May 20	457	74	165	125	45	40
	Apr. 22	622	99	233	160	72	58
	1960, May 21	419	64	156	116	40	43
	Apr. 23	552	89	221	136	58	48

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾ - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
April 21, 1962	393	141	125	70	57
January 13, 1962	439	163	141	77	58
October 14, 1961	267	96	87	46	38
July 22, 1961	285	97	99	51	38
April 22, 1961	485	161	158	95	71
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
April 21, 1962	196	85	54	32	25
January 13, 1962	223	98	69	34	22
October 14, 1961	106	47	32	15	12
July 22, 1961	105	51	32	14	*
April 22, 1961	234	92	71	43	28
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
April 21, 1962	197	56	71	38	32
January 13, 1962	216	65	72	43	36
October 14, 1961	161	49	55	31	26
July 22, 1961	180	46	67	37	30
April 22, 1961	251	69	87	52	43

(1) See footnote page 2.

* Less than 10,000.

Canada. Statistics, Bureau of

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THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE, 1962

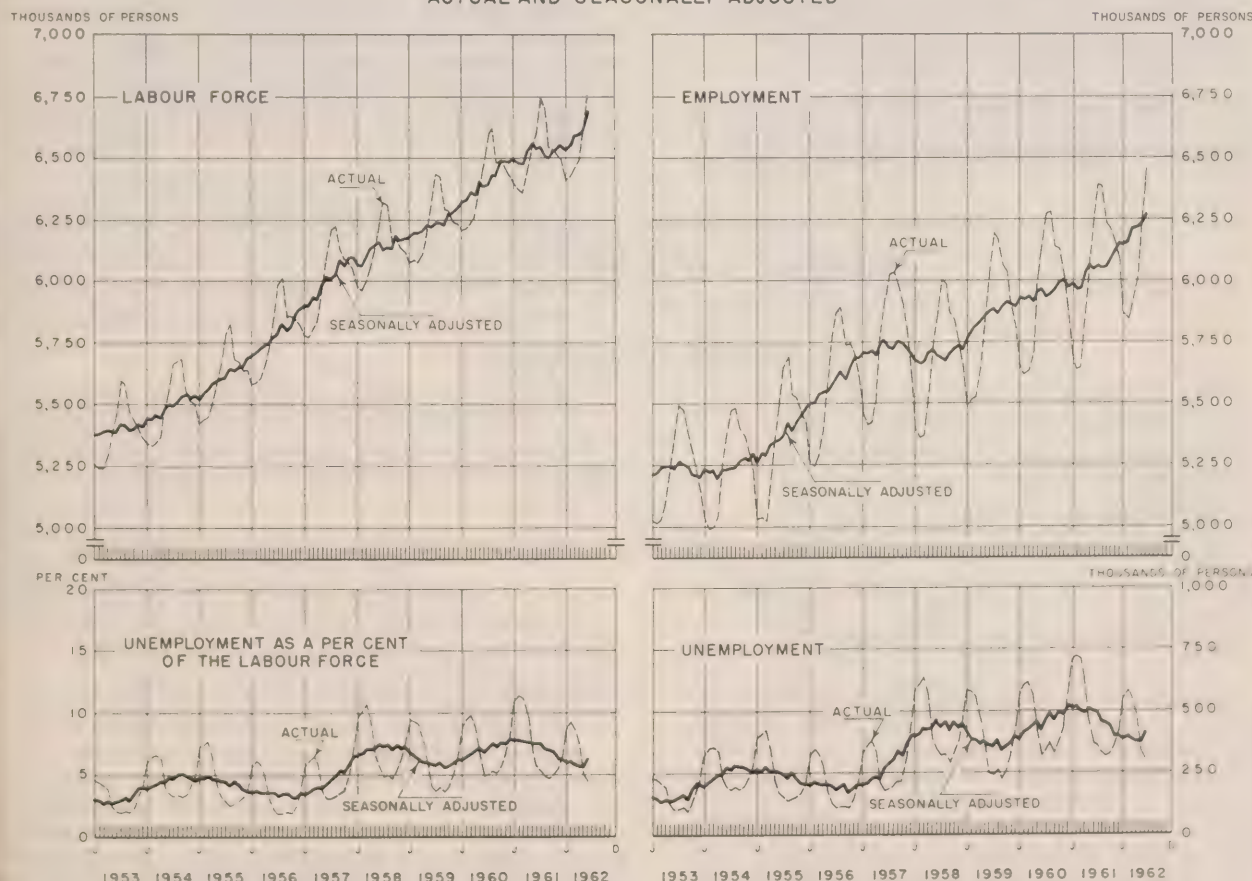
In the week ended June 23, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,752,000. Of this total, 6,451,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 301,000 were unemployed for the full week. The labour force increased by 162,000 between May and June; in the same period, the employed increased by 197,000 and the unemployed decreased by 35,000. Compared with June 1961, the labour force was 160,000 higher, the employed having increased by 229,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 69,000 over the year.

from May occurred in nonagricultural industries. Between June 1961 and June 1962, nonagricultural employment rose by 247,000 and employment in agriculture decreased by 18,000. Employment increased from May to June by 137,000 among men and by 60,000 among women. Of the year-to-year increase in employment, men accounted for 148,000 and women accounted for 81,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.5 in June, compared with 5.1 in May this year and with 5.6 in June 1961.

Nearly all of the increase in employment

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Recent Changes in the Labour Force

The growth in the labour force was arrested in 1961 for the fourth time in the post-war period. On all four occasions, in 1950, 1954, and 1958 as well as in 1961, these occurrences were associated with cyclical contraction in business. And in each instance, in the subsequent initial stages of expansion the labour force has lagged behind employment. However, the recent behaviour of the labour force has been sufficiently different from that of the past decade to warrant looking into the reasons for this development. While no complete explanation of the change in behaviour is possible, several contributing factors can be identified. Those which will be discussed briefly here are (a) the lower rate of increase in employment among women, (b) the decline in immigration, (c) the shift in the age composition of the population 14 years of age and over resulting from changes in the birth rate.

The fluctuations in employment of women in 1961 have been reflected in the movements of the total labour force, after allowance has been made for regular seasonal movements. In both cases, there was a drop in the spring months, followed by partial recovery and an uneven side-wise movement during the balance of the year. There was also a parallel in the hesitant recovery in 1962. In contrast, seasonally adjusted estimates of employment among men have been rising since the spring of 1961.

The female labour force is very sensitive to changes in job opportunities, increasing or decreasing almost in the same proportion as the em-

ployment of women rises or falls. Women generally move from "not in the labour force" directly to employment and from employment directly to "not in the labour force". For example, in comparing the nine-month periods ending in May 1960, 1961 and 1962, the increase in employment was 102,000 between the first and the second and only 49,000 between the second and third, reflecting changes in job opportunities, particularly in the service industry. Corresponding increases in the labour force were 117,000 and 39,000.

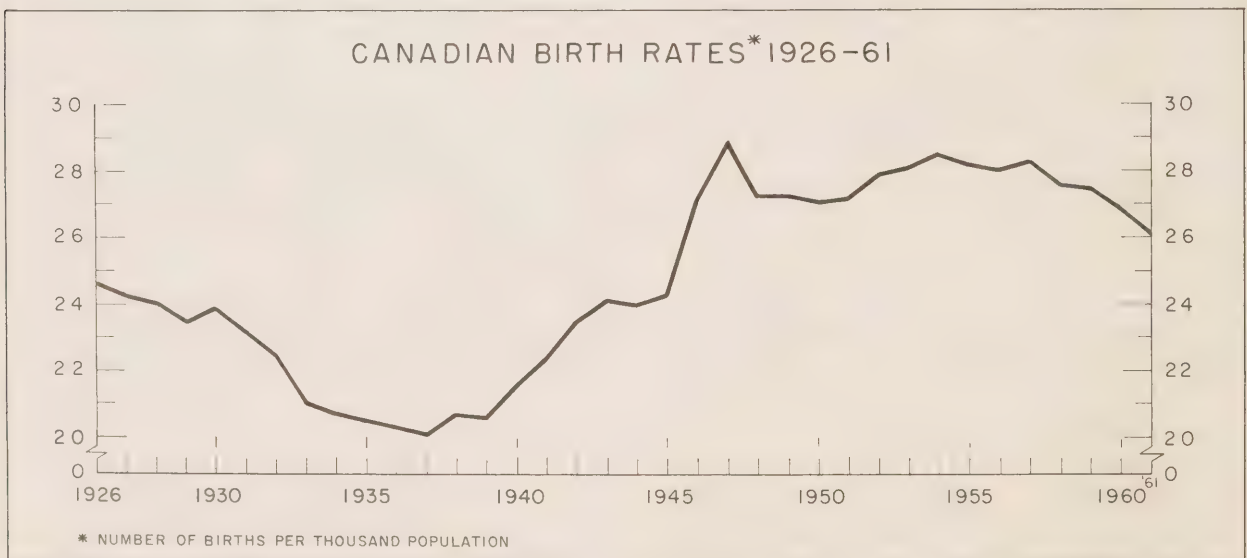
Between 1960 and 1961 the number of immigrants coming to Canada was reduced by more than 32,000.

Immigration to Canada

	1960	1961
All ages	104,111	71,689
0-14 years	22,730	15,725
15 years and over	81,381	55,964
Destined to the Labour Force	53,573	34,809

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The age and sex composition of those newly arrived in Canada is different than for the Canadian population as a whole, and their rate of labour force participation is somewhat higher. Approximately two out of every three immigrants 15 years of age and over enter the labour force.



The highest birth rate in the post-war period was reached in 1947, and the birth rate has remained relatively high since that time.

Thus children born during the post-war period are just now beginning to approach working age in substantial numbers. As yet this has not

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,217	12,194	12,000	11,982	11,780	11,759
Labour force	6,752	6,590	6,592	6,542	6,454	6,391
Employed	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972
Agriculture	687	681	705	726	682	675
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297
Unemployed	301	336	370	457	315	419
Not in labour force	5,465	5,604	5,408	5,440	5,326	5,368
Participation rate (2)	55.3	54.0	54.9	54.6	54.8	54.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.5	5.1	5.6	7.0	4.9	6.6
Seasonally adjusted	6.2	5.6	7.5	7.6	6.6	7.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,074	6,063	5,976	5,967	5,871	5,861
Labour force	4,914	4,819	4,833	4,792	4,801	4,752
Employed	4,671	4,534	4,523	4,395	4,540	4,385
Agriculture	608	614	638	657	623	629
Non-agriculture	4,063	3,920	3,885	3,738	3,917	3,756
Unemployed	243	285	310	397	261	367
Not in labour force	1,160	1,244	1,143	1,175	1,070	1,109
Participation rate (2)	80.9	79.5	80.9	80.3	81.8	81.1
Unemployment rate (3)	4.9	5.9	6.4	8.3	5.4	7.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,143	6,131	6,024	6,015	5,909	5,898
Labour force	1,838	1,771	1,759	1,750	1,653	1,639
Employed	1,780	1,720	1,699	1,690	1,599	1,587
Agriculture	79	67	67	69	59	46
Non-agriculture	1,701	1,653	1,632	1,621	1,540	1,541
Unemployed	58	51	60	60	54	52
Not in labour force	4,305	4,360	4,265	4,265	4,256	4,259
Participation rate (2)	29.9	28.9	29.2	29.1	28.0	27.8
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
- (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 23, 1962		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,217	1,815	3,566	959	3,649	912	1,316
Labour force		6,752	693	3,456	872	866	637	228
Employed		6,451	606	3,343	808	851	622	221
Unemployed		301	87	113	64	15	15	*
Not in labour force		5,465	1,122	110	87	2,783	275	1,088
Participation rate (2) - 1962, June 23		55.3	38.2	96.9	90.9	23.7	69.8	17.3
May 19		54.0	33.1	96.7	88.5	23.1	69.5	17.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, June 23		4.5	12.6	3.3	7.3	1.7	2.4	*
May 19		5.1	10.4	4.4	9.5	1.9	2.7	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972
Agriculture	687	681	705	726	682	675
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297
Employed, non-agriculture	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,333	5,138	5,110	4,938	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	5,000	4,867	4,842	4,658	4,827	4,658
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	333	271	268	280	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	63	61	59	73	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	270	210	209	207	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	431	435	407	421	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972
Agriculture	687	681	705	726	682	675
Other primary industries	205	173	197	162	227	185
Manufacturing	1,633	1,558	1,538	1,503	1,523	1,479
Construction	490	449	453	422	495	427
Transportation and other utilities	543	530	520	515	533	523
Trade	1,004	991	969	960	973	965
Finance, insurance and real estate	246	245	245	240	225	226
Service	1,643	1,627	1,595	1,557	1,481	1,492

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 23, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,451	5,302	599	346	204
Agriculture	687	127	352	63	145
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,175	247	283	59
Men	4,671	3,709	542	321	99
Agriculture	608	113	345	62	88
Non-agriculture	4,063	3,596	197	259	11
Women	1,780	1,593	57	25	105
Agriculture	79	14	*	*	57
Non-agriculture	1,701	1,579	50	24	48

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total unemployed	301	336	370	457	315	419
Without work and seeking work (1)	290	324	354	439	300	399
Seeking full-time work	268	307	332	416	287	385
Seeking part-time work	22	17	22	23	13	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	11	12	16	18	15	20
Without work and seeking work (1)	290	324	354	439	300	399
Seeking under 1 month	110	62	86	70	85	75
Seeking 1-3 months	69	93	101	120	91	119
Seeking 4-6 months	42	88	72	141	62	135
Seeking more than 6 months	69	81	95	108	62	70

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 23, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,217	1,235	3,496	4,271	2,085	1,130
Men		6,074	615	1,725	2,106	1,056	572
Women		6,143	620	1,771	2,165	1,029	558
Labour force		6,752	611	1,868	2,484	1,176	613
Men		4,914	464	1,386	1,762	853	449
Women		1,838	147	482	722	323	164
Employed		6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
Men		4,671	425	1,294	1,694	835	423
Women		1,780	141	469	698	315	157
Agriculture		687	45	131	173	306	32
Non-agriculture		5,764	521	1,632	2,219	844	548
Paid workers		5,302	462	1,492	2,060	789	499
Men		3,709	338	1,057	1,428	530	356
Women		1,593	124	435	632	259	143
Unemployed		301	45	105	92	26	33
Men		243	39	92	68	18	26
Women		58	*	13	24	*	*
Not in labour force		5,465	624	1,628	1,787	909	517
Men		1,160	151	339	344	203	123
Women		4,305	473	1,289	1,443	706	394
Employed	1962, June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
	May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	1961, June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	1960, June 18	6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529
	May 21	5,972	498	1,624	2,263	1,064	523
Unemployed	1962, June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
	May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	1961, June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	1960, June 18	315	38	104	98	30	45
	May 21	419	64	156	116	40	43

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Recent Changes in the Labour Force (cont'd from page 2)

had much impact upon the labour force since participation rates for those in the 14-19 age group are low. However, people currently in this group, and those who are entering it in large numbers, will soon be reaching age groups where labour force participation is much higher.

The number of persons 14-19 years of age as a proportion of the total population 14 years of age and over was 14.5 per cent in 1961 as compared to 14.1 per cent a year earlier. The labour force participation rate for this group (36.5 per cent in 1961) is much lower than the rate for the total population (54.3 per cent in 1961). The participation rate for the group 14-19 years of age declined from 37.9 per cent in 1960, due probably in part to a shift in the age composition within the group.

The population 14 - 19 years of age
September 1961 - May 1962
9-month averages

	Total	14-19	14	15-16	17-19
	years	years	years	years	years
Population (000's)	1,781	340		629	812
Labour Force (000's)	587	26		117	443
Participation Rate	33.0	7.6		18.6	54.6

Any increase in the number of persons 14 and 15 years old contributed little to the labour force because of their very low rate of participation.

Coincidental with this increase of young people in the population there has been an increase in the number of students. Comparison of the nine-month periods ending in May 1960, 1961 and 1962 shows that the number of persons going to school increased by 72,000 between 1960 and 1961 and by 101,000 between 1961 and 1962. Indications are that young people are staying in school longer. However, what effect this has on the labour force cannot readily be measured.

The change in the birth rates has affected the labour force in still another way. The number of persons who in 1961 were between 25 and 34 years of age were born in the period 1927-1936 when the birth rate was dropping rapidly. Thus, the number of persons in this age group as a proportion of the population 14 years of age and over has been getting progressively smaller. In 1961 the proportion was 19.9 per cent as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1960. Since the participation rate for this group is relatively high (62.9 per cent in 1961) any reduction in their numbers would adversely affect the growth of the labour force.

THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY, 1962

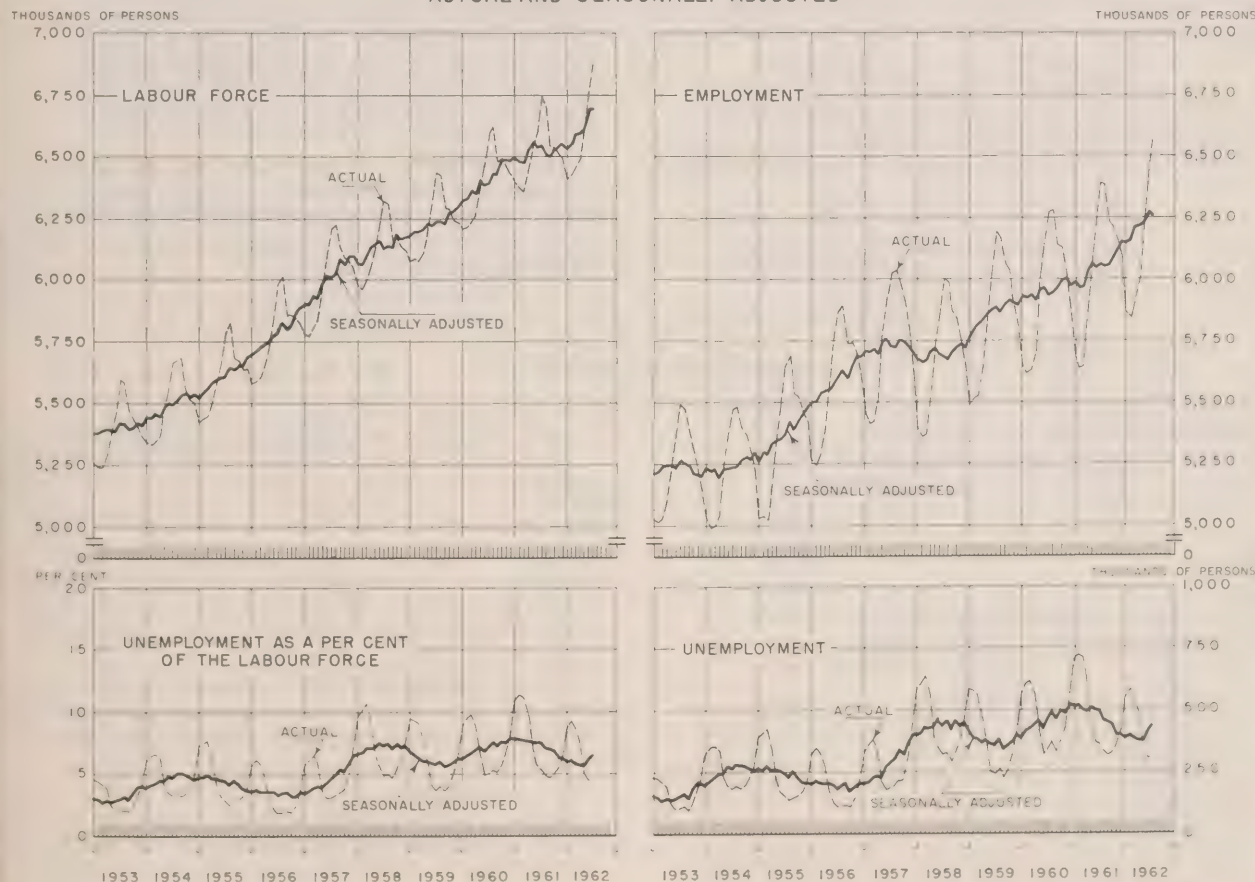
The Canadian labour force in the week ended July 21, 1962, was estimated at 6,877,000. This total included 6,569,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 308,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. There was an increase of 125,000 in the labour force from June this year; the employed increased by 118,000, while there was little change in the number unemployed. Between July 1961 and July 1962, the labour force rose by 134,000, the employed increasing by 180,000 and the unemployed decreasing by 46,000.

June and July, one-half occurred in agriculture and one-half in nonagricultural industries. From July 1961, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 226,000, while agricultural employment declined by 46,000. Men accounted for nearly all of the rise in employment from June. Compared with July last year, the number of employed men was 105,000 higher and the number of employed women was 75,000 higher.

The unemployment rate, as a percentage of the labour force, was 4.5 in July, compared with 4.5 in June this year and 5.2 in July 1961.

Of the total increase in employment between

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force

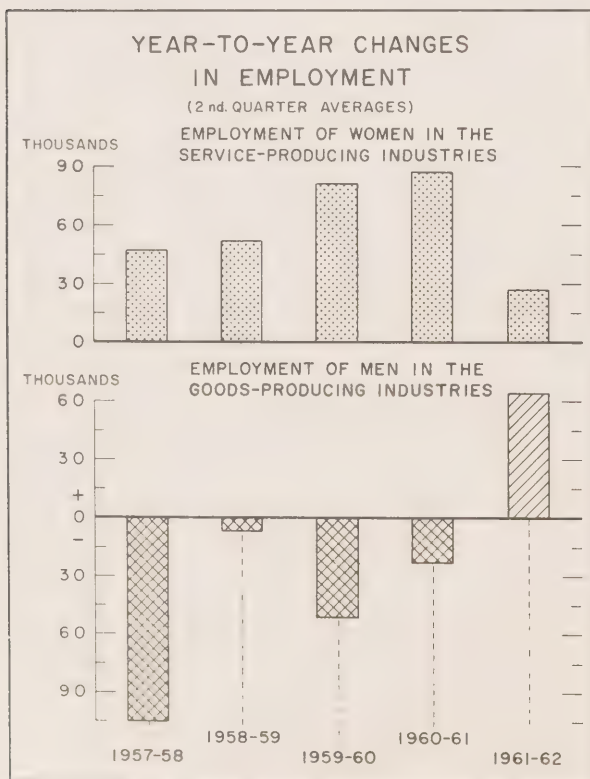
1961 - 1962

In the second quarter of 1962, the labour force averaged 6,611,000, an increase of 86,000 or 1.3 per cent over the second quarter of 1961. Although greater than the year-to-year increase in each of the two previous quarters, the increase this quarter was still relatively small. Employment, on the other hand, rose by 195,000, or 3.2 per cent, the second-largest year-to-year increase of any second quarter since 1946. Employment was higher than a year ago by 143,000 for men and 52,000 for women. Unemployment declined by 109,000 over the year.

Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1962	1961
Labour Force	6,611	6,525
Employed	6,237	6,042
Unemployed	374	483

A feature of the year-to-year changes in total employment in the past five years has been the rapid rise in the employment of women in the service-producing industries. The decline in employment of men in goods-producing industries was another significant development.



Recent figures indicate a change in the movements mentioned in the previous paragraph. In the second quarter of 1962 male employment

in the goods-producing sector was 64,000 higher than in the second quarter of 1961. In the same period employment of women in the service-producing sector increased by only 27,000. The corresponding increase in employment for men in the service-producing industries was 79,000 and for women in the goods-producing industries was 25,000.

A large part of the improvement in employment over a year ago was concentrated in manufacturing and service. In relative terms, the increase in construction employment of 6.8 per cent was the highest.

Employment by Industry Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1962	1961
All industries	6,237	6,042
Agriculture	665	694
Other primary industries	172	162
Manufacturing	1,575	1,495
Construction	439	411
Transportation and other utilities	526	514
Trade	989	964
Finance	243	240
Service	1,629	1,561

All provinces showed gains in employment in the second quarter this year compared to the second quarter of 1961. Percentage increases exceeding the national average occurred in British Columbia and Quebec.

Employment by Region

	The Employed 2nd Quarter 1962 (000's)	Change from 2nd Quarter 1961 (000's)	%
Canada	6,237	+ 195	3.2
Atlantic	532	+ 15	2.9
Quebec	1,707	+ 73	4.5
Ontario	2,320	+ 60	2.7
Prairies	1,116	+ 21	1.9
British Columbia	562	+ 26	4.9

Unemployment was 109,000 lower in the second quarter of 1962 than in the corresponding quarter of 1961. Almost all of this decrease was among men.

Unemployment by Sex Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1962	1961
Men	319	419
Women	55	64

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,234	12,217	12,023	12,000	11,806	11,780
Labour force	6,877	6,752	6,743	6,592	6,592	6,454
Employed	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139
Agriculture	746	687	792	705	819	682
Non-agriculture	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457
Unemployed	308	301	354	370	330	315
Not in labour force	5,357	5,465	5,280	5,408	5,214	5,326
Participation rate (2)	56.2	55.3	56.1	54.9	55.8	54.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.9
Seasonally adjusted	6.5	6.2	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,082	6,074	5,987	5,976	5,884	5,871
Labour force	5,033	4,914	4,972	4,833	4,932	4,801
Employed	4,786	4,671	4,681	4,523	4,655	4,540
Agriculture	663	608	707	638	744	623
Non-agriculture	4,123	4,063	3,974	3,885	3,911	3,917
Unemployed	247	243	291	310	277	261
Not in labour force	1,049	1,160	1,015	1,143	952	1,070
Participation rate (2)	82.8	80.9	83.0	80.9	83.8	81.8
Unemployment rate (3)	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,152	6,143	6,036	6,024	5,922	5,909
Labour force	1,844	1,838	1,771	1,759	1,660	1,653
Employed	1,783	1,780	1,708	1,699	1,607	1,599
Agriculture	83	79	85	67	75	59
Non-agriculture	1,700	1,701	1,623	1,632	1,532	1,540
Unemployed	61	58	63	60	53	54
Not in labour force	4,308	4,305	4,265	4,265	4,262	4,256
Participation rate (2)	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.2	28.0	28.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 21, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,234	1,821	3,567	962	3,640	926	1,318
Labour force	6,877	866	3,452	881	821	636	221
Employed	6,569	770	3,346	817	807	618	211
Unemployed	308	96	106	64	14	18	10
Not in labour force	5,357	955	115	81	2,819	290	1,097
Participation rate (2) - 1962, July 21	56.2	47.6	96.8	91.6	22.6	68.7	16.8
June 23	55.3	38.2	96.9	90.9	23.7	69.8	17.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, July 21	4.5	11.1	3.1	7.3	1.7	2.8	4.5
June 23	4.5	12.6	3.3	7.3	1.7	2.4	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total employed	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139
Agriculture	746	687	792	705	819	682
Non-agriculture	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457
Employed, non-agriculture	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,444	5,333	5,228	5,110	5,153	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,505	5,000	4,293	4,842	4,335	4,827
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	939	333	935	268	818	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	55	63	50	59	56	..
Due to other reasons (2)	884	270	885	209	762	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	379	431	369	407	290	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total employed	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139
Agriculture	746	687	792	705	819	682
Other primary industries	207	205	205	197	235	227
Manufacturing	1,634	1,633	1,563	1,538	1,496	1,523
Construction	508	490	473	453	501	495
Transportation and other utilities	562	543	532	520	538	533
Trade	1,017	1,004	1,029	969	983	973
Finance, insurance and real estate	257	246	241	245	229	225
Service	1,638	1,643	1,554	1,595	1,461	1,481

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 21, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,569	5,359	609	359	242
Agriculture	746	136	359	73	178
Non-agriculture	5,823	5,223	250	286	64
Men	4,786	3,776	553	331	126
Agriculture	663	122	355	71	115
Non-agriculture	4,123	3,654	198	260	11
Women	1,783	1,583	56	28	116
Agriculture	83	14	*	*	63
Non-agriculture	1,700	1,569	52	26	53

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- .. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18
Total unemployed	308	301	354	370	330	315
Without work and seeking work (1)	292	290	333	354	311	300
Seeking full-time work	268	268	310	332	290	287
Seeking part-time work	24	22	23	22	21	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	11	21	16	19	15
Without work and seeking work (1)	292	290	333	354	311	300
Seeking under 1 month	92	110	104	86	110	85
Seeking 1-3 months	101	69	100	101	102	91
Seeking 4-6 months	37	42	49	72	42	62
Seeking more than 6 months	62	69	80	95	57	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 21, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,234	1,236	3,503	4,276	2,088	1,131
Men		6,082	616	1,728	2,108	1,058	572
Women		6,152	620	1,775	2,168	1,030	559
Labour force		6,877	630	1,914	2,492	1,218	623
Men		5,033	479	1,423	1,786	888	457
Women		1,844	151	491	706	330	166
Employed		6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
Men		4,786	440	1,332	1,713	869	432
Women		1,783	144	473	685	323	158
Agriculture		746	48	144	180	337	37
Non-agriculture		5,823	536	1,661	2,218	855	553
Paid workers		5,359	480	1,516	2,055	807	501
Men		3,776	352	1,084	1,436	544	360
Women		1,583	128	432	619	263	141
Unemployed		308	46	109	94	26	33
Men		247	39	91	73	19	25
Women		61	*	18	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,357	606	1,589	1,784	870	508
Men		1,049	137	305	322	170	115
Women		4,308	469	1,284	1,462	700	393
Employed	1962, July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
	1961, July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	1960, July 23	6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551
	June 18	6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529
	1962, July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
Unemployed	1961, July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	1960, July 23	330	32	120	107	29	42
	June 18	315	38	104	98	30	45

1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force (cont'd from page 2)

The unemployment rate declined from 8.8 to 6.6 per cent for men and from 3.7 to 3.1 per cent for women.

Unemployment rates were lower in 1962 than in 1961 in all regions. The relative declines were greatest for Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. The rates for the Ontario and the Prairie regions remain substantially below the national average.

	Unemployment Rates Second Quarter Averages	
	1962	1961
Canada	5.7	7.4
Atlantic	11.3	12.5
Quebec	7.1	9.9
Ontario	3.9	5.5
Prairies	3.7	4.3
British Columbia	6.3	8.5

In the second quarter of 1962 the proportion of persons unemployed for less than one month was greater than a year ago while the proportion of those unemployed 4-6 months was less. There was little change in the other two groups.

The Unemployed by Duration Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1962		1961		Percentage Distributions	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Total	374	483	100.0	100.0		
Under 1 month	98	102	26.2	21.1		
1 - 3 months	102	133	27.3	27.5		
4 - 6 months	95	145	25.4	30.0		
7 months or more	79	104	21.1	21.5		

Canada. Statistics, Bureau of DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST, 1962

In the week ended August 18, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,862,000. Of this total, 6,582,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 280,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force estimate was 15,000 lower than in July; the employed showed an increase of 13,000 while the unemployed decreased by 28,000. From August last year, the labour force increased by 158,000, employment having risen by 201,000 and unemployment having declined by 43,000.

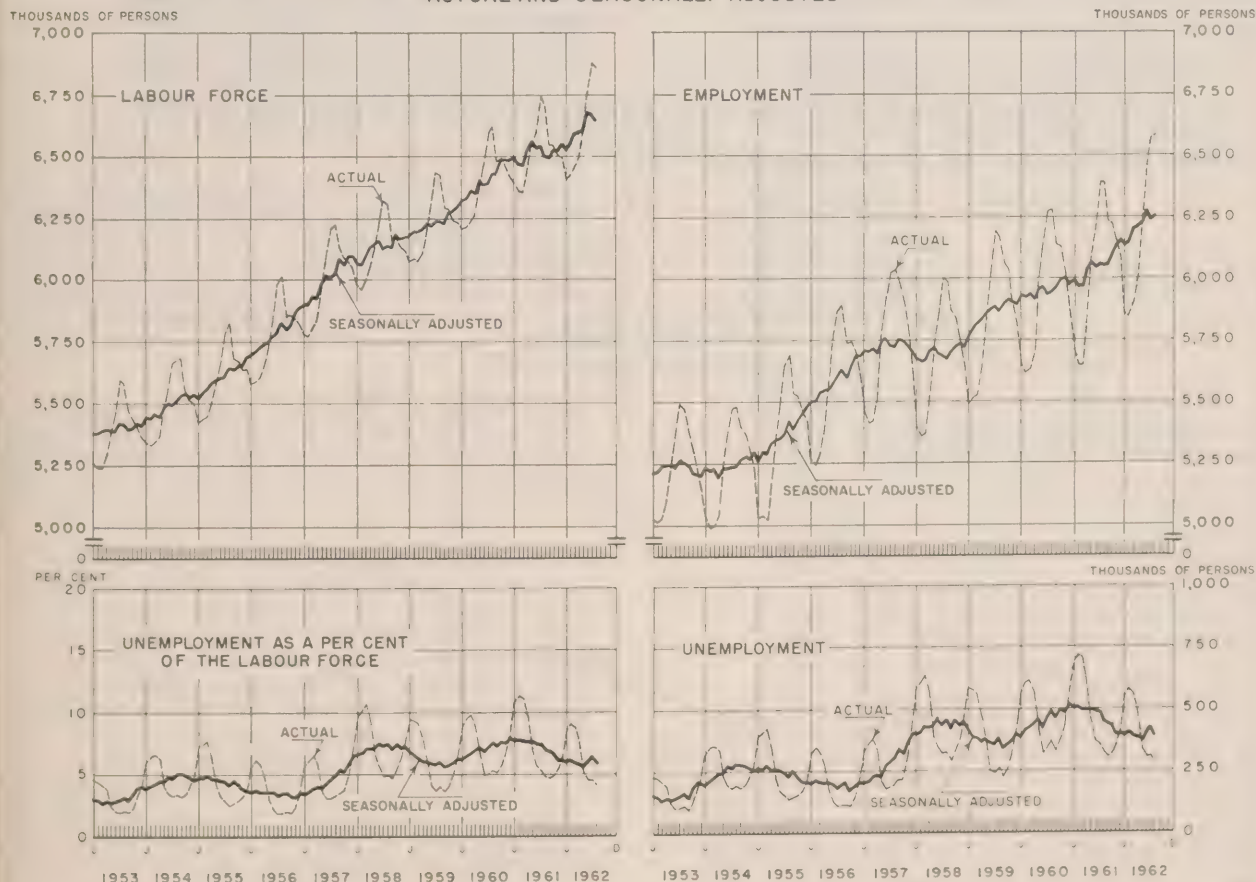
Although there was little change in total employment between July and August, the number

employed in agriculture increased by 51,000 and employment in nonagricultural industries decreased by 38,000. Compared with August 1961, nonagricultural employment was 207,000 higher and agricultural employment was almost unchanged. Men and women shared proportionately in the slight increase in employment from July. Over the year from August 1961, employed men increased by 103,000 and employed women by 98,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.1 in August compared with 4.5 in July this year and 4.3 in August 1961.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



WOMEN in the Canadian Labour Force 1946-1961

An interesting feature of the post-war period has been the marked increase in the number of women in the Canadian Labour Force. In the three years immediately following the war, the number of women in the labour force declined slightly. Thereafter, the female labour force began to grow at an increasing rate, particularly from 1953. The average annual rate of increase in the labour force between 1953 and 1961 was 4.8 per cent for women as compared to 1.6 per cent for men. In a total labour force averaging 6,518,000 in 1961, there were 1,736,000 women and of these 821,000 were married.

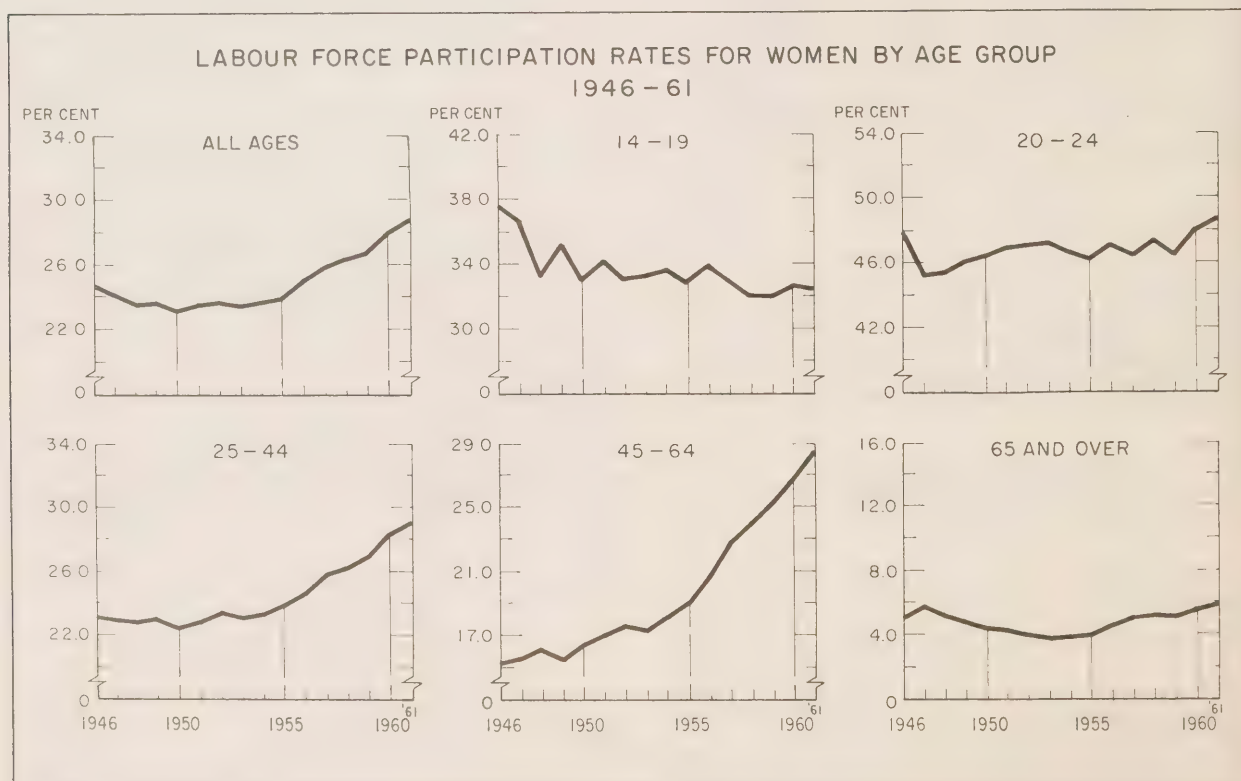
The increase in the female work force during this period consisted largely of women who either re-entered or remained in the labour force after marriage. While only 12.1 per cent of all married women were in the labour force in 1953, by 1961 their participation rate had reached 20.8 per cent. By contrast, the rate for single women declined from 53.4 per cent to 51.4 per cent during the same period, and there are now more married than single women in the labour force. In 1961 the proportions were 47.3 per cent married, 42.5 per cent single and 10.2 per cent "other", which includes women who were widowed, divorced or legally separated.

Women in the Labour Force

Age Group	1946		1961	
	Number (000's)	Percentage Distribution	Number (000's)	Percentage Distribution
All ages	1,082	100.0	1,736	100.0
14-19	237	21.9	278	16.0
20-24	260	24.0	296	17.1
25-44	401	37.1	688	39.6
45-64	163	15.1	436	25.1
65 and over	21	1.9	39	2.2

The growing participation of married women in the labour market has made a significant alteration in the age distribution of the female labour force. In 1946, women aged 25-64 constituted just over one half of the female labour force. By 1961, the proportion in this age group had grown to almost two-thirds.

These trends are also reflected in the participation rates of different age groups (i.e., the number of women in the labour force as a percentage of all women in the same age group). The change in participation rates over the period 1946 to 1961 is shown below.



Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,251	12,234	12,041	12,023	11,825	11,806
Labour force	6,862	6,877	6,704	6,743	6,623	6,592
Employed	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262
Agriculture	797	746	803	792	820	819
Non-agriculture	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443
Unemployed	280	308	323	354	352	330
Not in labour force	5,389	5,357	5,337	5,280	5,202	5,214
Participation rate (2)	56.0	56.2	55.7	56.1	56.0	55.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0
Seasonally adjusted	5.9	6.4r	6.9r	7.4r	7.6	7.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,089	6,082	5,995	5,987	5,894	5,884
Labour force	5,024	5,033	4,959	4,972	4,928	4,932
Employed	4,795	4,786	4,692	4,681	4,633	4,655
Agriculture	696	663	708	707	731	744
Non-agriculture	4,099	4,123	3,984	3,974	3,902	3,911
Unemployed	229	247	267	291	295	277
Not in labour force	1,065	1,049	1,036	1,015	966	952
Participation rate (2)	82.5	82.8	82.7	83.0	83.6	83.8
Unemployment rate (3)	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,162	6,152	6,046	6,036	5,931	5,922
Labour force	1,838	1,844	1,745	1,771	1,695	1,660
Employed	1,787	1,783	1,689	1,708	1,638	1,607
Agriculture	101	85	95	85	89	75
Non-agriculture	1,686	1,700	1,594	1,623	1,549	1,532
Unemployed	51	61	56	63	57	53
Not in labour force	4,324	4,308	4,301	4,265	4,236	4,262
Participation rate (2)	29.8	30.0	28.9	29.3	28.6	28.0
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 18, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,251	1,828	3,569	963	3,659	912	1,320
Labour force	6,862	852	3,460	872	831	625	222
Employed	6,582	783	3,349	809	818	607	216
Unemployed	280	69	111	63	13	18	*
Not in labour force	5,389	976	109	91	2,828	287	1,098
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Aug. 18	56.0	46.6	96.9	90.6	22.7	68.5	16.8
July 21	56.2	47.6	96.8	91.6	22.6	68.7	16.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Aug. 18	4.1	8.1	3.2	7.2	1.6	2.9	*
July 21	4.5	11.1	3.1	7.3	1.7	2.8	4.5

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
Total employed	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262
Agriculture	797	746	803	792	820	819
Non-agriculture	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443
Employed, non-agriculture	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,420	5,444	5,228	5,228	5,160	5,153
At work 35 hours or more	4,611	4,505	4,483	4,293	4,557	4,335
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	809	939	745	935	603	818
Due to economic reasons (1)	53	55	59	50	63	56
Due to other reasons (2)	756	884	686	885	540	762
Usually work less than 35 hours	365	379	350	369	291	290

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
Total employed	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262
Agriculture	797	746	803	792	820	819
Other primary industries	192	207	202	205	225	235
Manufacturing	1,629	1,634	1,575	1,563	1,534	1,496
Construction	505	508	478	473	477	501
Transportation and other utilities	556	562	536	532	534	538
Trade	1,036	1,017	1,037	1,029	1,013	983
Finance, insurance and real estate	260	257	243	241	229	229
Service	1,607	1,638	1,507	1,554	1,439	1,461

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 18, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,582	5,355	595	371	261
Agriculture	797	157	361	79	200
Non-agriculture	5,785	5,198	234	292	61
Men	4,795	3,771	539	342	143
Agriculture	696	134	356	77	129
Non-agriculture	4,099	3,637	183	265	14
Women	1,787	1,584	56	29	118
Agriculture	101	23	*	*	71
Non-agriculture	1,686	1,561	51	27	47

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
Total unemployed	280	308	323	354	352	330
Without work and seeking work (1)	263	292	301	333	322	311
Seeking full-time work	247	268	280	310	305	290
Seeking part-time work	16	24	21	23	17	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	17	16	22	21	30	19
Without work and seeking work (1)	263	292	301	333	322	311
Seeking under 1 month	72	92	70	104	93	110
Seeking 1-3 months	102	101	114	100	128	102
Seeking 4-6 months	31	37	44	49	48	42
Seeking more than 6 months	58	62	73	80	53	57

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 18, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,251	1,238	3,509	4,281	2,090	1,133
Men		6,089	617	1,731	2,110	1,058	573
Women		6,162	621	1,778	2,171	1,032	560
Labour force		6,862	625	1,894	2,495	1,223	625
Men		5,024	475	1,420	1,780	891	458
Women		1,838	150	474	715	332	167
Employed		6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
Men		4,795	440	1,338	1,707	875	435
Women		1,787	145	460	697	326	159
Agriculture		797	49	166	204	343	35
Non-agriculture		5,785	536	1,632	2,200	858	559
Paid workers		5,355	485	1,496	2,059	807	508
Men		3,771	356	1,079	1,428	543	365
Women		1,584	129	417	631	264	143
Unemployed		280	40	96	91	22	31
Men		229	35	82	73	16	23
Women		51	*	14	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,389	613	1,615	1,786	867	508
Men		1,065	142	311	330	167	115
Women		4,324	471	1,304	1,456	700	393
Employed	1962, Aug. 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	1961, Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	1960, Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	July 23	6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551
Unemployed	1962, Aug. 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
	July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	1961, Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
	July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	1960, Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	July 23	330	32	120	107	29	42

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Women in the Canadian Labour Force 1946-1961 (cont'd from page 2)

Since 1946 the labour force participation rate for women 45-64 years of age almost doubled, and the rate for the group 25-44 years of age increased substantially from 23.2 per cent to 29.1 per cent.

For the 20-24 age group, the participation rate dropped sharply from 48 per cent at the beginning of the period but then partially recovered, levelling off at about 47 per cent until 1959. In the last two years the rate has been rising and it is now slightly higher than in 1946. The rate for those 14-19 years of age on the other hand, did not recover following an initial sharp decline but followed an irregular downward course. This reduction in labour force activity by younger women reflects the greater stress that is being placed on the importance of education. In 1953 the proportion of young women 14-19 years of age going to

school was 40.2 per cent, but in 1961 it was 47.1 per cent. Labour force attachment of women 65 years of age and over has been small and their rate of participation has fluctuated narrowly around 5 per cent.

A certain amount of seasonality is attached to female labour force activity. There is, for example, an influx of students into the labour market during July and August each year. In 1961, the number of young women 14-19 years of age in the labour force increased by 58,000 between June and July. Conversely, a substantial number of women, among them mothers of children of school age, withdraw from the labour market at this time and re-enter in September. In 1961, women 25 years of age and older in the labour force numbered 1,178,000 in June, 1,126,000 in August and 1,173,000 in September.

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Vol. 18 No. 9

THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER, 1962

In the week ended September 22, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,645,000. This total included 6,385,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 260,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. There were decreases between August and September of 217,000 in the labour force, of 197,000 in the employed and of 20,000 in the unemployed.

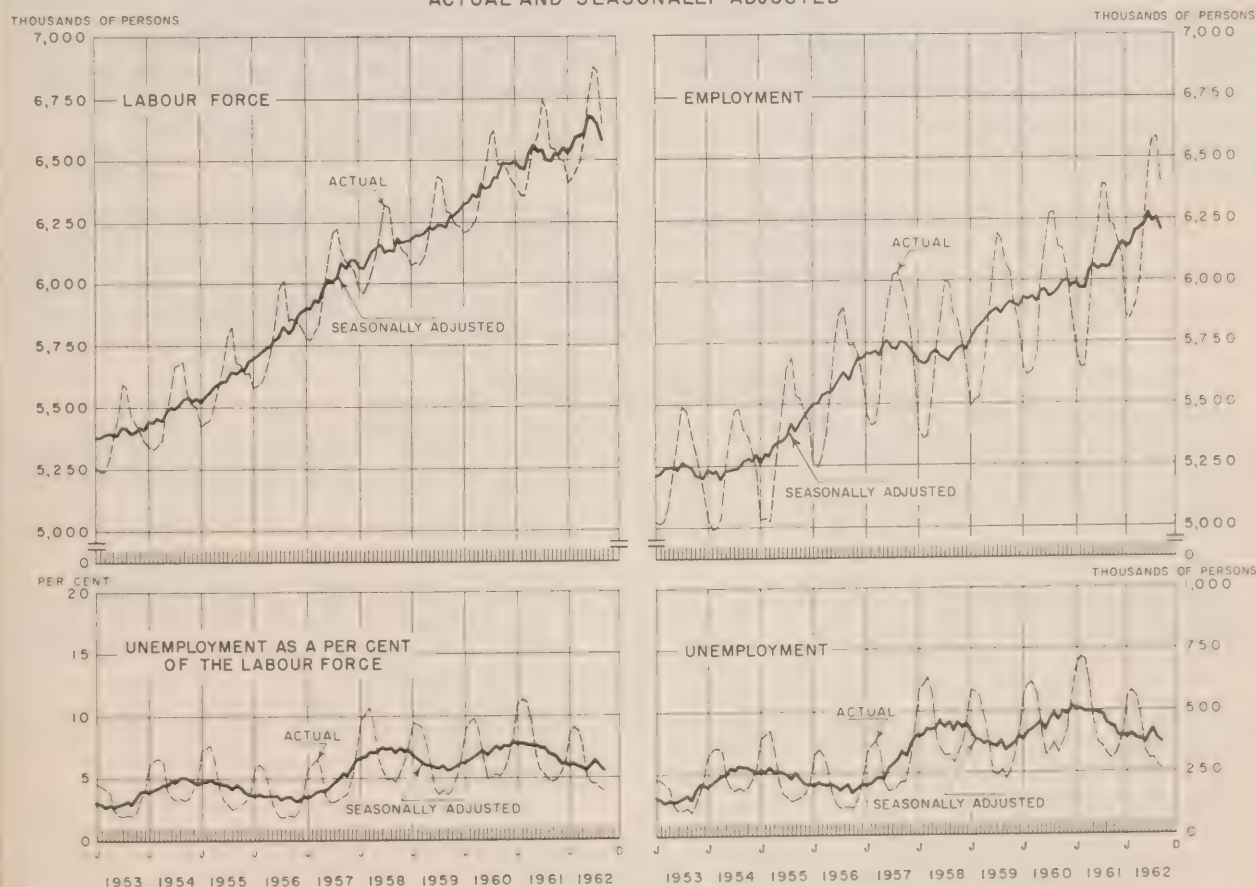
From August, 138,000 of the decrease in employment occurred in nonagricultural industries and 59,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural em-

ployment increased by 136,000 between September 1961 and September 1962, and agricultural employment increased by 14,000. Men accounted for 178,000 of the decrease in employment from August and women for 19,000. Employment was higher than in September 1961 by 71,000 among men and by 79,000 among women.

In September, 3.9 percent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 4.1 in August this year and of 4.7 in September 1961.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1962

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 3rd quarter of 1962, with comparative data for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1962 and the last two quarters of 1961, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and profes-

sional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. Unemployment rates for all industry and occupation groups in the third quarter were lower this year than last year. The relative decreases in each industry and occupation group were in most cases close to the overall average; the best improvement over the year, both industrially and occupationally, was in construction. There was little change in the proportions of total unemployment attributable to individual occupation and industry groups between the third quarters of 1961 and 1962.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1961 to 3rd quarter 1962

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962			1961		1962			1961	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.2	5.7	8.8	5.5	4.9
Office and profes- sional (2)	17	14	13	15	17	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.2
Transportation	7	9	10	8	7	4.7	8.0	13.3	7.3	5.7
Service	11	9	7	10	10	4.2	4.7	6.1	5.0	4.7
Primary (3)	10	13	14	13	10	3.1	5.9	10.4	5.4	3.5
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	14	15	15	16	3.7	4.4	7.4	4.9	4.6
Construction	10	12	17	13	10	6.7	11.9	25.9	12.5	8.7
Labourers (4)	17	18	20	19	17	11.8	17.3	30.1	17.6	13.1
Never worked (5)	13	10	4	7	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (100's)	283	374	563	360	328					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.

(3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,272	12,251	12,058	12,041	11,843	11,825
Labour force	6,645	6,862	6,543	6,704	6,474	6,623
Employed	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271
Agriculture	738	797	724	803	757	820
Non-agriculture	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451
Unemployed	260	280	308	323	327	352
Not in labour force	5,627	5,389	5,515	5,337	5,369	5,202
Participation rate (2)	54.1	56.0	54.3	55.7	54.7	56.0
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3
Seasonally adjusted	5.6	5.9	6.8	6.9r	7.2	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,100	6,089	6,003	5,995	5,903	5,894
Labour force	4,826	5,024	4,796	4,959	4,780	4,928
Employed	4,617	4,795	4,546	4,692	4,512	4,633
Agriculture	644	696	644	708	686	731
Non-agriculture	3,973	4,099	3,902	3,984	3,826	3,902
Unemployed	209	229	250	267	268	295
Not in labour force	1,274	1,065	1,207	1,036	1,123	966
Participation rate (2)	79.1	82.5	79.9	82.7	81.0	83.6
Unemployment rate (3)	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,172	6,162	6,055	6,046	5,940	5,931
Labour force	1,819	1,838	1,747	1,745	1,694	1,695
Employed	1,768	1,787	1,689	1,689	1,635	1,638
Agriculture	94	101	80	95	71	89
Non-agriculture	1,674	1,686	1,609	1,594	1,564	1,549
Unemployed	51	51	58	56	59	57
Not in labour force	4,353	4,324	4,308	4,301	4,246	4,236
Participation rate (2)	29.5	29.8	28.9	28.9	28.5	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 22, 1962		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,272	1,835	3,586	953	3,678	898	1,322
Labour force		6,645	623	3,472	823	879	624	224
Employed		6,385	565	3,368	764	863	609	216
Unemployed		260	58	104	59	16	15	*
Not in labour force		5,627	1,212	114	130	2,799	274	1,098
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Sept. 22		54.1	34.0	96.8	86.4	23.9	69.5	16.9
Aug. 18		56.0	46.6	96.9	90.6	22.7	68.5	16.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Sept. 22		3.9	9.3	3.0	7.2	1.8	2.4	*
Aug. 18		4.1	8.1	3.2	7.2	1.6	2.9	*

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
Total employed	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271
Agriculture	738	797	724	803	757	820
Non-agriculture	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451
Employed, non-agriculture	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,242	5,420	5,124	5,228	5,058	5,160
At work 35 hours or more	4,938	4,611	4,758	4,483	4,739	4,557
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	304	809	366	745	319	603
Due to economic reasons (1)	45	53	57	59	66	63
Due to other reasons (2)	259	756	309	686	253	540
Usually work less than 35 hours	405	365	387	350	332	291

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
Total employed	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271
Agriculture	738	797	724	803	757	820
Other primary industries	192	192	198	202	216	225
Manufacturing	1,599	1,629	1,583	1,575	1,487	1,534
Construction	474	505	463	478	474	477
Transportation and other utilities	536	556	515	536	524	534
Trade	986	1,036	973	1,037	988	1,013
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	260	240	243	225	229
Service	1,606	1,607	1,539	1,507	1,476	1,439

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 22, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,385	5,196	604	373	212
Agriculture	738	136	354	87	161
Non-agriculture	5,647	5,060	250	286	51
Men	4,617	3,628	548	346	95
Agriculture	644	122	349	85	88
Non-agriculture	3,973	3,506	199	261	*
Women	1,768	1,568	56	27	117
Agriculture	94	14	*	*	73
Non-agriculture	1,674	1,554	51	25	44

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
Total unemployed	260	280	308	323	327	352
Without work and seeking work (1)	247	263	292	301	305	322
Seeking full-time work	237	247	270	280	291	305
Seeking part-time work	10	16	22	21	14	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	17	16	22	22	30
Without work and seeking work (1)	247	263	292	301	305	322
Seeking under 1 month	90	72	88	70	98	93
Seeking 1-3 months	77	102	98	114	117	128
Seeking 4-6 months	30	31	43	44	44	48
Seeking more than 6 months	50	58	63	73	46	53

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 22, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,272	1,241	3,516	4,287	2,093	1,135
Men		6,100	618	1,734	2,114	1,060	574
Women		6,172	623	1,782	2,173	1,033	561
Labour force		6,645	604	1,838	2,405	1,198	600
Men		4,826	455	1,368	1,706	860	437
Women		1,819	149	470	699	338	163
Employed		6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
Men		4,617	422	1,286	1,650	846	413
Women		1,768	144	455	681	332	156
Agriculture		738	44	148	172	347	27
Non-agriculture		5,647	522	1,593	2,159	831	542
Paid workers		5,196	471	1,458	2,001	781	482
Men		3,628	341	1,043	1,382	519	243
Women		1,568	130	415	622	262	139
Unemployed		260	38	97	74	20	31
Men		209	33	62	56	14	24
Women		51	*	15	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,627	637	1,678	1,882	895	535
Men		1,274	163	366	408	200	127
Women		4,353	474	1,312	1,474	695	398
Employed	1962, Sept. 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
	Aug. 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	1961, Sept. 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
	Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	1960, Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
Unemployed	1962, Sept. 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
	Aug. 18	280	40	98	81	22	31
	1961, Sept. 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
	Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	32
	1960, Sept. 17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	24	44

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".
Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 3rd quarter 1962 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1961 to 3rd quarter 1962

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962			1961		1962			1961	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.2	5.7	8.3	5.5	4.9
Primary industries (2)	11	16	15	13	12	3.2	6.7	10.5	5.2	3.8
Manufacturing	23	21	22	24	23	3.8	4.3	7.7	5.2	4.7
Construction	17	20	27	22	18	8.3	14.3	31.8	15.4	11.0
Transportation and other utilities (3)	7	7	8	8	6	3.3	5.1	8.6	5.1	3.8
Trade	11	10	9	10	12	3.0	3.6	5.2	3.5	3.6
Service (4)	18	15	14	17	18	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.2
Never worked (5)	13	10	4	7	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	283	374	563	360	320					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER, 1962

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,609,000 in the week ended October 20, 1962. Included in this total were 6,326,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 283,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From September, the labour force decreased by 36,000, the employed having decreased by 59,000 and the unemployed having increased by 23,000. The labour force was 71,000 higher than in October 1961; over the year, the number employed rose 106,000 and the number unemployed went down 35,000.

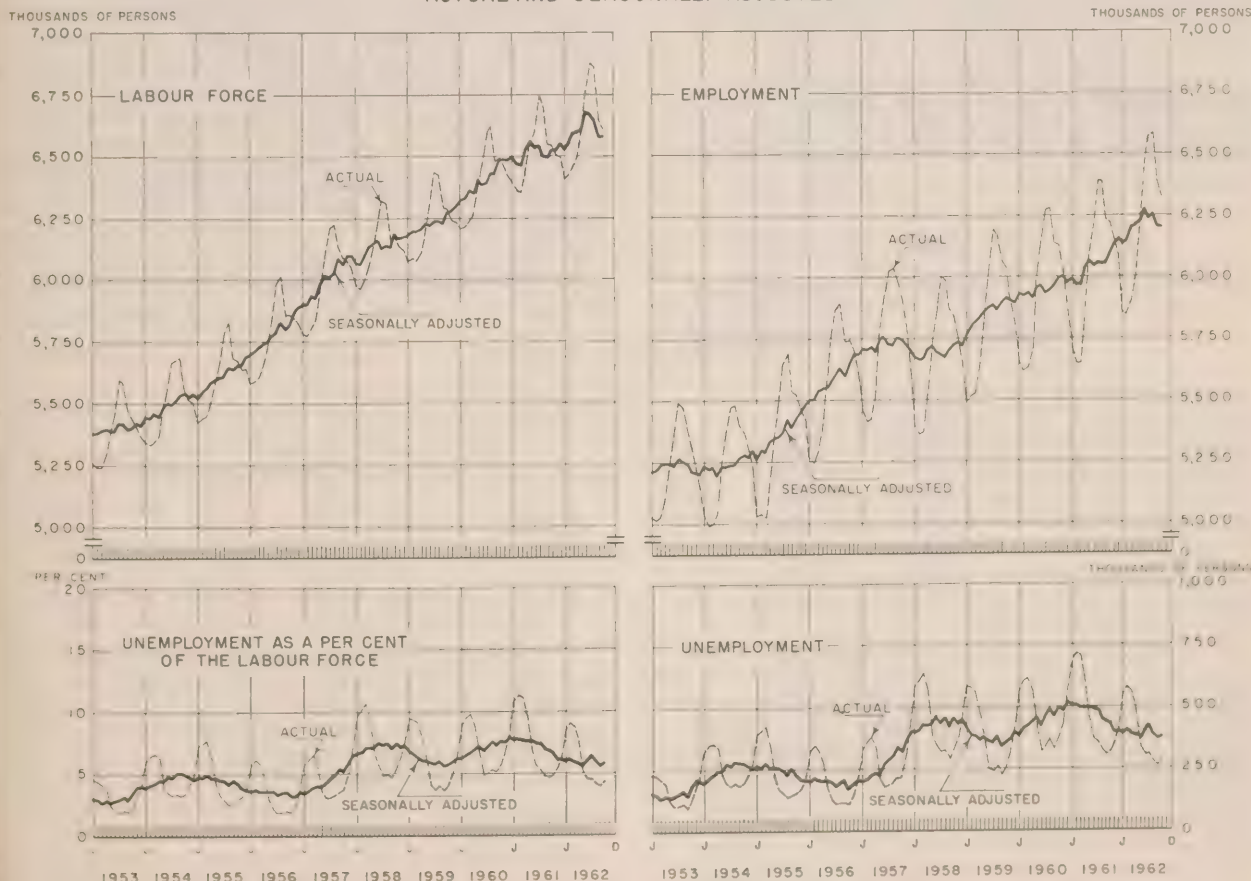
From September to October, agricultural employment decreased by 89,000 while employment in

nonagricultural industries went up by 30,000. Compared with October last year, nonagricultural employment was 161,000 higher and employment in agriculture was 55,000 lower. Of the decrease in total employment from September to October, men accounted for 44,000 and women for 15,000. There were increases of 51,000 in the number of employed men and of 55,000 in the number of employed women between October 1961 and October 1962.

The unemployment rate in October was 4.3 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 3.9 in September this year and of 4.9 in October last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Review of the Labour Force, Third Quarter,

1961 and 1962

Between the third quarter of 1961 and the third quarter of 1962, the labour force increased by 132,000 and employment by 177,000. Unemployment declined by 45,000.

Third Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Labour Force	6,795	6,663
Employed	6,512	6,335
Unemployed	283	328

The growth in the labour force from the third quarter of 1961 to the third quarter of 1962 was 2.0 per cent, which compares with an average annual increase of 2.2 per cent during the past decade. For four successive quarters prior to the July-September period, the year-to-year gains were considerably below the long-term average.

Women continued to enter the labour force in relatively greater numbers than men. Over the year, the increase in the labour force was 4.6 per cent for women, compared with 1.1 per cent for men.

The year-to-year gain of 2.8 per cent in total employment for the third quarter, although less than for the first or second quarters, was well above the average annual increase of 1.7 per cent for the past 10 years.

The Employed

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>		
All ages	6,512	6,335	+ 177	+ 2.8
14-19	706	669	+ 37	+ 5.5
20-24	810	791	+ 19	+ 2.4
25 & over	4,996	4,875	+ 121	+ 2.5
Men	4,733	4,640	+ 93	+ 2.0
Women	1,779	1,695	+ 84	+ 5.0

On termination of the school term, an unusually large number of students found jobs. The number of employed persons 14-19 years of age in the third quarter this year was 5.5 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1961. Employment among women increased by 84,000, or 5.0 per cent, while for men the increase was 93,000, or 2.0 per cent.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	
All Industries	6,512	6,335	+ 177
Goods-producing Industries	3,074	3,020	+ 54
Agriculture	760	773	- 13
Other Primary Industries	197	202	- 5
Manufacturing	1,621	1,574	+ 47
Construction	496	471	+ 25
Service-producing Industries	3,438	3,315	+ 123
Transportation & Other Utilities	551	528	+ 23
Trade	1,013	1,013	-
Finance	257	241	+ 16
Service	1,617	1,533	+ 84

In the year-to-year comparison, there was little or no change in employment in agriculture, other primary industries and trade. Gains of moderate proportions were experienced in the other industries. In the goods-producing industries, men accounted for 31,000 of the gain and women 23,000, while in the service-producing industries employment increases were 62,000 and 61,000, respectively.

Nonagricultural Employment by Region

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Per Cent Change</u>
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	
Canada	5,752	5,562	+ 3.4
Atlantic	531	512	+ 3.7
Quebec	1,629	1,562	+ 4.3
Ontario	2,192	2,141	+ 2.4
Prairies	848	814	+ 4.2
British Columbia	551	533	+ 3.4

Nonagricultural employment was higher than last year in all regions. The year-to-year percentage increase in the third quarter of this year was greater than the average of the past ten years for the Atlantic region, Quebec and British Columbia. For the Prairie region it was about average and for Ontario it was somewhat lower.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Oct. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,291	12,272	12,073	12,058	11,862	11,843
Labour force	6,609	6,645	6,538	6,543	6,499	6,474
Employed	6,326	6,385	6,220	6,235	6,131	6,147
Agriculture	649	738	704	724	695	757
Non-agriculture	5,677	5,647	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390
Unemployed	283	260	318	308	368	327
Not in labour force	5,682	5,627	5,535	5,515	5,363	5,369
Participation rate (2)	53.8	54.1	54.2	54.3	54.8	54.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.1
Seasonally adjusted	5.8	5.6	6.6r	6.8	7.6	7.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,109	6,100	6,011	6,003	5,912	5,903
Labour force	4,801	4,826	4,784	4,796	4,776	4,780
Employed	4,573	4,617	4,522	4,546	4,470	4,512
Agriculture	584	644	632	644	642	686
Non-agriculture	3,989	3,973	3,890	3,902	3,828	3,826
Unemployed	228	209	262	250	306	268
Not in labour force	1,308	1,274	1,227	1,207	1,136	1,123
Participation rate (2)	78.6	79.1	79.6	79.9	80.8	81.0
Unemployment rate (3)	4.7	4.3	5.5	5.2	6.4	5.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,182	6,172	6,062	6,055	5,950	5,940
Labour force	1,808	1,819	1,754	1,747	1,723	1,694
Employed	1,753	1,768	1,698	1,689	1,661	1,635
Agriculture	65	94	72	80	53	71
Non-agriculture	1,688	1,674	1,626	1,609	1,608	1,564
Unemployed	55	51	56	58	62	59
Not in labour force	4,374	4,353	4,308	4,308	4,227	4,246
Participation rate (2)	29.2	29.5	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.5
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 20, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,291	1,842	3,597	947	3,679	902	1,324
Labour force	6,609	616	3,480	812	862	625	214
Employed	6,326	555	3,362	747	847	608	207
Unemployed	283	61	118	65	15	17	*
Not in labour force	5,682	1,226	117	135	2,817	277	1,110
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Oct. 20	53.8	33.4	96.7	85.7	23.4	69.3	16.2
Sept. 22	54.1	34.0	96.8	86.4	23.9	69.5	16.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Oct. 20	4.3	9.9	3.4	8.0	1.7	2.7	*
Sept. 22	3.9	9.3	3.0	7.2	1.8	2.4	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Oct. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 14 (1)	Sept. 16	Oct. 15 (1)	Sept. 17
Total employed	6,326	6,385	6,220	6,235	6,131	6,147
Agriculture	649	738	704	724	695	757
Non-agriculture	5,677	5,647	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390
Employed, non-agriculture	5,677	5,647	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,251	5,242	5,098	5,124	5,008	5,058
At work 35 hours or more	4,971	4,938	3,120	4,758	3,150	4,739
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	280	304	1,978	366	1,858	319
Due to economic reasons (2)	54	45	57	57	71	66
Due to other reasons (3)	226	259	1,921	309	1,787	253
Usually work less than 35 hours	426	405	418	387	428	332

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.
Total employed	6,431	6,512	6,279	6,335	6,183	6,227
Agriculture	728	760	744	773	757	799
Other primary industries	181	197	200	202	218	225
Manufacturing	1,612	1,621	1,576	1,574	1,508	1,506
Construction	484	496	468	471	473	484
Transportation and other utilities	550	551	520	528	525	532
Trade	1,021	1,013	996	1,013	1,001	995
Finance, insurance and real estate	262	257	241	241	228	228
Service	1,594	1,617	1,533	1,533	1,473	1,459

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 20, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,326	5,203	591	348	184
Agriculture	649	121	337	66	125
Non-agriculture	5,677	5,082	254	282	59
Men	4,573	3,625	534	326	88
Agriculture	584	109	334	65	76
Non-agriculture	3,989	3,516	200	261	12
Women	1,753	1,578	57	22	96
Agriculture	65	12	*	*	49
Non-agriculture	1,688	1,566	54	21	47

(1) In October 1960 and 1961, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Oct. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17
Total unemployed	283	260	318	308	368	327
Without work and seeking work (1)	267	247	305	292	347	305
Seeking full-time work	257	237	280	270	332	291
Seeking part-time work	10	10	25	22	15	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	13	13	16	21	22
Without work and seeking work (1)	267	247	305	292	347	305
Seeking under 1 month	92	90	95	88	120	98
Seeking 1-3 months	95	77	102	98	125	117
Seeking 4-6 months	32	30	47	43	53	44
Seeking more than 6 months	48	50	61	63	49	46

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 20, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,291	1,243	3,524	4,292	2,096	1,136
Men		6,109	619	1,738	2,116	1,061	575
Women		6,182	624	1,786	2,176	1,035	561
Labour force		6,609	608	1,839	2,403	1,160	599
Men		4,801	452	1,368	1,707	837	437
Women		1,808	156	471	696	323	162
Employed		6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
Men		4,573	417	1,277	1,653	816	410
Women		1,753	149	453	682	315	154
Agriculture		649	45	123	156	300	25
Non-agriculture		5,677	521	1,607	2,179	831	539
Paid workers		5,203	472	1,456	2,016	774	485
Men		3,625	337	1,045	1,389	509	345
Women		1,578	135	411	627	265	140
Unemployed		283	42	109	68	29	35
Men		228	35	91	54	21	27
Women		55	*	18	14	*	*
Not in labour force		5,682	635	1,685	1,889	936	537
Men		1,308	167	370	409	224	138
Women		4,374	468	1,315	1,480	712	399
Employed	1962, Oct. 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
	Sept. 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
	1961, Oct. 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
	Sept. 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,131	554
	1960, Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
Unemployed	1962, Oct. 20	283	42	109	68	29	35
	Sept. 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
	1961, Oct. 14	318	42	114	92	36	34
	Sept. 16	308	48	114	83	34	31
	1960, Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	Sept. 17	327	36	116	109	23	41

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Review of the Labour Force, Third Quarter (cont'd from page 2)

The Unemployed

Third Quarter Averages
1962 1961
(000's)

Total	283	328
Men	228	269
Women	54	59

Total unemployment averaged 283,000 in the third quarter of 1962 as compared to 328,000 in the third quarter of 1961. Over the year the unemployment rate dropped from 4.9 per cent to 4.2 per cent. Both the number of unemployed and the unemployment rate were the lowest in three years.

Unemployment Rates by Region

	Third Quarter	
	1962	1961
Canada	4.2	4.9
Atlantic	6.6	7.1
Quebec	5.4	6.4
Ontario	3.5	4.0
Prairies	1.9	2.9
British Columbia	5.2	6.0

Unemployment rates were lower than in any quarter in the last three years in all regions except the Atlantic.

Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex and Marital Status and Sex Third Quarter Averages

	Men		Women	
	1962	1961	1962	1961
All ages	4.6	5.5	2.9	3.4
Under 25 years	8.7	9.5	4.9	5.8
25 years and over	3.6	4.5	1.9	2.1
Married	3.1	3.9	1.7	1.9
Single and Other	8.5	9.7	4.0	4.6

In the third quarter of 1962, unemployment rates in all age groups remained considerably lower for women than for men. The relative decline in unemployment rates from the third quarter of 1961 was greater for married men and those over twenty-five years of age. For women it was greater for those under twenty-five and single.

THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER, 1962

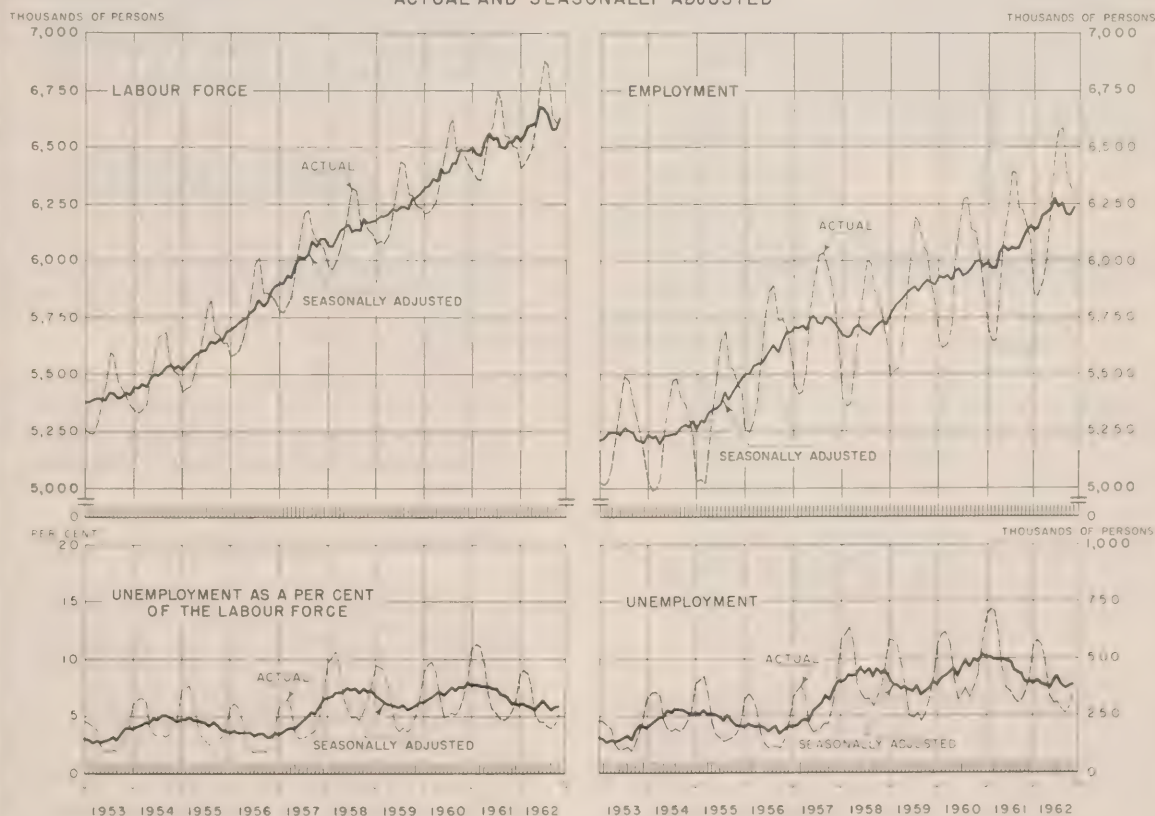
In the week ended November 17, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,612,000. Of this total, 6,270,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 342,000 were unemployed for the whole week. While the total labour force remained virtually unchanged from October, the employed decreased by 56,000 and the unemployed increased by 59,000. Compared with November 1961, the labour force was 108,000 higher, the employed having increased by 115,000 over the year, while the unemployed showed little change.

Nearly all of the decrease in employment

between October and November occurred in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 147,000 higher than in November last year; employment in agriculture was 32,000 lower. Men accounted for all of the drop in employment from October. Employment increased between November 1961 and November 1962 by 55,000 among men and by 60,000 among women.

The unemployment rate in November was 5.2, compared with rates of 4.3 in October this year and 5.4 in November 1961.

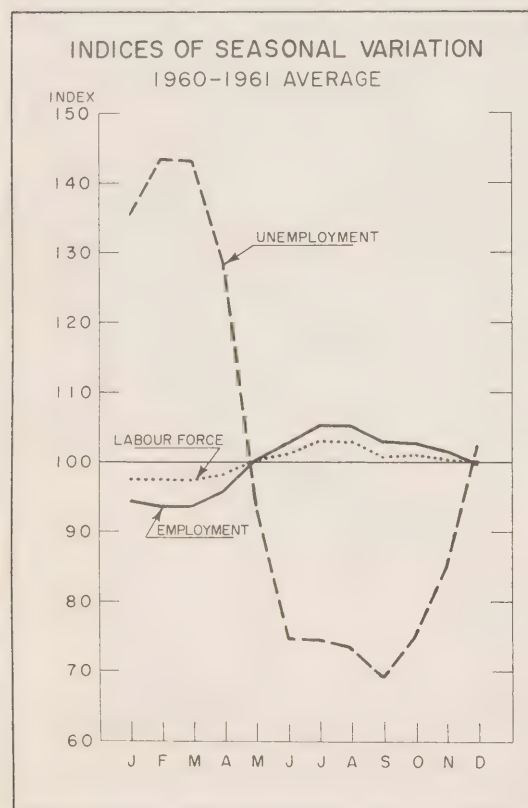
LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Notes on Seasonal Patterns in the Labour Force

Owing to its geographic location Canada is subject to wide seasonal variations in climate, which along with other factors, have a pronounced effect on the employment level. These influences also affect the number of unemployed, but to a lesser extent because many people retire from the labour force during their inactive season. This is particularly true of workers in primary industries and construction, students and women in trade and some branches of manufacturing.

The 1960-61 average amplitude of seasonal variation was more than 10 per cent for employment and almost 75 per cent for unemployment. In actual numbers, the change in total employment between the winter trough and the summer peak averaged 636,000 over the past ten years. The drop in total unemployment between the winter high and the summer low points averaged 275,000 over the same period.



Seasonal patterns have not changed much in recent years. Maximum employment for the economy as a whole is attained in July or August while minimum employment occurs in February or March. Conversely, unemployment reaches a peak in February or March and a low point in the summer.

The amplitude of seasonal variation is much greater for men than for women. The 1960-1961 average for employment was 14 per cent for men

and 8 per cent for women while for unemployment it was 84 per cent for men and 37 per cent for women.

The seasonal pattern varies between regions. The peak of economic activity occurs in July or August in all regions. The seasonal low point usually is in March in the Atlantic and Quebec regions, in February in the Ontario and Prairie regions and in January in British Columbia.

The amount of fluctuation above and below the annual average is quite different among regions. For employment the amplitude ranges from 8 per cent in Ontario to 24 per cent in the Atlantic region and for unemployment from 66 per cent in Ontario to 104 per cent in the Prairie region.

Employment peaks and troughs do not coincide for all industries. Generally, the peaks occur in midsummer and the low points in the winter months. However, in service, the high point in employment occurs in June and the low in August. Trade has two peaks - one in midsummer and the other in the pre-Christmas period. No pronounced seasonal pattern is apparent in finance.

In the goods-producing industries the amplitude of seasonal variation is about 21 per cent as compared to 6 per cent for the service-producing industries.

Amplitude of Seasonal Variation Industrial Employment 1960-1961 Average

	Per Cent
Goods-producing industries	21
Agriculture	36
Other primary industries	40
Manufacturing	9
Construction	43
Service-producing industries	6
Transportation and other utilities	9
Trade	11
Finance	5
Service	7

Labour force participation rates also exhibit seasonal patterns. Seasonal indices (see chart page 8) show, for specified age and sex groups, fluctuations in the participation rate above and below the annual average. For both men and women, the amplitude of seasonal variation is greatest for those in the 14-19 age group because of the large number of students entering the labour force during summer vacations. It is lowest for the group 25-64 years of age, and particularly for men, for whom the amplitude of seasonal variation is slightly more than 1 per cent.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Nov. 17	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,307	12,291	12,089	12,073	11,878	11,862
Labour force	6,612	6,609	6,504	6,538	6,458	6,499
Employed	6,270	6,326	6,155	6,220	6,029	6,131
Agriculture	597	649	629	704	649	695
Non-agriculture	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436
Unemployed	342	283	349	318	429	368
Not in labour force	5,695	5,682	5,585	5,535	5,420	5,363
Participation rate (2)	53.7	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.4	54.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	5.2	4.3	5.4	4.9	6.6	5.7
Seasonally adjusted	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.6r	7.5	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,116	6,109	6,018	6,011	5,919	5,912
Labour force	4,787	4,801	4,745	4,784	4,748	4,776
Employed	4,509	4,573	4,454	4,522	4,385	4,470
Agriculture	542	584	579	632	600	642
Non-agriculture	3,967	3,989	3,875	3,890	3,785	3,828
Unemployed	278	228	291	262	363	306
Not in labour force	1,329	1,308	1,273	1,227	1,171	1,136
Participation rate (2)	78.3	78.6	78.8	79.6	80.2	80.8
Unemployment rate (3)	5.8	4.7	6.1	5.5	7.6	6.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,191	6,182	6,071	6,062	5,959	5,950
Labour force	1,825	1,808	1,759	1,754	1,710	1,723
Employed	1,761	1,753	1,701	1,698	1,644	1,661
Agriculture	55	65	50	72	49	53
Non-agriculture	1,706	1,688	1,651	1,626	1,595	1,608
Unemployed	64	55	58	56	66	62
Not in labour force	4,366	4,374	4,312	4,308	4,249	4,227
Participation rate (2)	29.5	29.2	29.0	28.9	28.7	29.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.6

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,077	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,138	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 17, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,307	1,847	3,578	970	3,677	910	1,325
Labour force	6,612	602	3,455	831	273	640	211
Employed	6,270	533	3,312	749	252	621	203
Unemployed	342	69	143	82	21	19	*
Not in labour force	5,695	1,245	123	139	2,804	270	1,114
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Nov. 17	53.7	32.6	96.6	85.7	73.7	70.3	15.9
Oct. 20	53.8	33.4	96.7	85.7	73.4	69.3	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Nov. 17	5.2	11.5	4.1	9.9	2.4	3.0	*
Oct. 20	4.3	9.9	3.4	8.0	1.7	2.7	*

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Nov. 17 (1)	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14(1)	Nov. 12 (1)	Oct. 15(1)
Total employed	6,270	6,326	6,155	6,220	6,029	6,131
Agriculture	597	649	629	704	649	695
Non-agriculture	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436
Employed, non-agriculture	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,224	5,251	5,085	5,098	4,985	5,008
At work 35 hours or more	4,565	4,971	4,725	3,120	3,868	3,150
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	659	280	360	1,978	1,117	1,858
Due to economic reasons (2)	59	54	62	57	78	71
Due to other reasons (3)	600	226	298	1,921	1,039	1,787
Usually work less than 35 hours	449	426	441	418	395	428

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.
Total employed	6,327	6,431	6,203	6,279	6,102	6,183
Agriculture	661	728	686	744	700	757
Other primary industries	183	191	203	200	220	218
Manufacturing	1,593	1,612	1,575	1,576	1,488	1,508
Construction	469	484	454	468	461	473
Transportation and other utilities	534	550	509	520	518	525
Trade	1,014	1,021	984	996	999	1,001
Finance, insurance and real estate	260	262	238	241	225	228
Service	1,612	1,994	1,555	1,533	1,491	1,473

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 17, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,270	5,176	590	337	167
Agriculture	597	98	336	54	109
Non-agriculture	5,673	5,078	254	283	58
Men	4,509	3,585	530	314	80
Agriculture	542	87	332	53	70
Non-agriculture	3,967	3,498	198	261	10
Women	1,761	1,591	60	23	87
Agriculture	55	11	*	*	39
Non-agriculture	1,706	1,580	56	22	48

(1) In the November 1960 and 1962 and October 1960 and 1961 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays. (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Nov. 17	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15
Total unemployed	342	283	349	318	429	368
Without work and seeking work (1)	324	267	331	305	401	347
Seeking full-time work	305	257	307	280	380	332
Seeking part-time work	19	10	24	25	21	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	18	16	18	13	28	21
Without work and seeking work (1)	324	267	331	305	401	347
Seeking under 1 month	117	92	106	95	127	120
Seeking 1-3 months	125	95	122	102	158	125
Seeking 4-6 months	39	32	45	47	62	53
Seeking more than 6 months	43	48	58	61	54	49

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 17, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,307	1,245	3,529	4,297	2,090	1,137
Men		6,116	620	1,740	2,110	1,063	575
Women		6,191	625	1,789	2,187	1,026	562
Labour force		6,612	606	1,848	2,420	1,140	598
Men		4,787	449	1,368	1,716	818	436
Women		1,825	157	480	704	322	162
Employed		6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
Men		4,509	403	1,264	1,653	783	406
Women		1,761	149	460	685	314	153
Agriculture		597	37	115	160	265	20
Non-agriculture		5,673	515	1,609	2,178	832	539
Paid workers		5,176	464	1,458	2,017	757	480
Men		3,585	329	1,035	1,389	490	342
Women		1,591	135	423	628	267	138
Unemployed		342	54	124	82	43	39
Men		278	46	104	63	35	30
Women		64	*	20	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,695	639	1,681	1,877	959	539
Men		1,329	171	372	402	245	139
Women		4,366	468	1,309	1,475	714	400
Employed	1962, Nov. 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
	Oct. 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
	1961, Nov. 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
	Oct. 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
	1960, Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,032	526
	Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
Unemployed	1962, Nov. 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
	Oct. 20	283	42	109	68	29	35
	1961, Nov. 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
	Oct. 14	313	42	114	92	36	34
	1960, Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

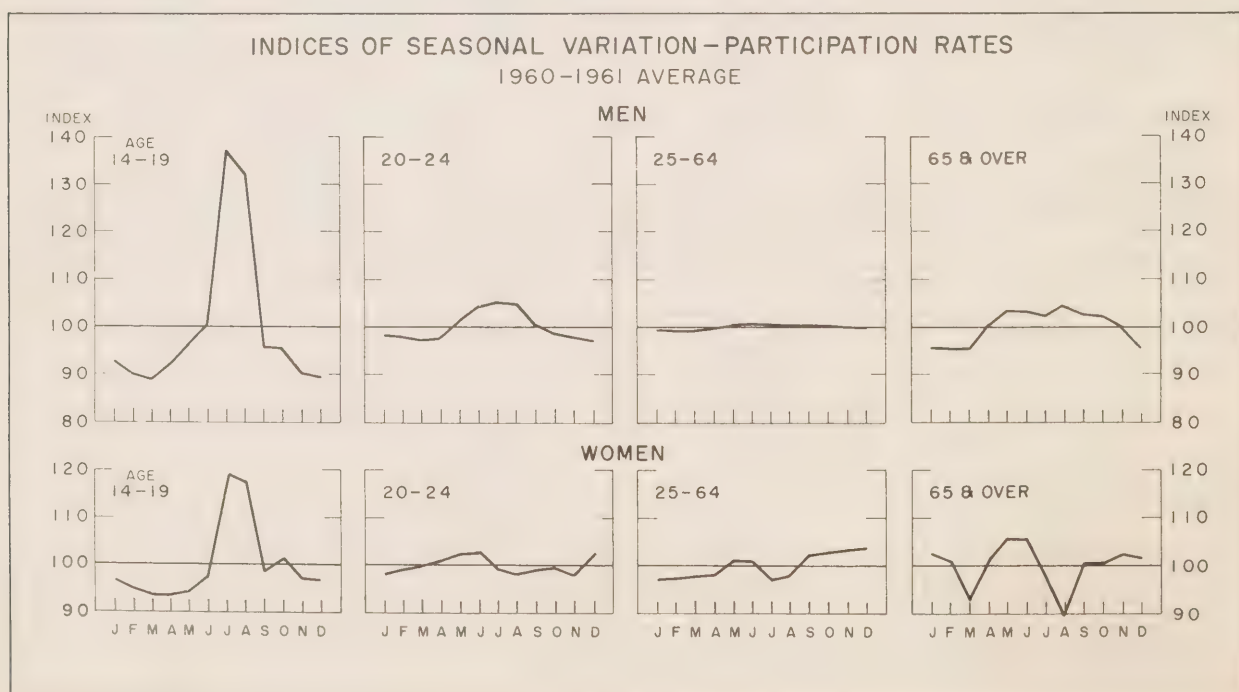
$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Notes on Seasonal Patterns in the Labour Force (continued from page 2)



THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER, 1962

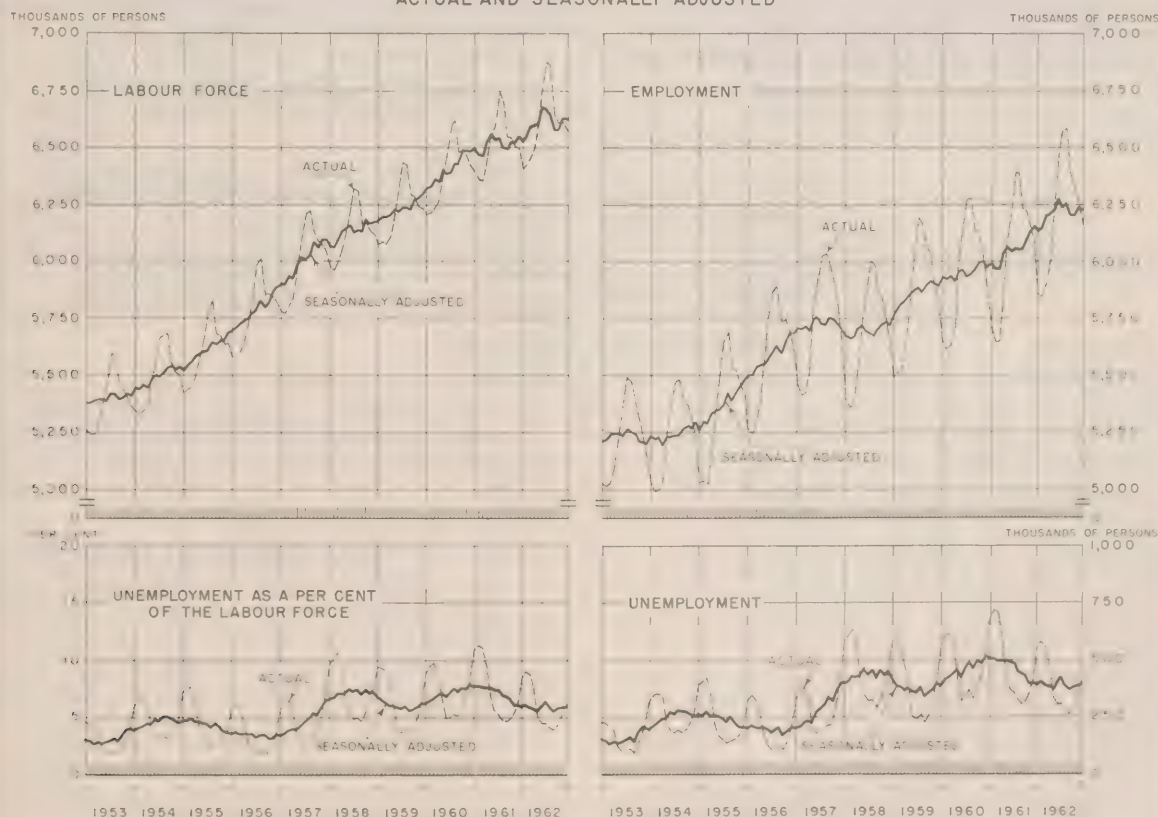
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,574,000 in the week ended December 15, 1962. Of this total, 6,160,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 414,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was a net decrease in the labour force of 38,000 between November and December; the employed decreased by 110,000 during this period, while the number of unemployed rose by 72,000. The labour force was 79,000 higher than in December 1961; the employed accounted for all of the increase over the year.

Employment decreased from November by 95,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

15,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 95,000 higher than in December 1961; agricultural employment was 17,000 lower. Of the total decrease in employment between November and December, 89,000 occurred among men and 21,000 among women. Over the year from December 1961, the number of employed men increased by 49,000 and the number of employed women increased by 29,000.

In December 1962, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 6.3, compared with rates of 5.2 in November 1962 and 6.4 in December 1961.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry 4th Quarter 1962

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 4th quarter of 1962, with comparative data for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1962 and the 4th quarter of 1961, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional

workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the service industry group were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. The overall unemployment rate was 5.2 in the fourth quarter of 1962 compared with 5.5 in the fourth quarter of 1961. The relative decrease was greater than average for "Construction" (both occupationally and industrially), while the unemployment rates in "Primary" occupations and industries increased somewhat over the year. There was little change in the proportions of total unemployment attributable to individual occupation and industry groups between the fourth quarters of 1961 and 1962.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 4th quarter 1961 to 4th quarter 1962

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962				1961	1962				1961
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.2	4.2	5.7	8.8	5.5
Office and professional (2)	16	17	14	13	15	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0
Transportation	8	7	9	10	8	6.5	4.7	8.0	13.3	7.3
Service	10	11	9	7	10	4.7	4.2	4.7	6.1	5.0
Primary (3)	13	10	13	14	13	5.8	3.1	5.9	10.4	5.4
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	15	14	15	15	4.7	3.7	4.4	7.4	4.9
Construction	12	10	12	17	13	10.5	6.7	11.9	25.9	12.5
Labourers (4)	20	17	18	20	19	16.9	11.8	17.3	30.1	17.6
Never worked (5)	7	13	10	4	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	346	283	374	563	360					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.

(3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1 9 6 2		1 9 6 1		1 9 6 0	
	Dec. 15	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,326	12,307	12,104	12,089	11,893	11,878
Labour force	6,574	6,612	6,495	6,504	6,430	6,458
Employed	6,160	6,270	6,082	6,155	5,902	6,029
Agriculture	582	597	599	629	610	649
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526	5,292	5,380
Unemployed	414	342	413	349	528	429
Not in labour force	5,752	5,695	5,609	5,585	5,463	5,420
Participation rate (2)	53.3	53.7	53.7	53.8	54.1	54.4
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	6.3	5.2	6.4	5.4	8.2	6.6
Seasonally adjusted	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.9	7.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,125	6,116	6,023	6,018	5,925	5,919
Labour force	4,778	4,787	4,726	4,745	4,711	4,748
Employed	4,420	4,509	4,371	4,454	4,246	4,385
Agriculture	537	542	556	579	572	600
Non-agriculture	3,843	3,967	3,815	3,875	3,674	3,785
Unemployed	358	278	355	291	465	363
Not in labour force	1,347	1,329	1,297	1,273	1,214	1,171
Participation rate (2)	78.0	78.3	78.5	78.8	79.5	80.2
Unemployment rate (3)	7.5	5.8	7.5	6.1	9.9	7.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,201	6,191	6,081	6,071	5,968	5,959
Labour force	1,796	1,825	1,769	1,759	1,719	1,710
Employed	1,740	1,761	1,711	1,701	1,656	1,644
Agriculture	45	55	43	50	38	49
Non-agriculture	1,695	1,706	1,668	1,651	1,618	1,595
Unemployed	56	64	58	58	63	66
Not in labour force	4,405	4,366	4,312	4,312	4,249	4,249
Participation rate (2)	29.0	29.5	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.7
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.9

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 15, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,326	1,854	3,565	987	3,678	914	1,328
Labour force	6,574	592	3,438	843	860	636	205
Employed	6,160	520	3,242	742	843	617	196
Unemployed	414	72	196	101	17	19	*
Not in labour force	5,752	1,262	127	144	2,818	278	1,123
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Dec. 15	53.3	31.9	96.4	85.4	23.4	69.6	15.4
Nov. 17	53.7	32.6	96.6	85.7	23.7	70.3	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Dec. 15	6.3	12.2	5.7	12.0	2.0	3.0	*
Nov. 17	5.2	11.5	4.1	9.9	2.4	3.0	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Dec. 15	Nov. 17 (1)	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12 (1)
Total employed	6,160	6,270	6,082	6,155	5,902	6,029
Agriculture	582	597	599	629	610	649
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526	5,292	5,380
Employed, non-agriculture	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526	5,292	5,380
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,149	5,224	5,041	5,085	4,887	4,985
At work 35 hours or more	4,864	4,565	4,692	4,725	4,503	3,868
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	285	659	349	360	384	1,117
Due to economic reasons (2)	75	59	68	62	92	78
Due to other reasons (3)	210	600	281	298	292	1,039
Usually work less than 35 hours	429	449	442	441	405	395

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.
Total employed	6,252	6,327	6,152	6,203	6,021	6,102
Agriculture	609	661	644	686	651	700
Other primary industries	179	183	208	203	216	220
Manufacturing	1,576	1,593	1,555	1,575	1,472	1,488
Construction	452	469	430	454	429	461
Transportation and other utilities	534	534	504	509	509	518
Trade	1,035	1,014	1,003	984	1,014	999
Finance, insurance and real estate	255	260	238	238	225	225
Service	1,612	1,612	1,571	1,555	1,504	1,491

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 15, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,160	5,100	583	316	161
Agriculture	582	87	340	48	107
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,013	243	268	54
Men	4,420	3,513	526	292	89
Agriculture	537	76	336	47	78
Non-agriculture	3,883	3,437	190	245	11
Women	1,740	1,587	57	24	72
Agriculture	45	11	*	*	29
Non-agriculture	1,695	1,576	53	23	43

(1) In the November 1960 and 1962 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day. (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as statutory holiday in the week. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Dec. 15	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	Nov. 12
Total unemployed	414	342	413	349	528	429
Without work and seeking work (1)	387	324	390	331	489	401
Seeking full-time work	366	305	369	307	466	380
Seeking part-time work	21	19	21	24	23	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	27	18	23	18	39	28
Without work and seeking work (1)	387	324	390	331	489	401
Seeking under 1 month	127	117	127	106	158	127
Seeking 1-3 months	165	125	155	122	206	158
Seeking 4-6 months	51	39	50	45	72	62
Seeking more than 6 months	44	43	58	58	53	54

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 15, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,326	1,247	3,537	4,302	2,102	1,138
Men		6,125	621	1,744	2,121	1,064	575
Women		6,201	626	1,793	2,181	1,038	563
Labour force		6,574	603	1,840	2,409	1,123	599
Men		4,778	448	1,362	1,714	816	438
Women		1,796	155	478	695	307	161
Employed		6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
Men		4,420	383	1,227	1,638	771	401
Women		1,740	150	459	678	301	152
Agriculture		582	32	114	157	260	19
Non-agriculture		5,578	501	1,572	2,159	812	534
Paid workers		5,100	452	1,424	1,995	750	479
Men		3,513	314	1,004	1,367	488	340
Women		1,587	138	420	628	262	139
Unemployed		414	70	154	93	51	46
Men		358	65	135	76	45	37
Women		56	*	19	17	*	*
Not in labour force		5,752	644	1,697	1,893	979	539
Men		1,347	173	382	407	248	137
Women		4,405	471	1,315	1,486	731	402
Employed	1962, December 15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
	November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
	1961, December 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
	November 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
	1960, December 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	November 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
Unemployed	1962, December 15	414	70	154	93	51	46
	November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
	1961, December 9	413	64	129	113	61	46
	November 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
	1960, December 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	November 12	429	53	143	127	49	57

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 4th quarter 1962 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 4th quarter 1961 to 4th quarter 1962

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962				1961	1962				1961
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.2	4.2	5.7	2.8	5.5
Primary industries (2)	14	11	16	15	13	5.9	3.2	6.7	10.5	5.2
Manufacturing	24	23	21	22	24	5.0	3.8	4.8	7.7	5.2
Construction	21	17	20	27	22	13.6	8.8	14.8	31.8	15.4
Transportation and other utilities (3)	7	7	7	8	8	4.5	3.3	5.1	8.6	5.1
Trade	10	11	10	9	10	3.4	3.0	3.6	5.2	3.5
Service (4)	17	18	15	14	17	3.1	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.3
Never worked (5)	7	13	10	4	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	346	283	374	563	360					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

71-001

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THE LABOUR FORCE JANUARY 1963

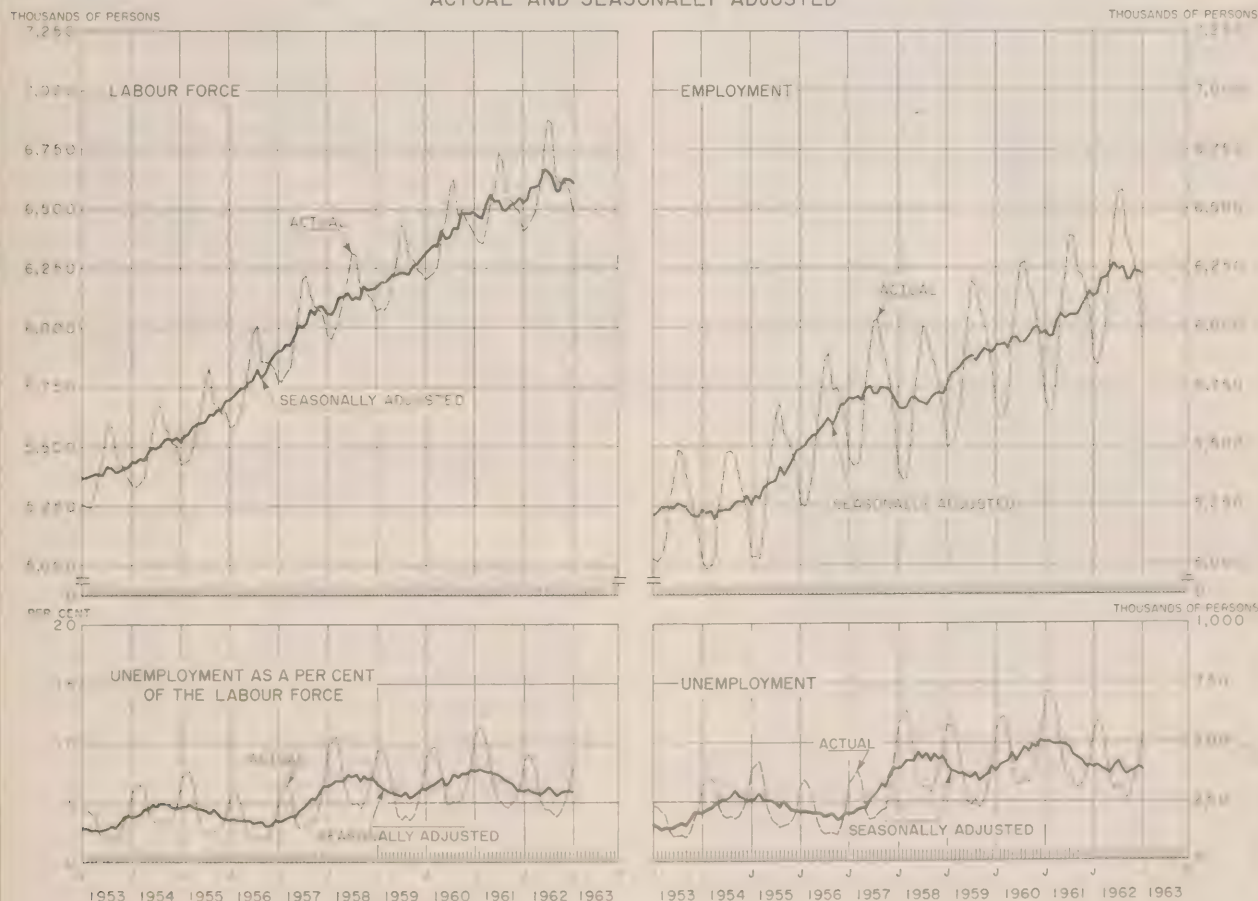
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,497,000 in the week ended January 19, 1963. Of this total, 5,956,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 541,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between December and January, the labour force decreased by 77,000, the employed having decreased by 204,000 and the unemployed having increased by 127,000. There was an increase of 88,000 in the labour force from January 1962; virtually all of the change occurred in the employed.

From December to January, employment decreased by 160,000 in nonagricultural industries and

by 44,000 in agriculture. Compared with January 1962, nonagricultural employment was 129,000 higher and agricultural employment was 37,000 lower. Of the decrease in employment from December, men accounted for 147,000 and women for 57,000. Over the year from January 1962, employed men increased by 61,000 and employed women increased by 31,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 8.3 in January 1963, compared with 6.3 in December 1962 and 8.5 in January 1962.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Review of the Labour Force, Fourth Quarter

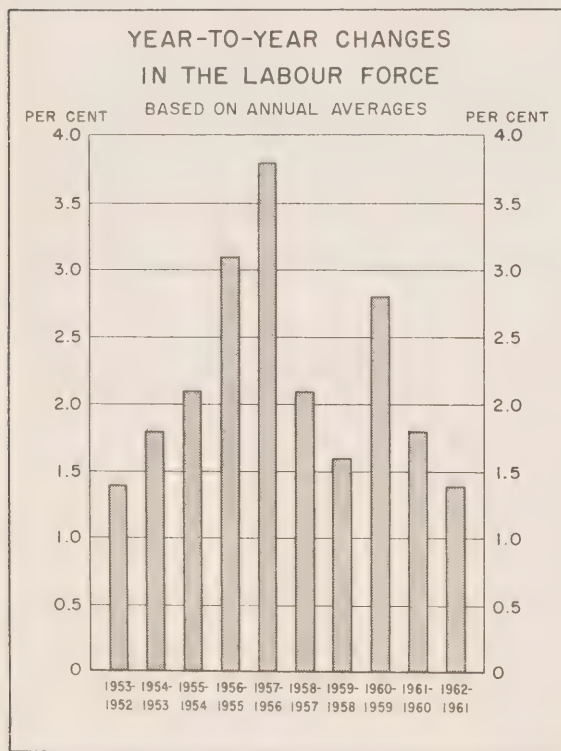
1961 - 1962

Between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the fourth quarter of 1962, the labour force increased by 86,000 or 1.3 per cent and employment by 100,000 or 1.6 per cent. Unemployment declined by 14,000.

Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Labour Force	6,598	6,512
Employed	6,252	6,152
Unemployed	346	360

The growth in the labour force in the past year has been relatively small. The 1962 average labour force was 6,608,000, a rise of only 1.4 per cent over the 1961 average. This represents the lowest percentage increase between any two consecutive years since 1952-53.



In 1962 the male labour force was 0.8 per cent higher than in the previous year and in 1961 it was 0.7 per cent higher than in 1960. Between 1950 and 1951 the year-to-year gain in the male labour force was also less than one per cent.

Women in the labour force averaged 1,789,000 in 1962 as compared to 1,736,000 in 1961. The year-to-year increase of 3.1 per cent was substantially lower than the ten-year average of 4.1 per cent.

For all regions, employment in the fourth quarter was higher in 1962 than in 1961, increases ranging between 0.7 per cent for the Atlantic region and 2.9 per cent for British Columbia.

Percentage Increase in Employment Canada and Regions

	<u>4th</u> <u>Quarter</u> <u>1961-62</u>	<u>Calendar</u> <u>Year</u> <u>1961-62</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>Annual</u> <u>Increase</u> <u>1951-61</u>
Canada	1.6	2.8	1.7
Atlantic	0.7	1.9	0.7
Quebec	1.3	3.6	1.5
Ontario	1.9	2.1	2.1
Prairies	1.4	2.6	1.5
British Columbia	2.9	4.1	2.5

On an annual basis, the growth in employment between 1961 and 1962 was substantially greater than the ten-year average for all regions except Ontario.

Employment in the service-producing industries was 121,000 higher in the fourth quarter of 1962 than in the fourth quarter of 1961. The service industry accounted for one-third of the increase. Employment in this sector was 70,000 higher for men and 51,000 higher for women. On the other hand, there was a small decline in the goods-producing industries. Within this group the drop in employment was concentrated in agriculture and forestry. Employment was higher by 1.4 per cent and by 5.1 per cent respectively, for manufacturing and construction.

Employment by Industry Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
All Industries	6,252	6,152
Goods-producing Industries	2,816	2,837
Agriculture	609	644
Other Primary Industries	179	208
Manufacturing	1,576	1,555
Construction	452	430
Service-producing Industries	3,436	3,315
Transportation & Other		
Utilities	534	504
Trade	1,035	1,003
Finance	255	238
Service	1,612	1,571

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963	1962		1961		1960
	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,347	12,326	12,123	12,104	11,914	11,893
Labour force	6,497	6,574	6,409	6,495	6,396	6,430
Employed	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902
Agriculture	538	582	575	599	585	610
Non-agriculture	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292
Unemployed	541	414	545	413	693	528
Not in labour force	5,850	5,752	5,714	5,609	5,518	5,463

Participation rate (2)	52.6	53.3	52.9	53.7	53.7	54.1
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	8.3	6.3	8.5	6.4	10.8	8.2
Seasonally adjusted	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	7.7	7.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,135	6,125	6,032	6,023	5,935	5,925
Labour force	4,741	4,778	4,688	4,726	4,700	4,711
Employed	4,273	4,420	4,212	4,371	4,094	4,246
Agriculture	506	537	537	556	553	572
Non-agriculture	3,767	3,883	3,675	3,815	3,541	3,674
Unemployed	468	358	476	355	606	465
Not in labour force	1,394	1,347	1,344	1,297	1,235	1,214

Participation rate (2)	77.3	78.0	77.7	78.5	79.2	79.5
Unemployment rate (3)	9.9	7.5	10.2	7.5	12.9	9.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,212	6,201	6,091	6,081	5,979	5,968
Labour force	1,756	1,796	1,721	1,769	1,696	1,719
Employed	1,683	1,740	1,652	1,711	1,609	1,656
Agriculture	32	45	38	43	32	38
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,695	1,614	1,668	1,577	1,618
Unemployed	73	56	69	58	87	63
Not in labour force	4,456	4,405	4,370	4,312	4,283	4,249

Participation rate (2)	28.3	29.0	28.3	29.1	28.4	28.8
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	3.1	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.7

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 19, 1963		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,347	1,864	3,584	973	3,676	921	1,329
Labour force		6,497	572	3,439	827	819	641	199
Employed		5,956	486	3,175	697	794	617	187
Unemployed		541	86	264	130	25	24	12
Not in labour force		5,850	1,292	145	146	2,857	280	1,130
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Jan. 19		52.6	30.7	96.0	85.0	22.3	69.6	15.0
1962, Dec. 15		53.3	31.9	96.4	85.4	23.4	69.6	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Jan. 19		8.3	15.0	7.7	15.7	3.1	3.7	6.0
1962, Dec. 15		6.3	12.2	5.7	12.0	2.0	3.0	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 6 -

Table 4 Summary	1963	1962		1961		1960
	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total employed	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902
Agriculture	538	582	575	599	585	610
Non-agriculture	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292
Employed, non-agriculture	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,000	5,149	4,863	5,041	4,704	4,887
At work 35 hours or more	4,684	4,864	4,577	4,692	4,379	4,503
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	316	285	286	349	325	384
Due to economic reasons (1)	70	75	70	68	93	92
Due to other reasons (2)	246	210	216	281	232	292
Usually work less than 35 hours	418	429	426	442	414	405

Table 5 Industry	Average Nov.1962 Dec. " Jan.1963	Average Oct.1962 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1961 Dec. " Jan.1962	Average Oct.1961 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1960 Dec. " Jan.1961	Average Oct.1960 Nov. " Dec. "
Total employed	6,129	6,252	6,034	6,152	5,878	6,021
Agriculture	572	609	601	644	615	651
Other primary industries	180	179	200	208	205	216
Manufacturing	1,557	1,576	1,523	1,555	1,447	1,472
Construction	415	452	386	430	379	429
Transportation and other utilities	526	534	501	504	502	509
Trade	1,018	1,035	1,004	1,003	1,006	1,014
Finance, insurance and real estate	249	255	239	238	227	225
Service	1,612	1,612	1,579	1,571	1,497	1,504

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 19, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,956	4,945	562	300	149
Agriculture	538	78	326	38	96
Non-agriculture	5,418	4,867	236	262	53
Men	4,273	3,401	509	278	85
Agriculture	506	71	323	38	74
Non-agriculture	3,767	3,330	186	240	11
Women	1,683	1,544	53	22	64
Agriculture	32	*	*	*	22
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,537	50	22	42

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1963	1962		1961		1960
	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total unemployed	541	414	545	413	693	528
Without work and seeking work (1)	503	387	506	390	630	489
Seeking full-time work	481	366	484	369	599	466
Seeking part-time work	22	21	22	21	31	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	38	27	39	23	63	39
Without work and seeking work (1)	503	387	506	390	630	489
Seeking under 1 month	127	127	133	127	156	158
Seeking 1-3 months	251	165	231	155	293	206
Seeking 4-6 months	71	51	75	50	113	72
Seeking more than 6 months	54	44	67	58	68	53

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 19, 1963				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				12,347	1,250	3,544	4,308	2,105	1,140
Men				6,135	623	1,748	2,123	1,065	576
Women				6,212	627	1,796	2,185	1,040	564
Labour force				6,497	595	1,833	2,377	1,100	592
Men				4,741	444	1,355	1,701	806	435
Women				1,756	151	478	676	294	157
Employed				5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
Men				4,273	364	1,186	1,593	743	387
Women				1,683	143	455	654	284	147
Agriculture				538	32	102	144	245	15
Non-agriculture				5,418	475	1,539	2,103	782	519
Paid workers				4,945	426	1,396	1,943	713	467
Men				3,401	295	971	1,337	466	332
Women				1,544	131	425	606	247	135
Unemployed				541	88	192	130	73	58
Men				468	80	169	108	63	48
Women				73	*	23	22	10	10
Not in labour force				5,850	655	1,711	1,931	1,005	548
Men				1,394	179	393	422	259	141
Women				4,456	476	1,318	1,509	746	407
Employed	1963,	January	19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
	1962,	December	15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
		January	13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961,	December	9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
		January	14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960,	December	10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
Unemployed	1963,	January	19	541	88	192	130	73	58
	1962,	December	15	414	70	154	93	51	46
		January	13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961,	December	9	413	64	129	113	61	46
		January	14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960,	December	10	528	69	183	153	60	63

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Review of the Labour Force, Fourth Quarter (continued from page 2)

Compared to the fourth quarter of 1961 there was a decline of 15,000 in the number of unemployed men in the fourth quarter of 1962. The male unemployment rate dropped from 6.4 per cent to 6.0 per cent. There was virtually no change in the number of unemployed women and their unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.2 per cent of the labour force.

Unemployment Rates By Marital Status and Sex

	Fourth Quarter	
	1962	1961
Men	6.0	6.4
Married	4.4	4.9
Other	10.9	10.8
Women	3.2	3.2
Married	2.1	2.0
Other	4.4	4.5

The unemployment rate for married men dropped from 4.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1961 to 4.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1962. For the other groups there was little change in the rates.

Unemployment Rates by Region

	Fourth Quarter	
	1962	1961
Canada	5.2	5.5
Atlantic	9.1	8.7
Quebec	7.0	6.5
Ontario	3.4	4.2
Prairies	3.6	4.3
British Columbia	6.7	6.7

Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in the Ontario and Prairie regions but higher in the Atlantic and Quebec regions. In British Columbia the rate was unchanged.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1963

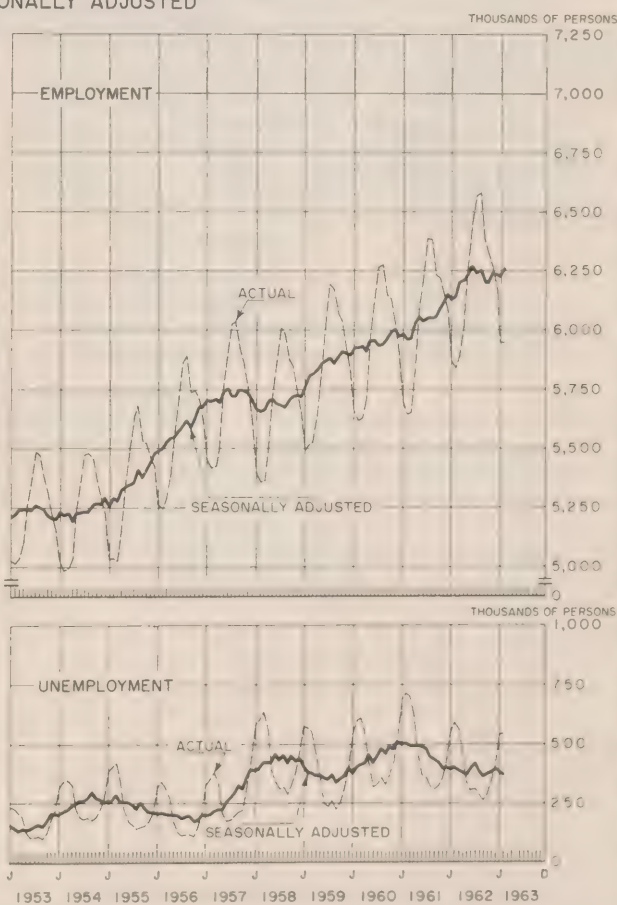
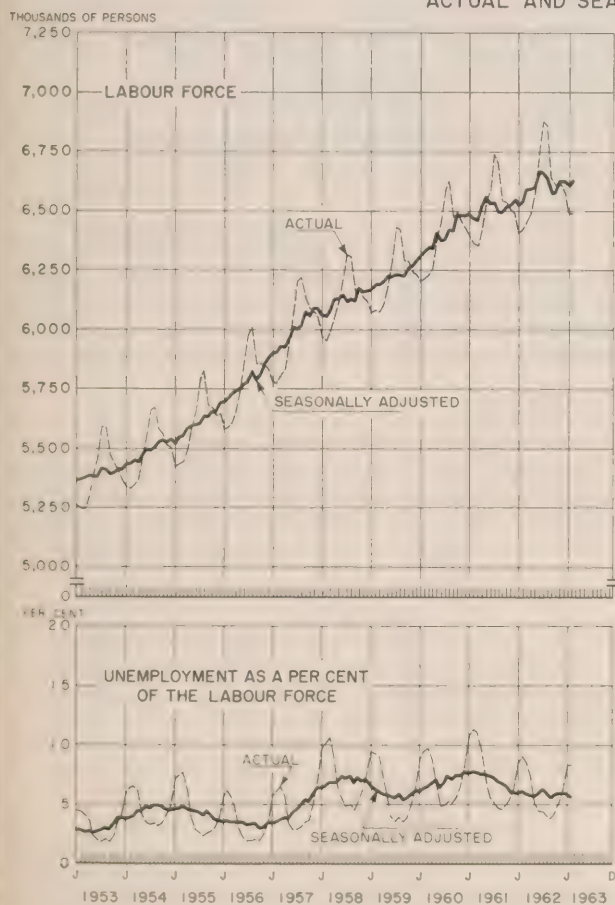
In the week ended February 16, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,496,000. Of this total, 5,951,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 545,000 persons were unemployed for the full week. There was little change in any of these three estimates from January. The labour force was 73,000 higher than in February 1962, the employed having increased by 111,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 38,000.

A rise of 153,000 in nonagricultural em-

ployment and a decrease of 42,000 in agricultural employment accounted for the net increase of 111,000 in the total number of employed persons between February 1962 and February 1963. Compared with February 1962, the number of employed men was 63,000 higher and the number of employed women was 48,000 higher.

In February, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 8.4, compared with rates of 8.3 in January 1963 and of 9.1 in February 1962.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data (1)

January 1962 - January 1963

Labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the weeks ended January 19, 1963, October 20, 1962, and July 21, 1962, have been tabulated and are included in the following tables along with previously published data for the weeks ended April 21 and January 13, 1962. Some comments on the January 1963 figures and on seasonal variations follow.

There were 541,000 unemployed in January 1963, of whom 258,000 (48%) were heads of family units, 233,000 (43%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of the family heads, and 50,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 491,000 unemployed members of families were distributed through 430,000 family units. In about half of these units, at least one

person was employed. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

The largest seasonal variations occur in the proportions of: (a) unemployed who were family heads (48% in January 1963 compared with 36% in July 1962), (b) unemployed who were single sons and daughters of the head (31% in January 1963 compared with 45% in July 1962), and (c) family units with some member employed (53% in January 1963 compared with 66% in July 1962).

Further detail for January 1963 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four quarterly reference periods in 1962. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 19, 1963	541	491	258	170	63	50
October 20, 1962	283	257	118	103	36	26
July 21, 1962	308	282	109	138	35	26
April 21, 1962	485	447	244	148	55	38
January 13, 1962	545	497	278	164	55	48
<u>Percent Distribution</u>						
January 19, 1963	100	91	48	31	12	9
October 20, 1962	100	91	42	36	13	9
July 21, 1962	100	92	36	45	11	8
April 21, 1962	100	92	50	31	11	8
January 13, 1962	100	91	51	30	10	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
		Total units	No person in unit <u>employed</u>	One or more persons in unit <u>employed</u>			
				Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>							
January 19, 1963		430	200	230	147	54	29
October 20, 1962		235	86	149	91	36	22
July 21, 1962		256	87	169	94	46	29
April 21, 1962		393	196	197	125	50	22
January 13, 1962		439	223	216	139	52	25
<u>Percent Distribution</u>							
January 19, 1963		100	47	53	34	12	7
October 20, 1962		100	37	63	39	15	9
July 21, 1962		100	34	66	37	18	11
April 21, 1962		100	50	50	32	13	5
January 13, 1962		100	51	49	31	12	6

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,364	12,347	12,140	12,123	11,929	11,914
Labour force	6,496	6,497	6,423	6,409	6,363	6,396
Employed	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703
Agriculture	532	538	574	575	570	585
Non-agriculture	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118
Unemployed	545	541	583	545	719	693
Not in labour force	5,868	5,850	5,717	5,714	5,566	5,518
Participation rate (2)	52.5	52.6	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.5	11.3	10.8
Seasonally adjusted	5.6	5.3	6.2	6.0	7.8	7.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,143	6,135	6,039	6,032	5,942	5,935
Labour force	4,738	4,741	4,714	4,688	4,679	4,700
Employed	4,265	4,273	4,202	4,212	4,038	4,094
Agriculture	497	506	542	537	547	553
Non-agriculture	3,768	3,767	3,660	3,675	3,491	3,541
Unemployed	473	468	512	476	641	606
Not in labour force	1,405	1,394	1,325	1,344	1,263	1,235
Participation rate (2)	77.1	77.3	78.1	77.7	78.7	79.2
Unemployment rate (3)	10.0	9.9	10.9	10.2	13.7	12.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,221	6,212	6,101	6,091	5,987	5,979
Labour force	1,758	1,756	1,709	1,721	1,684	1,696
Employed	1,686	1,683	1,638	1,652	1,606	1,609
Agriculture	35	32	32	38	23	32
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,651	1,606	1,614	1,583	1,577
Unemployed	72	73	71	69	78	87
Not in labour force	4,463	4,456	4,392	4,370	4,303	4,283
Participation rate (2)	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.1	28.4
Unemployment rate (3)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 16, 1963		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,364	1,871	3,584	977	3,682	919	1,331
Labour force		6,496	566	3,441	828	827	636	198
Employed		5,951	479	3,178	694	802	612	186
Unemployed		545	87	263	134	25	24	12
Not in labour force		5,868	1,305	143	149	2,855	283	1,133
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Feb. 16		52.5	30.3	96.0	84.7	22.5	69.2	14.9
Jan. 19		52.6	30.7	96.0	85.0	22.3	69.6	15.0
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Feb. 16		8.4	15.4	7.6	16.2	3.0	3.8	6.1
Jan. 19		8.3	15.0	7.7	15.7	3.1	3.7	6.0

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total employed	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703
Agriculture	532	538	574	575	570	585
Non-agriculture	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118
Employed, non-agriculture	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,980	5,000	4,845	4,863	4,673	4,704
At work 35 hours or more	4,669	4,684	4,545	4,577	4,376	4,379
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	311	316	300	286	297	325
Due to economic reasons (1)	69	70	62	70	85	93
Due to other reasons (2)	242	246	238	216	212	232
Usually work less than 35 hours	439	418	421	426	401	414

Table 5 Industry	Average Dec.1962 Jan.1963 Feb. "	Average Nov.1962 Dec. " Jan.1963	Average Dec.1961 Jan.1962 Feb. "	Average Nov.1961 Dec. " Jan.1962	Average Dec.1960 Jan.1961 Feb. "	Average Nov.1960 Dec. " Jan.1961
Total employed	6,022	6,129	5,929	6,034	5,750	5,878
Agriculture	551	572	583	601	588	615
Other primary industries	170	180	185	200	182	205
Manufacturing	1,543	1,557	1,494	1,523	1,436	1,447
Construction	380	415	347	386	334	379
Transportation and other utilities	531	526	499	501	493	502
Trade	994	1,018	990	1,004	982	1,006
Finance, insurance and real estate	248	249	240	239	233	227
Service	1,605	1,612	1,591	1,579	1,501	1,497

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 16, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,951	4,942	559	296	154
Agriculture	532	69	319	43	101
Non-agriculture	5,419	4,873	240	253	53
Men	4,265	3,402	504	274	85
Agriculture	497	65	315	41	76
Non-agriculture	3,768	3,337	189	233	*
Women	1,686	1,540	55	22	69
Agriculture	35	*	*	*	25
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,536	51	20	44

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total unemployed	545	541	583	545	719	693
Without work and seeking work (1)	512	503	539	506	664	630
Seeking full-time work	495	481	514	484	629	599
Seeking part-time work	17	22	25	22	35	31
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	33	38	44	39	55	63
Without work and seeking work (1)	512	503	539	506	664	630
Seeking under 1 month	82	127	89	133	108	156
Seeking 1-3 months	256	251	260	231	308	293
Seeking 4-6 months	118	71	116	75	166	113
Seeking more than 6 months	56	54	74	67	82	68

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 16, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,364	1,251	3,551	4,313	2,107	1,142
Men		6,143	623	1,751	2,126	1,066	577
Women		6,221	628	1,800	2,187	1,041	565
Labour force		6,496	584	1,825	2,399	1,096	592
Men		4,738	436	1,351	1,708	807	436
Women		1,758	148	474	691	289	156
Employed		5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
Men		4,265	356	1,174	1,596	745	394
Women		1,686	141	451	668	280	146
Agriculture		532	28	101	145	244	14
Non-agriculture		5,419	469	1,524	2,119	781	526
Paid workers		4,942	422	1,391	1,956	703	470
Men		3,402	293	972	1,337	462	338
Women		1,540	129	419	619	241	132
Unemployed		545	87	200	135	71	52
Men		473	80	177	112	62	42
Women		72	*	23	23	*	10
Not in labour force		5,868	667	1,726	1,914	1,011	550
Men		1,405	187	400	418	259	141
Women		4,463	480	1,326	1,496	752	409
Employed	1963, Feb. 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
	Jan. 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
	1962, Feb. 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
	Jan. 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
	Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
Unemployed	1963, Feb. 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
	Jan. 19	541	88	192	130	73	58
	1962, Feb. 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
	Jan. 13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961, Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
	Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾ - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
January 19, 1963	430	146	147	77	60
October 20, 1962	235	84	75	43	33
July 21, 1962	256	89	84	50	33
April 21, 1962	393	141	125	70	57
January 13, 1962	439	163	141	77	58
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
January 19, 1963	200	85	65	29	21
October 20, 1962	86	39	25	12	10
July 21, 1962	87	45	21	13	*
April 21, 1962	196	85	54	32	25
January 13, 1962	223	98	69	34	22
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
January 19, 1963	230	61	82	48	39
October 20, 1962	149	45	50	31	23
July 21, 1962	169	44	63	37	25
April 21, 1962	197	56	71	38	32
January 13, 1962	216	65	72	43	36

(1) See footnote page 2.

* Less than 10,000.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

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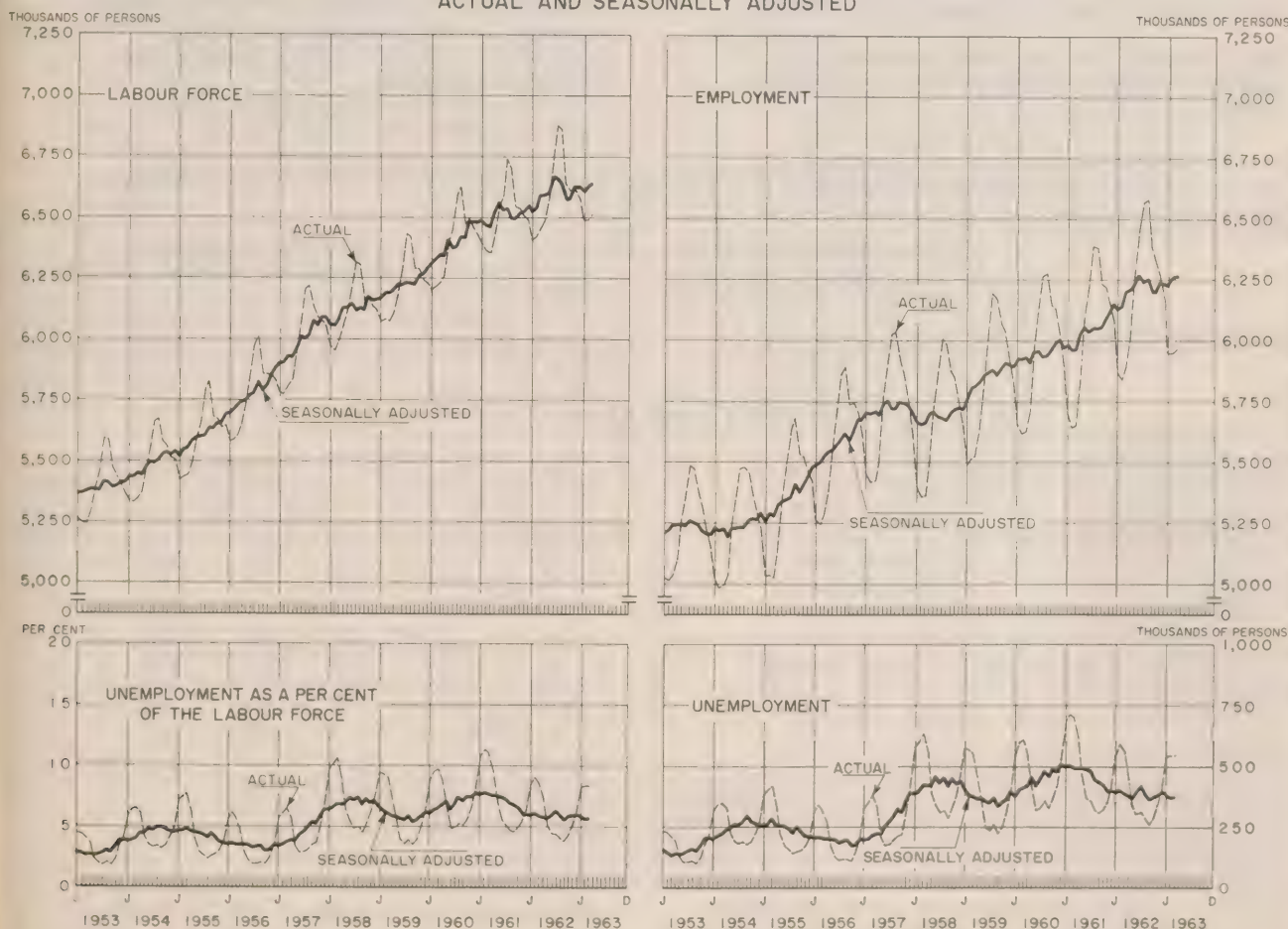
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,512,000 in the week ended March 23, 1963. Of this total, 5,963,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 549,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change in any of the three categories from February. Compared with March last year, the estimates for March 1963 were higher by 58,000 for the labour force and by 69,000 for the employed and lower by 11,000 for the unemployed.

estimated at 5,407,000, was 90,000 above March 1962. Agricultural employment of 556,000 was 21,000 under the estimate for March last year. The number of employed men was 58,000 higher than a year earlier; men accounted for most of the year-to-year increase in employment.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 8.4 in March, compared with 8.4 in February this year and 8.7 in March 1962.

Employment in nonagricultural industries,

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1963

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 1st quarter of 1963, with comparative data for each of the four quarters of 1962, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly.

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation oc-

cupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction" and "Primary" groups.

3. Unemployment rates for most industry and occupation groups in the first quarter this year were not appreciably changed from the first quarter of 1962. However, declines occurred in the unemployment rates for the construction and manufacturing industry and occupation groups.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1st quarter 1962 to 1st quarter 1963

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 3	1 9 6 2				1 9 6 3	1 9 6 2			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	8.4	5.2	4.2	5.7	8.8
Office and profes- sional (2)	15	16	17	14	13	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7
Transportation	10	8	7	9	10	12.7	6.5	4.7	8.0	13.3
Service	8	10	11	9	7	6.0	4.7	4.2	4.7	6.1
Primary (3)	14	13	10	13	14	10.3	5.8	3.1	5.9	10.4
Manufacturing and mechanical	14	16	15	14	15	6.6	4.7	3.7	4.4	7.4
Construction	15	12	10	12	17	22.5	10.5	6.7	11.9	25.9
Labourers (4)	20	20	17	18	20	28.3	16.9	11.8	17.3	30.1
Never worked (5)	4	7	13	10	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	545	346	283	374	563					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Mar. 23	Feb. 16	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,388	12,364	12,158	12,140	11,943	11,929
Labour force	6,512	6,496	6,454	6,423	6,353	6,363
Employed	5,963	5,951	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644
Agriculture	556	532	577	574	593	570
Non-agriculture	5,407	5,419	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074
Unemployed	549	545	560	583	705	719
Not in labour force	5,876	5,868	5,704	5,717	5,590	5,566
Participation rate (2)	52.6	52.5	53.1	52.9	53.2	53.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	8.4	8.4	8.7	9.1	11.1	11.3
Seasonally adjusted	5.7	5.6	5.9	6.2	7.7	7.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,154	6,143	6,047	6,039	5,949	5,942
Labour force	4,751	4,738	4,709	4,714	4,678	4,679
Employed	4,266	4,265	4,208	4,202	4,048	4,038
Agriculture	514	497	540	542	562	547
Non-agriculture	3,752	3,768	3,668	3,660	3,486	3,491
Unemployed	485	473	501	512	630	641
Not in labour force	1,403	1,405	1,338	1,325	1,271	1,263
Participation rate (2)	77.2	77.1	77.9	78.1	78.6	78.7
Unemployment rate (3)	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.9	13.5	13.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,234	6,221	6,111	6,101	5,994	5,987
Labour force	1,761	1,758	1,745	1,709	1,675	1,684
Employed	1,697	1,686	1,686	1,638	1,600	1,606
Agriculture	42	35	37	32	31	23
Non-agriculture	1,655	1,651	1,649	1,606	1,569	1,583
Unemployed	64	72	59	71	75	78
Not in labour force	4,473	4,463	4,366	4,392	4,319	4,303
Participation rate (2)	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.0	27.9	28.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.6

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 23, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,388	1,880	3,575	992	3,692	916	1,333
Labour force	6,512	559	3,436	842	844	630	201
Employed	5,963	476	3,162	705	820	611	189
Unemployed	549	83	274	137	24	19	12
Not in labour force	5,876	1,321	139	150	2,848	286	1,132
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Mar.23	52.6	29.7	96.1	84.9	22.9	68.8	15.1
Feb.16	52.5	30.3	96.0	84.7	22.5	69.2	14.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Mar.23	8.4	14.8	8.0	16.3	2.8	3.0	6.0
Feb.16	8.4	15.4	7.6	16.2	3.0	3.8	6.1

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 6 -

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Mar. 23	Feb. 16	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18
Total employed	5,963	5,951	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644
Agriculture	556	532	577	574	593	570
Non-agriculture	5,407	5,419	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074
Employed, non-agriculture	5,407	5,419	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,969	4,980	4,879	4,845	4,651	4,673
At work 35 hours or more	4,632	4,669	4,566	4,545	4,346	4,376
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	337	311	313	300	305	297
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	69	63	62	86	85
Due to other reasons (2)	278	242	250	238	219	212
Usually work less than 35 hours	438	439	438	421	404	401

Table 5 Industry	Average Jan.1963 Feb. " Mar. "	Average Dec.1962 Jan.1963 Feb. "	Average Jan.1962 Feb. " Mar. "	Average Dec.1961 Jan.1962 Feb. "	Average Jan.1961 Feb. " Mar. "	Average Dec.1960 Jan.1961 Feb. "
Total employed	5,957	6,022	5,866	5,929	5,665	5,750
Agriculture	542	551	575	583	583	588
Other primary industries	156	170	160	185	158	182
Manufacturing	1,525	1,543	1,494	1,494	1,435	1,436
Construction	370	380	328	347	311	334
Transportation and other utilities	525	531	498	499	491	493
Trade	970	994	972	990	951	982
Finance, insurance and real estate	257	248	238	240	237	233
Service	1,612	1,605	1,601	1,591	1,500	1,501

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 23, 1963		Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed		5,963	4,916	576	313	158
Agriculture		556	67	333	46	110
Non-agriculture		5,407	4,849	243	267	48
Men		4,266	3,370	518	292	86
Agriculture		514	64	326	45	79
Non-agriculture		3,752	3,306	192	247	*
Women		1,697	1,546	58	21	72
Agriculture		42	*	*	*	31
Non-agriculture		1,655	1,543	51	20	41

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	Mar. 23	Feb. 16	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18
Total unemployed	549	545	560	583	705	719
Without work and seeking work (1)	511	512	528	539	664	664
Seeking full-time work	494	495	508	514	628	629
Seeking part-time work	17	17	20	25	36	35
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	38	33	32	44	41	55
Without work and seeking work (1)	511	512	528	539	664	664
Seeking under 1 month	92	82	86	89	89	108
Seeking 1-3 months	190	256	200	260	270	308
Seeking 4-6 months	161	118	163	116	218	166
Seeking more than 6 months	68	56	79	74	87	82

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 23, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,388	1,254	3,560	4,319	2,111	1,144
Men		6,154	625	1,755	2,128	1,068	578
Women		6,234	629	1,805	2,191	1,043	566
Labour force		6,512	580	1,829	2,390	1,111	602
Men		4,751	440	1,346	1,711	816	438
Women		1,761	140	483	679	295	164
Employed		5,963	491	1,628	2,252	1,041	551
Men		4,266	356	1,166	1,593	755	396
Women		1,697	135	462	659	286	155
Agriculture		556	29	104	159	252	12
Non-agriculture		5,407	462	1,524	2,093	789	539
Paid workers		4,916	416	1,380	1,927	717	476
Men		3,370	292	950	1,320	471	337
Women		1,546	124	430	607	246	139
Unemployed		549	89	201	138	70	51
Men		485	84	180	118	61	42
Women		64	*	21	20	*	*
Not in labour force		5,876	674	1,731	1,929	1,000	542
Men		1,403	185	409	417	252	140
Women		4,473	489	1,322	1,512	748	402
Employed	1963, March 23	5,963	491	1,628	2,252	1,041	551
	February 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
	1962, March 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
	February 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
	1961, March 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	February 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
Unemployed	1963, March 23	549	89	201	138	70	51
	February 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
	1962, March 24	560	97	197	149	71	46
	February 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
	1961, March 18	705	101	267	190	76	71
	February 18	719	101	260	202	76	80

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 1st quarter 1963 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1st quarter 1962 to 1st quarter 1963

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963	1962				1963	1962			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	8.4	5.2	4.2	5.7	8.8
Primary industries (2)	15	14	11	16	15	10.6	5.9	3.2	6.7	10.5
Manufacturing	21	24	23	21	22	6.8	5.0	3.8	4.8	7.7
Construction	27	21	17	20	27	28.2	13.6	8.8	14.8	31.8
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	7	7	7	8	8.0	4.5	3.3	5.1	8.6
Trade	11	10	11	10	9	5.6	3.4	3.0	3.6	5.2
Service (4)	14	17	18	15	14	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	4.0
Never worked (5)	4	7	13	10	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	545	346	283	374	563					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

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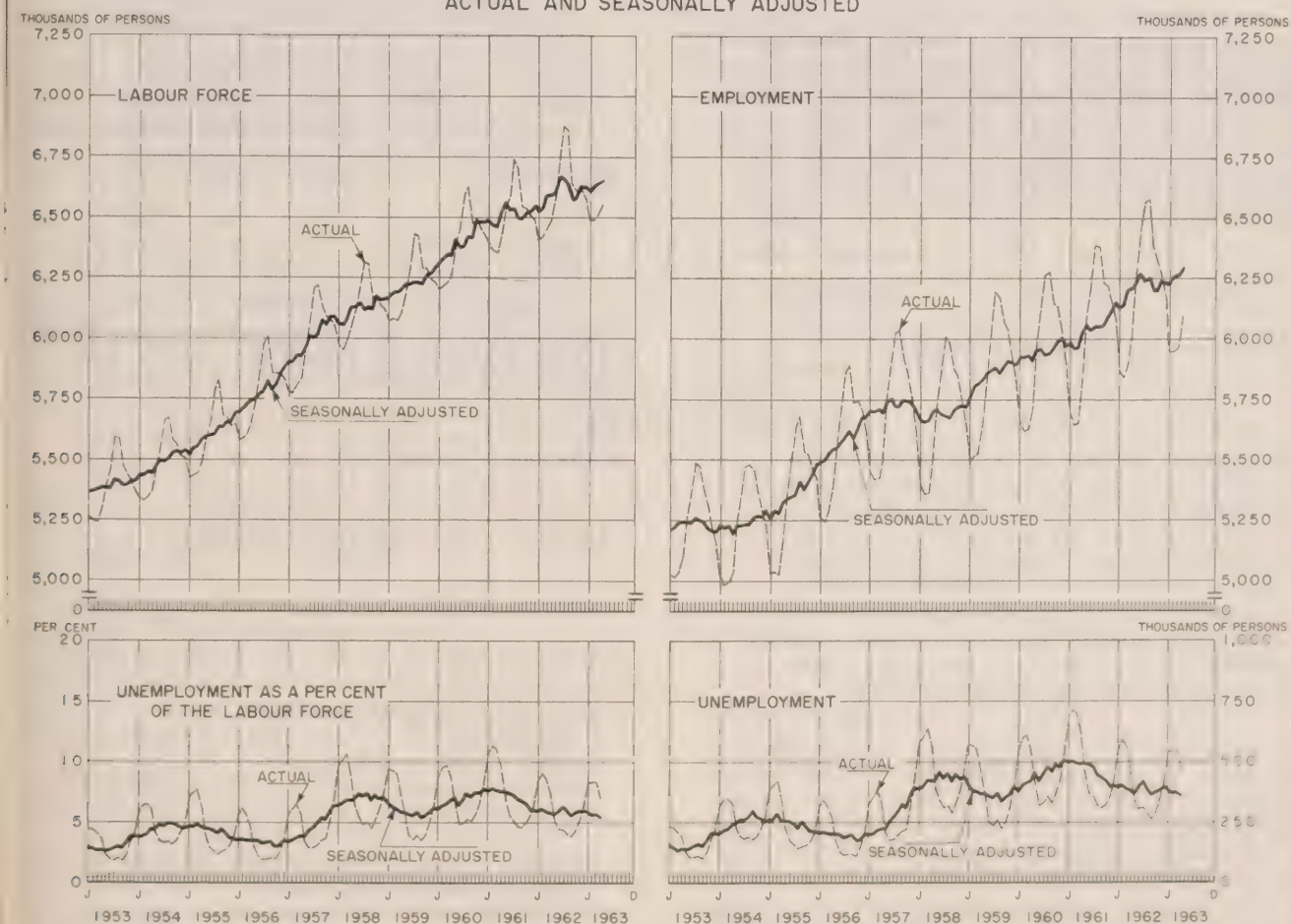
In the week ended April 20, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,559,000. This total included 6,097,000 employed for all or part of the week and 462,000 unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 47,000 between March and April, the employed having increased by 134,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 87,000. Compared with April 1962, the labour force was higher by 67,000, employment was higher by 90,000 and unemployment was lower by 23,000.

Employment rose between March and April in nonagricultural industries by 80,000 and

in agriculture by 54,000. From April 1962, the estimated number of employed increased by 107,000 in nonagricultural industries and decreased by 17,000 in agriculture. Employed men, having increased by 124,000 from March, accounted for most of the gain in employment over the month. Of the 90,000 increase in employment between April 1962 and April 1963, 76,000 was among men.

The unemployment rate, as a percentage of the labour force, was 7.0 in April 1963, compared with 8.4 in March this year and 7.5 in April last year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
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First Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1962-1963

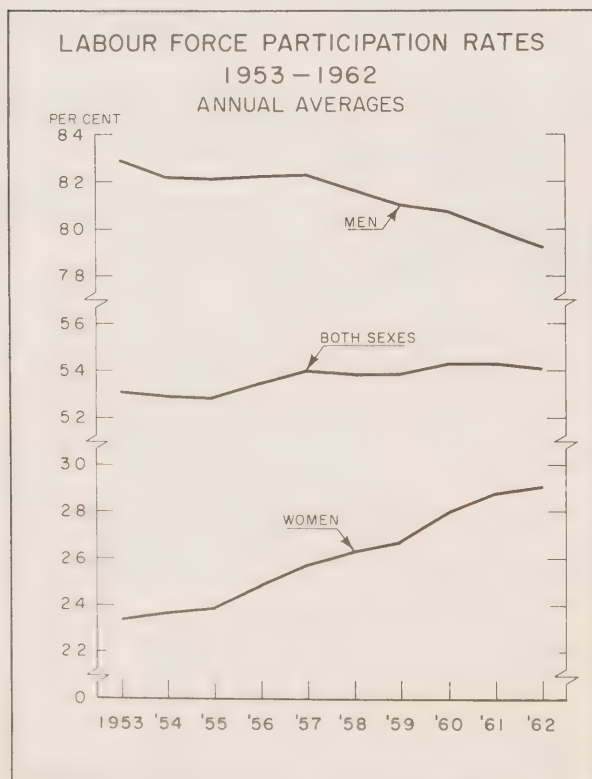
As compared with the first quarter of 1962, the labour force was 73,000 higher in the first quarter of 1963, employment was 91,000 higher and the number of persons unemployed was 18,000 less.

First Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Labour Force	6,502	6,429
Employed	5,957	5,866
Unemployed	545	563

Continuing the pattern in evidence throughout 1962, the annual rate of increase in the labour force in the first quarter of 1963 was only 1.1 per cent and in the first quarter of 1962 it was 0.9 per cent. The average annual rate of increase in the last decade was 2.2 per cent.

The number of women entering the labour force has fallen off sharply during the past year or more. In the period 1955-61, the average annual rate of increase in the female labour force was 5.2 per cent. However, between 1961 and 1962, the increase was only 3.1 per cent, and in the first quarter of this year it was only 1.9 per cent higher than the year before.



Between 1953 and 1961, the labour force participation rate (the number of persons in the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population 14 years and over) rose from 53.1 per cent to 54.3 per cent. Most of the rise occurred between 1955 and 1957, when the participation rate for women was increasing rapidly. The participation rate for men remained stable during this period, but declined sharply thereafter. In more recent years, the total participation rate has tended to fluctuate slightly; while the rate for men has fallen steadily, women continued to enter the labour force in sufficiently large numbers to compensate for this decline.

Total employment in the first quarter of 1963 was 1.6 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1962. The year-to-year increase in male employment was relatively small. For women, the rate of increase of 1.8 per cent was the lowest of any quarter in the last eight years.

Percentage Increase in Employment from Corresponding Quarter in Previous Year

	<u>1st</u> <u>Quar.</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>2nd</u> <u>Quar.</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>3rd</u> <u>Quar.</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>4th</u> <u>Quar.</u> <u>1962</u>	<u>1st</u> <u>Quar.</u> <u>1963</u>
Both Sexes	3.5	3.2	2.8	1.6	1.6
Men	3.6	3.3	2.0	1.2	1.4
Women	3.4	3.1	5.0	2.8	1.8

Between the first quarter of 1962 and the first quarter of 1963, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 36,000. The largest increases were 42,000 or 12.8 per cent in construction and 31,000 or 2.1 per cent in manufacturing. In agriculture, there was a decline of 33,000.

Employment by Industry First Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
All Industries	5,957	5,866
Goods-producing industries	2,593	2,557
Agriculture	542	575
Other primary industries	156	160
Manufacturing	1,525	1,494
Construction	370	328
Service-producing industries	3,364	3,309
Transportation and other		
utilities	525	498
Trade	970	972
Finance	257	238
Service	1,612	1,601

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	April 20	March 23	April 21	March 24	April 22	March 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,407	12,388	12,177	12,158	11,964	11,943
Labour force	6,559	6,512	6,492	6,454	6,440	6,353
Employed	6,097	5,963	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648
Agriculture	610	556	627	577	652	593
Non-agriculture	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055
Unemployed	462	549	485	560	622	705
Not in labour force	5,848	5,876	5,685	5,704	5,524	5,590
Participation rate (2)	52.9	52.6	53.3	53.1	53.8	53.2
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	7.0	8.4	7.5	8.7	9.7	11.1
Seasonally adjusted	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.9	7.6	7.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,163	6,154	6,055	6,047	5,958	5,949
Labour force	4,793	4,751	4,742	4,709	4,721	4,678
Employed	4,390	4,266	4,314	4,208	4,171	4,048
Agriculture	556	514	585	540	610	562
Non-agriculture	3,834	3,752	3,729	3,668	3,561	3,486
Unemployed	403	485	428	501	550	630
Not in labour force	1,370	1,403	1,313	1,338	1,237	1,271
Participation rate (2)	77.8	77.2	78.3	77.9	79.2	78.6
Unemployment rate (3)	8.4	10.2	9.0	10.6	11.7	13.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,244	6,234	6,122	6,111	6,006	5,994
Labour force	1,766	1,761	1,750	1,745	1,719	1,675
Employed	1,707	1,697	1,693	1,686	1,647	1,600
Agriculture	54	42	42	37	42	31
Non-agriculture	1,653	1,655	1,651	1,649	1,605	1,569
Unemployed	59	64	57	59	72	75
Not in labour force	4,478	4,473	4,372	4,366	4,287	4,319
Participation rate (2)	28.3	28.2	28.6	28.6	28.6	27.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
 (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 20, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,407	1,888	3,570	1,002	3,690	923	1,334
Labour force	6,559	571	3,446	851	849	636	206
Employed	6,097	493	3,227	736	827	618	196
Unemployed	462	78	219	115	22	18	10
Not in labour force	5,848	1,317	124	151	2,841	287	1,128
Participation rate (2) -1963, Apr. 20	52.9	30.2	96.5	84.9	23.0	68.9	15.4
Mar. 23	52.6	29.7	96.1	84.9	22.9	68.3	15.1
Unemployment rate (3) -1963, Apr. 20	7.0	13.7	6.4	13.5	2.6	2.8	4.9
Mar. 23	8.4	14.8	8.0	16.3	2.8	3.0	6.0

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 6 -

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	April 20 (1)	March 23	April 21 (1)	March 24	April 22	March 18
Total employed	6,097	5,963	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648
Agriculture	610	556	627	577	652	593
Non-agriculture	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055
Employed, non-agriculture	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,042	4,969	4,948	4,879	4,733	4,651
At work 35 hours or more	4,208	4,632	2,672	4,566	4,441	4,346
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	834	337	2,276	313	292	305
Due to economic reasons (2)	66	59	63	63	87	86
Due to other reasons (3)	768	278	2,213	250	205	219
Usually work less than 35 hours	445	438	432	438	433	404

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.
Total employed	6,004	5,957	5,914	5,866	5,703	5,665
Agriculture	566	542	593	575	605	583
Other primary industries	149	156	147	160	141	158
Manufacturing	1,543	1,525	1,514	1,494	1,440	1,435
Construction	378	370	343	328	324	311
Transportation and other utilities	527	525	499	498	495	491
Trade	967	970	969	972	945	951
Finance, insurance and real estate	252	257	236	238	237	237
Service	1,622	1,612	1,613	1,601	1,516	1,500

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 20, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,097	4,983	597	332	185
Agriculture	610	76	351	50	133
Non-agriculture	5,487	4,907	246	282	52
Men	4,390	3,445	539	309	97
Agriculture	556	72	345	49	90
Non-agriculture	3,834	3,373	194	260	*
Women	1,707	1,538	58	23	88
Agriculture	54	*	*	*	43
Non-agriculture	1,653	1,534	52	22	45

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 21, 1962 - Good Friday; April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday).
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	April 20	March 23	April 21	March 24	April 22	March 18
Total unemployed	462	549	485	560	622	705
Without work and seeking work (1)	440	511	457	528	590	664
Seeking full-time work	421	494	440	508	559	628
Seeking part-time work	19	17	17	20	31	36
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	22	38	28	32	32	41
Without work and seeking work (1)	440	511	457	528	590	664
Seeking under 1 month	68	92	71	86	84	89
Seeking 1-3 months	140	190	145	200	177	270
Seeking 4-6 months	156	161	154	163	221	218
Seeking more than 6 months	76	68	87	79	108	87

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 20, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,407	1,255	3,567	4,324	2,114	1,147
Men		6,163	625	1,759	2,131	1,069	579
Women		6,244	630	1,808	2,193	1,045	568
Labour force		6,559	581	1,841	2,405	1,131	601
Men		4,793	444	1,358	1,720	829	442
Women		1,766	137	483	685	302	159
Employed		6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
Men		4,390	368	1,194	1,632	786	410
Women		1,707	131	465	665	295	151
Agriculture		610	31	116	164	282	17
Non-agriculture		5,487	468	1,543	2,133	799	544
Paid workers		4,983	412	1,397	1,969	723	482
Men		3,445	293	970	1,358	477	347
Women		1,538	119	427	611	246	135
Unemployed		462	82	182	108	50	40
Men		403	76	164	88	43	32
Women		59	*	18	20	*	*
Not in labour force		5,848	674	1,726	1,919	983	546
Men		1,370	181	401	411	240	137
Women		4,478	493	1,325	1,508	743	409
Employed	1963, April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
	March 23	5,963	491	1,628	2,252	1,041	551
	1962, April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	March 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
	1961, April 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
	March 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
Unemployed	1963, April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
	March 23	549	89	201	138	70	51
	1962, April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	March 24	560	97	197	149	71	46
	1961, April 22	622	99	233	160	72	58
	March 18	705	101	267	190	76	71

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force (cont'd from page 2)

In the service-producing sector, the year-to-year increase was 55,000. Employment in transportation and other utilities was 27,000 or 5.4 per cent higher than a year ago and in finance 19,000 or 8.0 per cent. In the other industries there was little change.

The number of women employed in the service industry in the first quarter of 1963 was virtually unchanged from the corresponding quarter of 1962, whereas the average annual rate of increase in the last ten years was 6.4 per cent. During this same period, year-to-year percentage increases (based on annual averages) have ranged between 3.9 per cent and 10.5 per cent.

The Unemployed First Quarter Averages (000's)

	1963	1962
Both Sexes	545	563
Men	475	496
Women	70	66

Total unemployment averaged 545,000 in the first quarter of 1963 as compared to 563,000

in the corresponding quarter of 1962. The number of unemployed men was 21,000 lower than a year ago. There was little change in the number of women unemployed.

In the first quarter comparison, the unemployment rate for married men dropped from 8.6 per cent in 1962 to 7.7 in 1963. For other men, and for women generally, there was little change in unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates First Quarter Averages (000's)

	1963	1962
Men	10.0	10.5
Married	7.7	8.6
Other(1)	16.9	16.8
Women	4.0	3.8
Married	3.0	2.9
Other(1)	4.9	4.7

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

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JUN 20 1963

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

THE LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1963

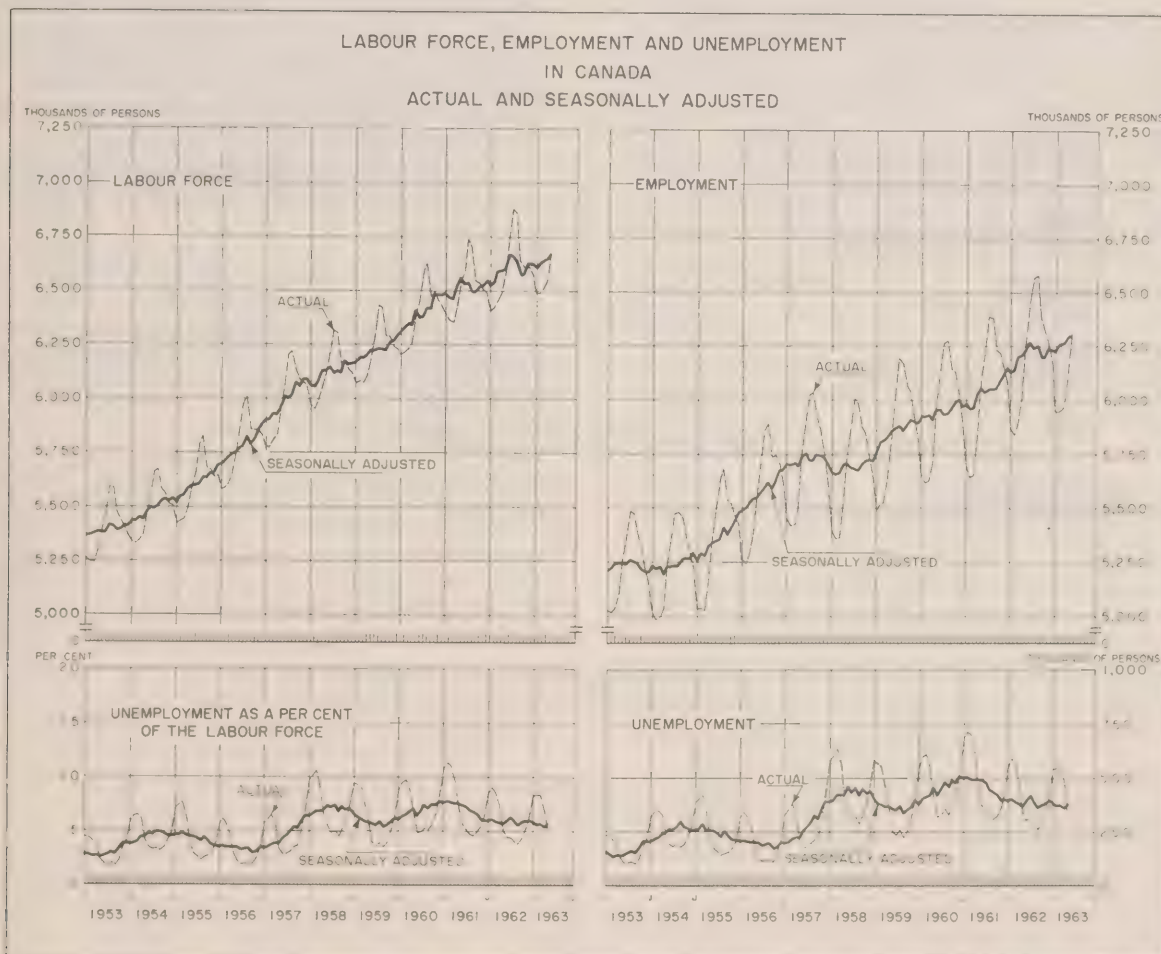
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,658,000 in the week ended May 18, 1963. This total included 6,312,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 346,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From April, the labour force increased by 99,000, the employed having increased by 215,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 116,000. Compared with May 1962, the labour force was 68,000 higher; the employed accounted for most of the increase.

Of the increase in total employment between April and May, 161,000 was in nonagricultural industries and 54,000 was in agriculture. Non-

agricultural employment was 75,000 above the May 1962 estimate, while employment in agriculture was 17,000 under May last year. Between April and May, there were increases of 173,000 in employed men and of 42,000 in employed women. Employment was higher than in May 1962 by 29,000 among men and by the same amount among women.

In May, 5.2 per cent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 7.0 in April this year and of 5.1 in May 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May this year was 5.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
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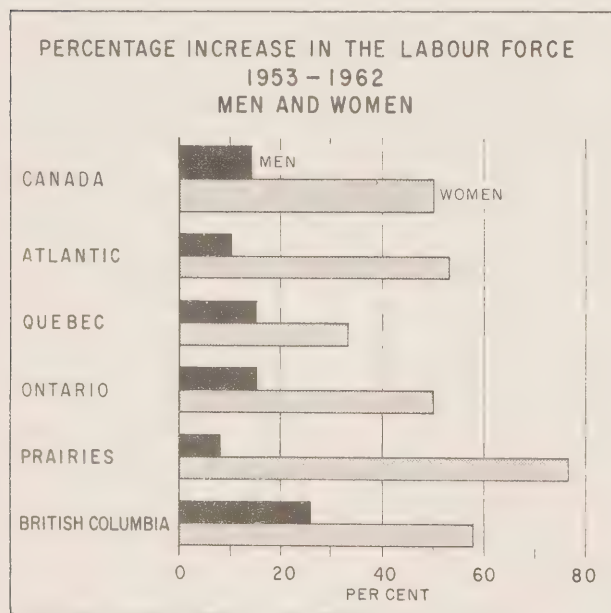
The Regional Labour Force

Between 1953 and 1962 the Canadian labour force increased by 1,211,000 while the population 14 years of age and over grew by 2,060,000. All regions participated in this growth, some to a greater degree than others.

The Labour Force Annual Averages (000's)

	1962	1953	1953-62 Increase
Canada	6,608	5,397	1,211
Atlantic	600	506	94
Quebec	1,842	1,538	304
Ontario	2,412	1,948	464
Prairies	1,156	956	200
B.C.	599	449	150

The percentage increase in the labour force for Canada during the period was 22.4 per cent.



For the regions, the percentage increases were as follows: Atlantic 18.6, Quebec 19.8, Ontario 23.8, Prairies 20.9 and British Columbia 33.4.

An important development of the past decade has been the decline in the rate of growth of the male labour force and a corresponding accelerated expansion in the female labour force. The increase in the total labour force between 1953 and 1962 was 614,000 for men and 598,000 for women. In relative terms, the growth in the labour force was about three-and-one-half times as great for women than for men. In 1962, 27 per cent of the total labour force were women, as compared with 22 per cent in 1953.

Increases in the male labour force ranged between 8 per cent in the Prairie region and 26 per cent in British Columbia, while for women the range was between 34 per cent in Quebec and 77 per cent in the Prairie region.

Labour force participation rates, for both sexes combined, were higher in 1962 than in 1953 for all regions except Quebec. For Canada, the participation rate for men in 1962 was 79.3 per cent as compared with 82.9 per cent in 1953. Decreases in male participation rates were common to all regions, except British Columbia where the change was marginal.

Male Labour Force Participation Rates

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C.
1962	73.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	76.9
1953	76.4	84.6	85.2	82.4	77.2

Male labour force participation rates vary between age groups. They are highest for men of prime working years and substantially lower for younger and older men. For Canada as a whole, participation rates in 1962 were 94.5 per cent for men 20-64 years of age, 39.6 per cent for those 14-19 years of age and 28.4 per cent for those 65 years of age and older.

In all regions, the participation rate of young men 14-19 years of age declined substantially between 1953 and 1962. Moreover, the

Male Labour Force Participation Rates by Specified Age Groups, Canada and Regions, 1953 and 1962

	1962			1953		
	14-19 years	20-64 years	65 years and over	14-19 years	20-64 years	65 years and over
Canada	39.6	94.5	28.4	51.7	95.0	34.8
Atlantic	36.0	90.1	26.1	43.2	90.5	32.3
Quebec	38.6	94.0	27.3	57.8	95.3	32.8
Ontario	39.0	95.8	32.1	50.5	96.5	40.6
Prairies	47.1	94.9	29.0	53.4	95.2	35.0
B.C.	35.6	94.5	20.8	44.2	93.2	23.6

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21	May 20	April 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,428	12,407	12,194	12,177	11,982	11,964
Labour force	6,658	6,559	6,590	6,492	6,542	6,440
Employed	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818
Agriculture	664	610	681	627	726	652
Non-agriculture	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166
Unemployed	346	462	336	485	457	622
Not in labour force	5,770	5,848	5,604	5,685	5,440	5,524
Participation rate (2)	53.6	52.9	54.0	53.3	54.6	53.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	5.2	7.0	5.1	7.5	7.0	9.7
Seasonally adjusted	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	7.6	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,174	6,163	6,063	6,055	5,967	5,958
Labour force	4,855	4,793	4,819	4,742	4,792	4,721
Employed	4,563	4,390	4,534	4,314	4,395	4,171
Agriculture	586	556	614	585	657	610
Non-agriculture	3,977	3,834	3,920	3,729	3,738	3,561
Unemployed	292	403	285	428	397	550
Not in labour force	1,319	1,370	1,244	1,313	1,175	1,237
Participation rate (2)	78.6	77.8	79.5	78.3	80.3	79.2
Unemployment rate (3)	6.0	8.4	5.9	9.0	8.3	11.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,254	6,244	6,131	6,122	6,015	6,006
Labour force	1,803	1,766	1,771	1,750	1,750	1,719
Employed	1,749	1,707	1,720	1,693	1,690	1,647
Agriculture	78	54	67	42	69	42
Non-agriculture	1,671	1,653	1,653	1,651	1,621	1,605
Unemployed	54	59	51	57	60	72
Not in labour force	4,451	4,478	4,360	4,372	4,265	4,287
Participation rate (2)	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.6	29.1	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.2

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 18, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,428	1,896	3,583	996	3,700	919	1,334
Labour force	6,658	585	3,472	873	884	634	210
Employed	6,312	525	3,321	782	865	616	203
Unemployed	346	60	151	91	19	18	*
Not in labour force	5,770	1,311	111	123	2,816	285	1,124
Participation rate (2) - 1963, May 18	53.6	30.9	96.9	87.7	23.9	69.0	15.7
Apr.20	52.9	30.2	96.5	84.9	23.0	68.9	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, May 18	5.2	10.3	4.3	10.4	2.1	2.8	*
Apr.20	7.0	13.7	6.4	13.5	2.6	2.8	4.9

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	May 18	April 20 (1)	May 19	April 21 (1)	May 20	April 22
Total employed	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818
Agriculture	664	610	681	627	726	652
Non-agriculture	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166
Employed, non-agriculture	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,189	5,042	5,138	4,948	4,938	4,733
At work 35 hours or more	4,891	4,208	4,867	2,672	4,658	4,441
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	298	834	271	2,276	280	292
Due to economic reasons (2)	67	66	61	63	73	87
Due to other reasons (3)	231	768	210	2,213	207	205
Usually work less than 35 hours	459	445	435	432	421	433

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.
	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	May	Apr.
Total employed	6,124	6,004	6,052	5,914	5,850	5,703
Agriculture	610	566	628	593	657	605
Other primary industries	152	149	150	147	141	141
Manufacturing	1,565	1,543	1,538	1,514	1,460	1,440
Construction	412	378	387	343	362	324
Transportation and other utilities	533	527	511	499	504	495
Trade	972	967	979	969	955	945
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	252	238	236	237	237
Service	1,626	1,622	1,619	1,613	1,534	1,516

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 18, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,312	5,157	595	354	206
Agriculture	664	100	346	66	152
Non-agriculture	5,648	5,057	249	288	54
Men	4,563	3,596	537	330	100
Agriculture	586	92	339	65	90
Non-agriculture	3,977	3,504	198	265	10
Women	1,749	1,561	58	24	106
Agriculture	78	*	*	*	62
Non-agriculture	1,671	1,553	51	23	44

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 21, 1962 - Good Friday; April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday).
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21	May 20	April 22
Total unemployed	346	462	336	485	457	622
Without work and seeking work (1)	329	440	324	457	439	590
Seeking full-time work	316	421	307	440	416	559
Seeking part-time work	13	19	17	17	23	31
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	17	22	12	28	18	32
Without work and seeking work (1)	329	440	324	457	439	590
Seeking under 1 month	74	68	62	71	70	84
Seeking 1-3 months	92	140	93	145	120	177
Seeking 4-6 months	94	156	88	154	141	221
Seeking more than 6 months	69	76	81	87	108	108

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 18, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,428	1,257	3,574	4,332	2,116	1,149
Men		6,174	626	1,762	2,135	1,070	581
Women		6,254	631	1,812	2,197	1,046	568
Labour force		6,658	585	1,853	2,442	1,166	612
Men		4,855	444	1,373	1,737	853	448
Women		1,803	141	480	705	313	164
Employed		6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
Men		4,563	387	1,258	1,676	821	421
Women		1,749	137	465	686	305	156
Agriculture		664	37	130	169	308	20
Non-agriculture		5,648	487	1,593	2,193	818	557
Paid workers		5,157	431	1,455	2,026	747	498
Men		3,596	308	1,025	1,401	503	359
Women		1,561	123	430	625	244	139
Unemployed		346	61	130	80	40	35
Men		292	57	115	61	32	27
Women		54	*	15	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,770	672	1,721	1,890	950	537
Men		1,319	182	389	398	217	133
Women		4,451	490	1,332	1,492	733	404
Employed	1963, May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
	April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
	1962, May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	1961, May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	April 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
Unemployed	1963, May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
	April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
	1962, May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	1961, May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	April 22	622	99	233	160	72	58

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Regional Labour Force (continued from page 2)

proportion of the male population 14 years of age and over in this age group increased during the period. These factors both contributed to a decline in the total participation rate for men.

Likewise, the participation rate for men 65 years of age and over fell throughout all regions. However, the proportion of men in this age group decreased. The net effect of these changes on the total male labour force was slight.

Female participation rates also vary between age groups. They are highest for those in the younger age groups. Labour force participation of women 65 years of age and over is almost negligible.

Female Labour Force Participation Rates

	All ages	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 yrs. & over
1962	29.1	31.0	49.7	29.7	29.4	5.5
1953	23.4	33.2	47.2	23.1	17.2	3.6

As in the case of males, changes in the age composition of the female population affected the total female participation rate but to a much lesser degree. Most significant in the growth of the female labour force, has been the increasing inclination for women, particularly married women, to enter the labour force. In 1962 almost one-half of all women in the labour force were married, whereas in 1953 only one-third were married. In all regions, participation rates for the groups 25-44 and 45-64 years of age were considerably higher in 1962 than in 1953.

Female Labour Force Participation Rates Specified Age Groups

	25-44 years		45-64 years	
	1962	1953	1962	1953
Atlantic	24.1	16.6	23.6	12.7
Quebec	24.9	22.4	21.9	14.8
Ontario	34.2	26.5	34.0	21.0
Prairies	31.7	19.9	32.6	14.6
B.C.	29.5	25.5	32.9	17.9

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THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1963

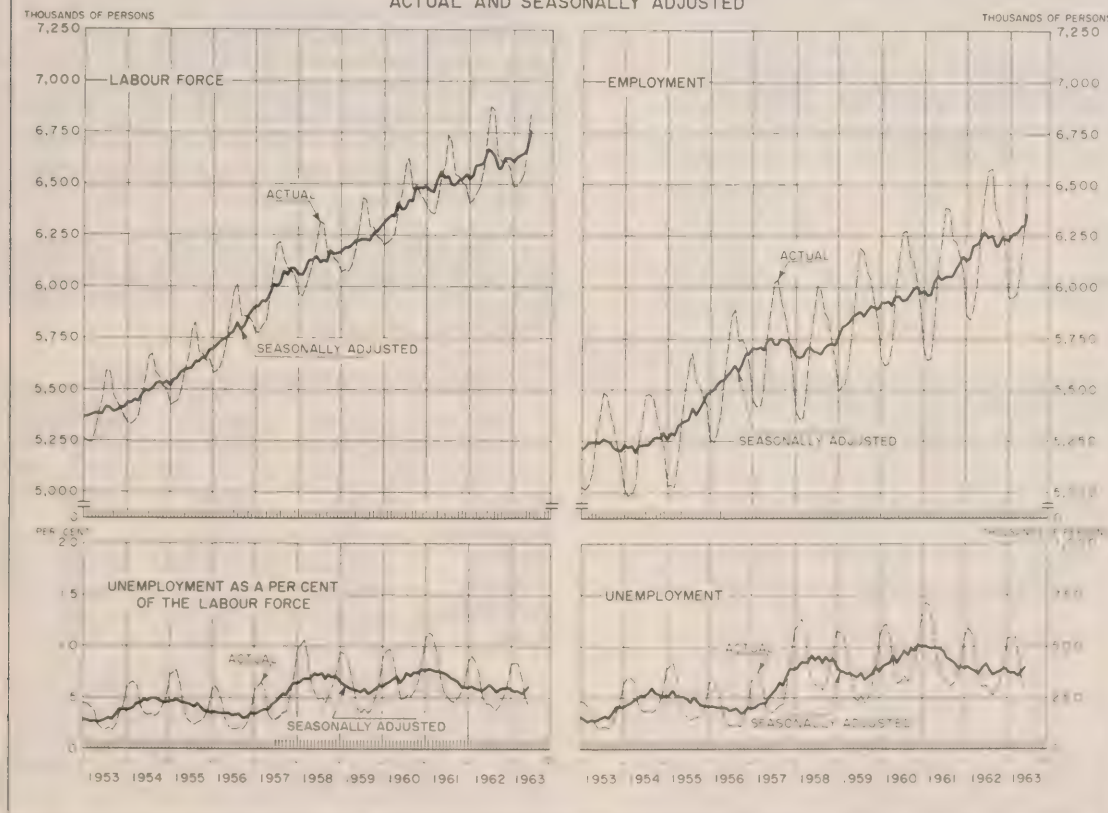
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,839,000 in the week ended June 22, 1963. Of this total, 6,535,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 304,000 were unemployed for the full week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 181,000, the employed having increased by 223,000 while the unemployed decreased by 42,000. The labour force was 87,000 higher than in June 1962. The employed accounted for nearly all of the year-to-year increase in the labour force.

From May, employment increased by 199,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 24,000 in

agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 83,000 higher than in June 1962; employment in agriculture was at about the same level as in June last year. Of the increase in employment from May to June, men accounted for 166,000 and women for 57,000. Over the year from June 1962, employed men increased by 58,000 and employed women by 26,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in June, compared with 5.2 in May this year and with 4.5 in June 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 6.0 in June this year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Regional Employment and Unemployment

Between 1953 and 1962 total employment in Canada increased by 982,000. For men, the increase during the period was 424,000 and for women it was 558,000. All regions shared in the growth in employment; the largest relative increase being in British Columbia.

Distribution of Employment by Region

	1962		1953	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Canada	6,217	100.0	5,235	100.0
Atlantic	536	8.6	478	9.1
Quebec	1,703	27.4	1,480	28.3
Ontario	2,308	37.1	1,907	36.4
Prairies	1,111	17.9	938	17.9
B.C.	558	9.0	432	8.3

In 1962, Ontario and Quebec accounted for almost two out of every three persons who were employed. There were no appreciable changes between 1953 and 1962 in the regional distribution of the employed.

Agricultural employment continued to be concentrated in the Prairie region, Ontario and Quebec. In the Atlantic region and British Columbia it constitutes only about 10 per cent of the Canada total.

Employment in Agriculture and Percentage Distribution by Region, 1962

	(000's)	%
Canada	653	100
Atlantic	45	7
Quebec	131	20
Ontario	157	24
Prairies	293	45
B.C.	26	4

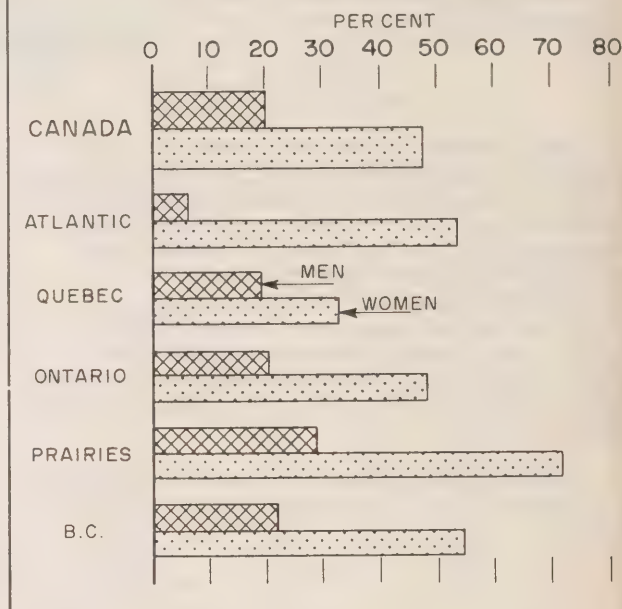
Employment in agriculture declined by 205,000 during the decade. Almost all of this decrease occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies.

Agricultural Employment

	1962 (000's)	1953 (000's)	Decrease %
Canada	653	858	24
Quebec	131	203	35
Ontario	157	220	29
Prairies	293	358	18

Employment in non-agricultural industries in Canada increased by 1,187,000 or 27.1 per cent between 1953 and 1962. The percentage increase for the regions ranged between 16 per cent in the Atlantic and 41 per cent in the Prairies.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES MEN AND WOMEN 1953-1962



Non-farm employment of men rose by 20 per cent during the ten-year period. Rates of increase ranged between 6 per cent in the Atlantic region and 29 per cent in the Prairies. For women, the Canada increase was 48 per cent with the Prairie region experiencing the largest expansion, 71 per cent and Quebec the smallest, 33 per cent.

The number of paid workers in Canada was 5,085,000 in 1962 as compared to 3,955,000 in 1953. This increase of 1,130,000 was distributed among the regions.

Employed Paid Workers by Region

	1962 (000's)	1953 (000's)	Increase %
Canada	5,085	3,955	29
Atlantic	439	359	22
Quebec	1,429	1,149	24
Ontario	1,984	1,546	28
Prairies	756	536	41
B.C.	477	365	31

In 1962, the number of paid workers as a percentage of total employment (which also includes employers, own account and unpaid family workers) was more than 80 per cent in all regions, except the Prairies where it was 68 per cent.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,455	12,428	12,217	12,194	12,000	11,982
Labour force	6,839	6,658	6,752	6,590	6,592	6,542
Employed	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085
Agriculture	688	664	687	681	705	726
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359
Unemployed	304	346	301	336	370	457
Not in labour force	5,616	5,770	5,465	5,604	5,408	5,440
Participation rate (2)	54.9	53.6	55.3	54.0	54.9	54.6
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.6	7.0
Seasonally adjusted	6.0	5.7	6.0r	5.6	7.5	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,187	6,174	6,074	6,063	5,976	5,967
Labour force	4,968	4,855	4,914	4,819	4,833	4,792
Employed	4,729	4,563	4,671	4,534	4,523	4,395
Agriculture	602	586	608	614	638	657
Non-agriculture	4,127	3,977	4,063	3,920	3,885	3,738
Unemployed	239	292	243	285	310	397
Not in labour force	1,219	1,319	1,160	1,244	1,143	1,175
Participation rate (2)	80.3	78.6	80.9	79.5	80.9	80.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.8	6.0	4.9	5.9	6.4	8.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,268	6,254	6,143	6,131	6,024	6,015
Labour force	1,871	1,803	1,838	1,771	1,759	1,750
Employed	1,806	1,749	1,780	1,720	1,699	1,690
Agriculture	86	78	79	67	67	69
Non-agriculture	1,720	1,671	1,701	1,653	1,632	1,621
Unemployed	65	54	58	51	60	60
Not in labour force	4,397	4,451	4,305	4,360	4,265	4,265
Participation rate (2)	29.9	28.8	29.9	28.9	29.2	29.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 22, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,455	1,906	3,599	987	3,701	926	1,336
Labour force	6,839	698	3,494	892	902	645	208
Employed	6,535	604	3,392	822	887	629	201
Unemployed	304	94	102	70	15	16	*
Not in labour force	5,616	1,208	105	95	2,799	281	1,128
Participation rate (2) - 1963, June 22	54.9	36.6	97.1	90.4	24.4	69.7	15.6
May 18	53.6	30.9	96.9	87.7	23.9	69.0	15.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, June 22	4.4	13.5	2.9	7.8	1.7	2.5	*
May 18	5.2	10.3	4.3	10.4	2.1	2.8	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20
Total employed	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085
Agriculture	688	664	687	681	705	726
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359
Employed, non-agriculture	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,409	5,189	5,333	5,138	5,110	4,938
At work 35 hours or more	5,066	4,891	5,000	4,867	4,842	4,658
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	343	298	333	271	268	280
Due to economic reasons (1)	58	67	63	61	59	73
Due to other reasons (2)	285	231	270	210	209	207
Usually work less than 35 hours	438	459	431	435	407	421

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May
Total employed	6,315	6,124	6,237	6,052	6,042	5,850
Agriculture	654	610	665	628	694	657
Other primary industries	173	152	172	150	162	141
Manufacturing	1,610	1,565	1,575	1,538	1,495	1,460
Construction	455	412	439	387	411	362
Transportation and other utilities	549	533	526	511	514	504
Trade	980	972	989	979	964	955
Finance, insurance and real estate	252	254	243	238	240	237
Service	1,642	1,626	1,629	1,619	1,561	1,534

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 22, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,535	5,353	592	370	220
Agriculture	688	117	339	72	160
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,236	253	298	60
Men	4,729	3,745	537	343	104
Agriculture	602	105	334	70	93
Non-agriculture	4,127	3,640	203	273	11
Women	1,806	1,608	55	27	116
Agriculture	86	12	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,720	1,596	50	25	49

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20
Total unemployed	304	346	301	336	370	457
Without work and seeking work (1)	294	329	290	324	354	439
Seeking full-time work	271	316	268	307	332	416
Seeking part-time work	23	13	22	17	22	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	10	17	11	12	16	18
Without work and seeking work (1)	294	329	290	324	354	439
Seeking under 1 month	109	74	110	62	86	70
Seeking 1-3 months	76	92	69	93	101	120
Seeking 4-6 months	46	94	42	88	72	141
Seeking more than 6 months	63	69	69	81	95	108

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 22, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,455	1,260	3,582	4,341	2,120	1,152
Men		6,187	628	1,766	2,140	1,071	582
Women		6,268	632	1,816	2,201	1,049	570
Labour force		6,839	614	1,909	2,506	1,187	623
Men		4,968	465	1,409	1,783	863	448
Women		1,871	149	500	723	324	175
Employed		6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
Men		4,729	432	1,314	1,720	838	425
Women		1,806	143	482	697	318	166
Agriculture		688	33	132	189	311	23
Non-agriculture		5,847	542	1,664	2,228	845	568
Paid workers		5,353	473	1,518	2,076	775	511
Men		3,745	343	1,075	1,441	523	363
Women		1,608	130	443	635	252	148
Unemployed		304	39	113	89	31	32
Men		239	33	95	63	25	23
Women		65	*	18	26	*	*
Not in labour force		5,616	646	1,673	1,835	933	529
Men		1,219	163	357	357	208	134
Women		4,397	483	1,316	1,478	725	395
Employed	1963, June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
	May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
	1962, June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
	May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	1961, June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
Unemployed	1963, June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
	May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
	1962, June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
	May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	1961, June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Regional Employment and Unemployment (continued from page 2)

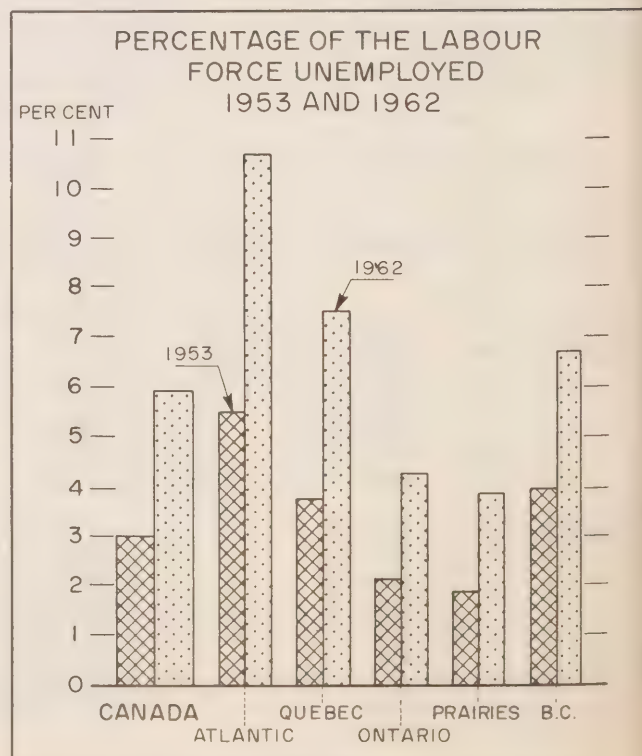
Unemployment in Canada averaged 391,000 in 1962, which was up substantially from the 1953 average of 162,000. Throughout the decade, Quebec and Ontario together have accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total.

Total Unemployment and Percentage Distribution by Region

	1962		1953	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Canada	391	100	162	100
Atlantic	64	16	28	17
Quebec	138	35	58	36
Ontario	104	27	41	25
Prairies	45	12	18	11
B.C.	40	10	18	11

Unemployment rates for Canada and all regions were substantially higher in 1962 than in 1953.

During the decade unemployment rates have varied as economic conditions changed. Throughout the period, however, rates have been consistently highest in the Atlantic region and lowest in the Prairies and in Ontario.



THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1963

In the week ended July 20, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,035,000. This total included 6,742,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 293,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From June, the labour force increased by 196,000, the employed increased by 207,000 and the unemployed showed a small decrease. The labour force was 158,000 higher than in July 1962, the employed being 173,000 higher and the unemployed 15,000 lower.

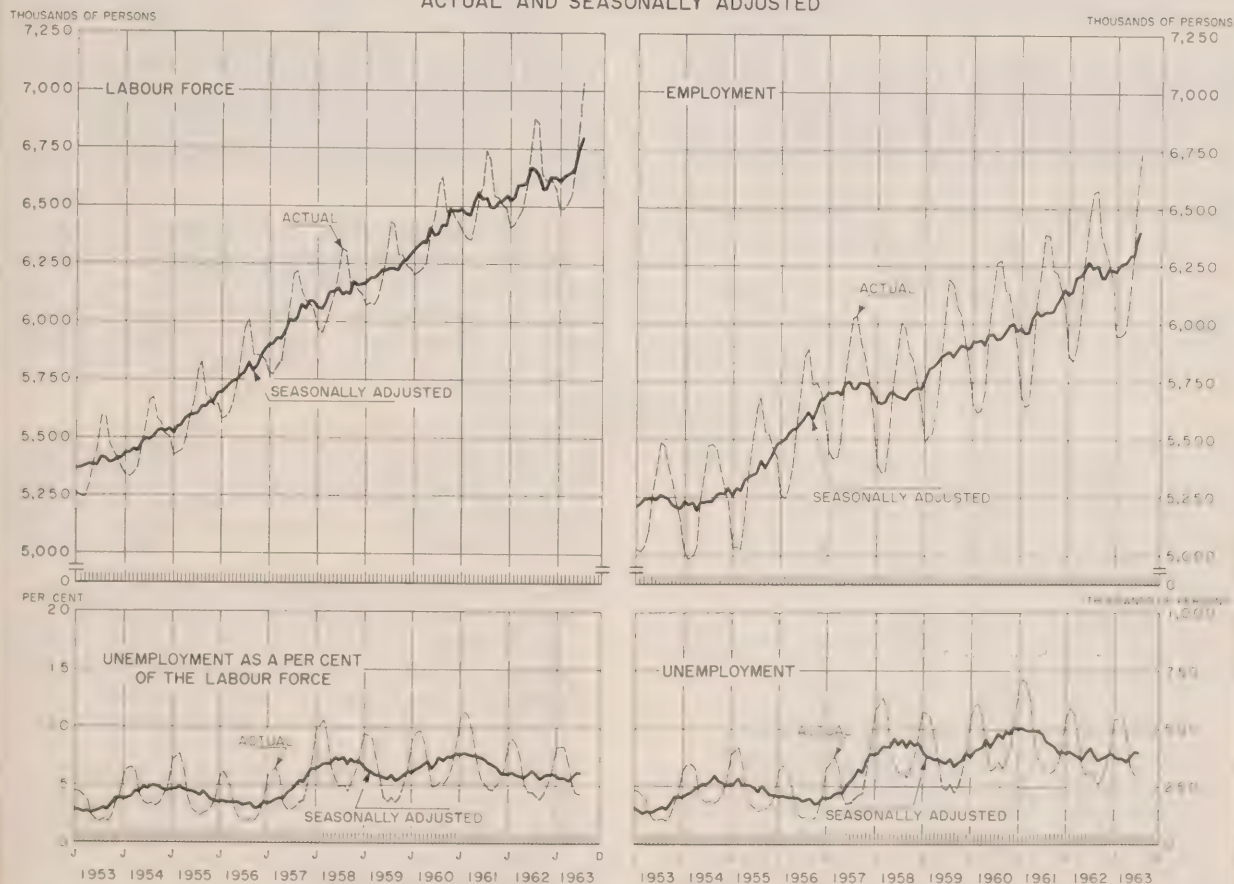
Of the total increase in employment from June, nonagricultural industries accounted for 120,000 and agriculture for 87,000. Nonagri-

cultural employment was up 144,000 over July 1962 and employment in agriculture was up 29,000. Between June and July, there were increases of 151,000 among employed men and 56,000 among employed women. There were 94,000 more men and 79,000 more women employed in July 1963 than in July last year.

The unemployment rate in July was 4.2 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 4.4 in June this year and 4.5 in July 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July this year was 6.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1962-1963

Between the second quarter of 1962 and the second quarter of 1963, the labour force increased by 74,000 and employment by 78,000. Unemployment was virtually unchanged.

Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1963	1962
Labour Force	6,685	6,611
Employment	6,315	6,237
Unemployment	371	374

During the past two years, there has been a noticeable slowing down in labour force growth. In the second quarter of 1963, the labour force was only 1.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1962. This is much the same margin as in each of the two preceding quarters, but only about half the average annual rate of increase during the past decade. The number of men in the labour force was 1.0 per cent higher and the number of women 1.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1963 than in the second quarter of 1962.

In the second quarter of 1963, total employment was only 1.3 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1962. The average annual rate of increase in the past decade was 1.7 per cent.

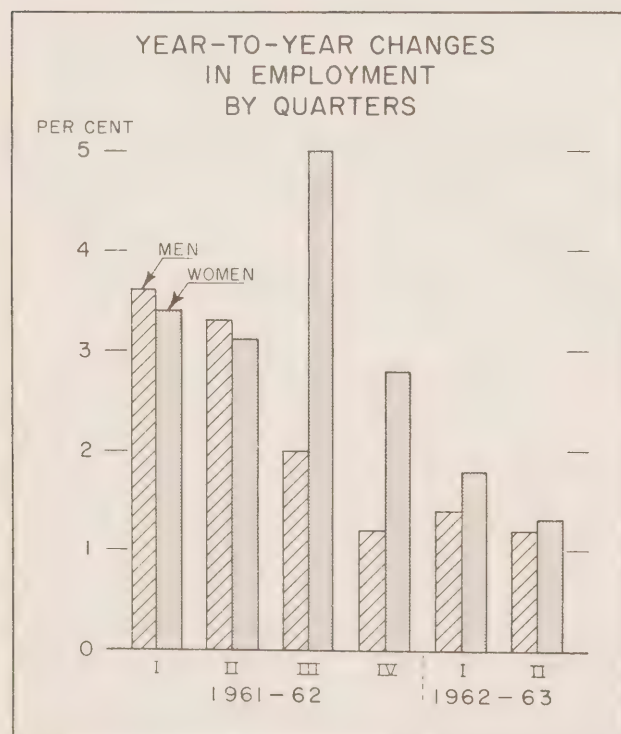
The year-to-year rate of increase in male employment in the first and second quarters of 1962 was more than three per cent. In the first and second quarters of 1963 it was a little better than one per cent. After attaining five per cent in the third quarter of 1962, the year-to-year rate of increase for female employment dropped to 1.3 per cent in the second quarter of 1963. This rate of increase was the lowest of any quarter in the last eight years.

For all regions, the year-to-year percentage increase in employment in the second quarter was substantially lower in 1963 than in 1962.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increase in Employment Second Quarter

	1962-63	1961-62
Atlantic	0.2	2.9
Quebec	1.1	4.5
Ontario	1.7	2.7
Prairies	0.4	1.9
B.C.	2.5	4.9

In the second quarter of 1963, the employment situation was about the same as a year earlier for the Atlantic and Prairie regions. Slight to moderate gains occurred in the other regions.



Employment by Industry Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1963	1962
All Industries	6,315	6,237
Goods-producing Industries	2,892	2,851
Agriculture	654	665
Other Primary Industries	173	172
Manufacturing	1,610	1,575
Construction	455	439
Service-producing Industries	3,423	3,386
Transportation and Other		
Utilities	549	526
Trade	980	989
Finance	252	243
Service	1,642	1,629

For most industries, employment in the second quarter of 1963 was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Some improvement occurred in transportation and other utilities, manufacturing and construction.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,478	12,455	12,234	12,217	12,023	12,000
Labour force	7,035	6,839	6,877	6,752	6,743	6,592
Employed	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222
Agriculture	775	688	746	687	792	705
Non-agriculture	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517
Unemployed	293	304	308	301	354	370
Not in labour force	5,443	5,616	5,357	5,465	5,280	5,408
Participation rate (2)	56.4	54.9	56.2	55.3	56.1	54.9
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.6
Seasonally adjusted	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	7.4	7.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,198	6,187	6,082	6,074	5,987	5,976
Labour force	5,111	4,968	5,033	4,914	4,972	4,833
Employed	4,880	4,729	4,786	4,671	4,681	4,523
Agriculture	670	602	663	608	707	638
Non-agriculture	4,210	4,127	4,123	4,063	3,974	3,885
Unemployed	231	239	247	243	291	310
Not in labour force	1,087	1,219	1,049	1,160	1,015	1,143
Participation rate (2)	82.5	80.3	82.8	80.9	83.0	80.9
Unemployment rate (3)	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,280	6,268	6,152	6,143	6,036	6,024
Labour force	1,924	1,871	1,844	1,838	1,771	1,759
Employed	1,862	1,806	1,783	1,780	1,708	1,699
Agriculture	105	86	83	79	85	67
Non-agriculture	1,757	1,720	1,700	1,701	1,623	1,632
Unemployed	62	65	61	58	63	60
Not in labour force	4,356	4,397	4,308	4,305	4,265	4,265
Participation rate (2)	30.6	29.9	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 20, 1963		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,478	1,914	3,603	989	3,715	918	1,339
Labour force		7,035	897	3,494	901	896	637	210
Employed		6,742	804	3,398	835	883	618	204
Unemployed		293	93	96	66	13	19	*
Not in labour force		5,443	1,017	109	88	2,819	281	1,129
Participation rate (2) - 1963, July 20		56.4	46.9	97.0	91.1	24.1	69.4	15.7
June 22		54.9	36.6	97.1	90.4	24.4	69.7	15.6
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, July 20		4.2	10.4	2.7	7.3	1.5	3.0	*
June 22		4.4	13.5	2.9	7.8	1.7	2.5	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17
Total employed	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222
Agriculture	775	688	746	687	792	705
Non-agriculture	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517
Employed, non-agriculture	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,566	5,409	5,444	5,333	5,228	5,110
At work 35 hours or more	4,583	5,066	4,505	5,000	4,293	4,842
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	983	343	939	333	935	263
Due to economic reasons (1)	56	58	55	63	50	59
Due to other reasons (2)	927	285	884	270	885	209
Usually work less than 35 hours	401	438	379	431	369	407

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June
Total employed	6,530	6,315	6,425	6,237	6,232	6,042
Agriculture	709	654	705	665	741	694
Other primary industries	189	173	195	172	188	162
Manufacturing	1,628	1,610	1,608	1,575	1,535	1,495
Construction	503	455	482	439	449	411
Transportation and other utilities	556	549	545	526	522	514
Trade	1,014	980	1,004	989	986	964
Finance, insurance and real estate	251	252	249	243	242	240
Service	1,680	1,642	1,636	1,629	1,569	1,561

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 20, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,742	5,497	588	389	268
Agriculture	775	142	339	89	205
Non-agriculture	5,967	5,355	249	300	63
Men	4,880	3,853	531	362	134
Agriculture	670	129	331	88	122
Non-agriculture	4,210	3,724	200	274	12
Women	1,862	1,644	57	27	134
Agriculture	105	13	*	*	83
Non-agriculture	1,757	1,631	49	26	51

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17
Total unemployed	293	304	308	301	354	370
Without work and seeking work (1)	278	294	292	290	333	354
Seeking full-time work	258	271	268	268	310	332
Seeking part-time work	20	23	24	22	23	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	15	10	16	11	21	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	278	294	292	290	333	354
Seeking under 1 month	92	109	92	110	104	86
Seeking 1-3 months	94	76	101	69	100	101
Seeking 4-6 months	33	46	37	42	49	72
Seeking more than 6 months	59	63	62	69	80	95

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 20, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,478	1,262	3,589	4,350	2,123	1,154
Men		6,198	629	1,769	2,144	1,073	583
Women		6,280	633	1,820	2,206	1,050	571
Labour force		7,035	632	1,978	2,548	1,236	641
Men		5,111	480	1,455	1,821	895	460
Women		1,924	152	523	727	341	181
Employed		6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
Men		4,880	449	1,364	1,761	871	435
Women		1,862	148	502	706	335	171
Agriculture		775	40	153	208	346	28
Non-agriculture		5,967	557	1,713	2,259	860	578
Paid workers		5,497	493	1,574	2,104	798	528
Men		3,853	359	1,119	1,464	537	374
Women		1,644	134	455	640	261	154
Unemployed		293	35	112	81	30	35
Men		231	31	91	60	24	25
Women		62	*	21	21	*	10
Not in labour force		5,443	630	1,611	1,802	887	513
Men		1,087	149	314	323	178	123
Women		4,356	481	1,297	1,479	709	390
Employed	1963, July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
	June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
	1962, July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
	1961, July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
Unemployed	1963, July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
	June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
	1962, July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
	1961, July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment averaged 371,000 in the second quarter of 1963, about the same as a year earlier and there was virtually no change in the number of unemployed men or women. However, as compared to the second quarter of 1961, the number of unemployed was substantially lower; men accounted for nearly all of the decrease.

	The Unemployed Second Quarter Averages (000's)		
	1963	1962	1961
Both Sexes	371	374	483
Men	311	319	419
Women	59	55	64

In the second quarter, the unemployment rate was slightly lower in 1963 than in 1962 in the Atlantic region but a little higher in Quebec. In the other regions, the rates were practically unchanged.

Unemployment Rates by Region Second Quarter

	1963	1962
Canada	5.5	5.7
Atlantic	10.3	11.3
Quebec	7.6	7.1
Ontario	3.8	3.9
Prairies	3.4	3.7
B. C.	5.9	6.3

THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1963

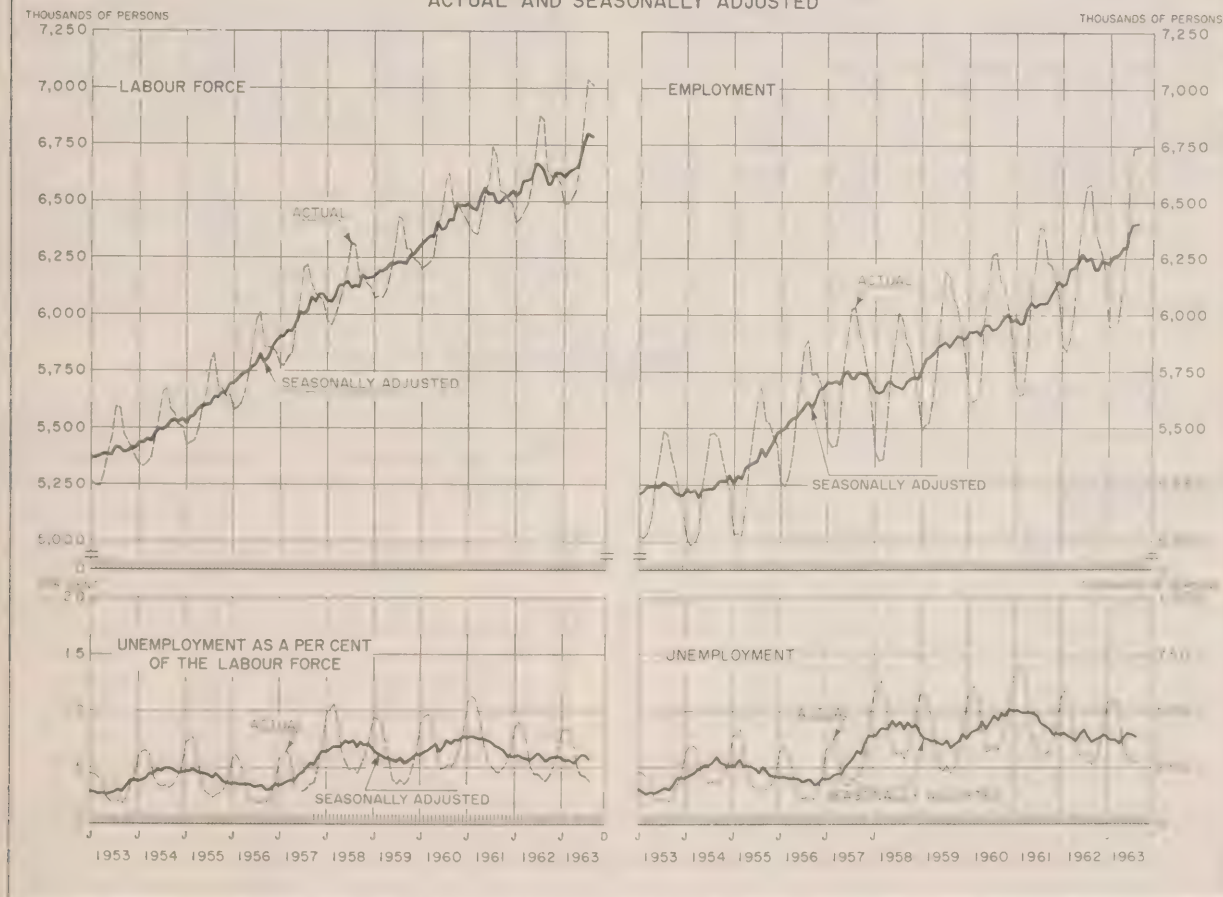
In the week ended August 24, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,016,000. There were 6,746,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 270,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. There was relatively little change between July and August in either the total labour force or the number employed. Over the month, the unemployed decreased by 23,000. The labour force was 154,000 higher than in August 1962, the employed having increased by 164,000 and the unemployed having decreased slightly.

As with total employment, there was no appreciable change between July and August in

agricultural or nonagricultural employment, nor in the numbers of men or women employed. Compared with August 1962, employment in nonagricultural industries was 187,000 higher and agricultural employment was 23,000 lower. Employment increased by 88,000 among men and by 76,000 among women over the year.

The unemployment rate was 3.8 per cent of the total labour force in August; the rate in July this year was 4.2 per cent, and in August 1962 the rate was 4.1 per cent. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1963 was 5.6 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾
July 1962 - July 1963

Since July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication in the February 1963 report, data referring to the weeks ended April 20 and July 20, 1963, have been compiled and are included in the following tables, along with previously published data for the weeks ended July 21, 1962, October 20, 1962, and January 19, 1963. Some comments on the latest figures - those for July 1963 - and on seasonal patterns follow.

There were 293,000 unemployed in July 1963, of whom 103,000 (35%) were heads of family units, 165,000 (56%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of the family heads, and 25,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 268,000 unemployed members of families were distributed through 245,000 family units. In about two-thirds of these units, at least one person was employed. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

Over the three years for which data are available, strong seasonal patterns are evident. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who are heads of households has been lowest in July, ranging between 35 and 39 per cent, and highest in January and April (48-51 per cent). On the other hand, the percentage of the unemployed who are single sons or daughters of heads of households has been highest in July (40-45 per cent), when large numbers of students would have recently entered the labour market; the seasonal low points have occurred in January and April (30-32 per cent). There are large seasonal variations also in the proportion of family units having someone employed (in addition to the unemployed member) - from about one-half in January and April to almost two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for July 1963 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four preceding quarterly reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1963	293	268	103	130	35	25
April 20, 1963	462	426	220	145	61	36
January 19, 1963 (2)	541	492	264	162	66	49
October 20, 1962 (2)	283	257	118	100	39	26
July 21, 1962	308	282	109	138	35	26
<u>Percent Distribution</u>						
July 20, 1963	100	91	35	44	12	9
April 20, 1963	100	92	48	31	13	8
January 19, 1963 (2)	100	91	49	30	12	9
October 20, 1962 (2)	100	91	42	35	14	9
July 21, 1962	100	92	36	45	11	8

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
		Total units	No person in unit <u>employed</u>	One or more persons in unit <u>employed</u>			
				Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>							
July	20, 1963	245	81	164	88	48	28
April	20, 1963	366	180	186	116	47	23
January	19, 1963(2)	430	201	229	145	54	30
October	20, 1962(2)	235	87	148	90	36	22
July	21, 1962	256	87	169	94	46	29
<u>Percent Distribution</u>							
July	20, 1963	100	33	67	36	20	11
April	20, 1963	100	49	51	32	13	6
January	19, 1963	100	47	53	34	12	7
October	20, 1962(2)	100	37	63	38	15	10
July	21, 1962	100	34	66	37	18	11

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(2) Revised.

(continued on page 8)

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The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

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Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21	August 19	July 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,505	12,478	12,251	12,234	12,041	12,023
Labour force	7,016	7,035	6,862	6,877	6,704	6,743
Employed	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389
Agriculture	774	775	797	746	803	792
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597
Unemployed	270	293	280	308	323	354
Not in labour force	5,489	5,443	5,389	5,357	5,337	5,280
Participation rate (2)	56.1	56.4	56.0	56.2	55.7	56.1
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2
Seasonally adjusted	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,211	6,198	6,089	6,082	5,995	5,987
Labour force	5,094	5,111	5,024	5,033	4,959	4,972
Employed	4,883	4,880	4,795	4,786	4,692	4,681
Agriculture	673	670	696	663	708	707
Non-agriculture	4,210	4,210	4,099	4,123	3,984	3,974
Unemployed	211	231	229	247	267	291
Not in labour force	1,117	1,087	1,065	1,049	1,036	1,015
Participation rate (2)	82.0	82.5	82.5	82.8	82.7	83.0
Unemployment rate (3)	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,294	6,280	6,162	6,152	6,046	6,036
Labour force	1,922	1,924	1,838	1,844	1,745	1,771
Employed	1,863	1,862	1,787	1,783	1,689	1,708
Agriculture	101	105	101	83	95	85
Non-agriculture	1,762	1,757	1,686	1,700	1,594	1,623
Unemployed	59	62	51	61	56	63
Not in labour force	4,372	4,356	4,324	4,308	4,301	4,265
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.6	29.8	30.0	28.9	29.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.6

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 24, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,505	1,923	3,629	970	3,736	906	1,341
Labour force	7,016	865	3,523	879	903	626	210
Employed	6,746	792	3,427	816	889	617	205
Unemployed	270	73	96	63	14	19	*
Not in labour force	5,489	1,058	106	91	2,833	270	1,131
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Aug. 24	56.1	45.0	97.1	90.6	24.2	70.2	15.7
July 20	56.4	46.9	97.0	91.1	24.1	69.4	15.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Aug. 24	3.8	8.4	2.7	7.2	1.6	3.0	*
July 20	4.2	10.4	2.7	7.3	1.5	3.0	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21	August 19	July 22
Total employed	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389
Agriculture	774	775	797	746	803	792
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597
Employed, non-agriculture	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,586	5,566	5,420	5,444	5,228	5,228
At work 35 hours or more	4,770	4,583	4,611	4,505	4,483	4,293
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	816	983	809	939	745	935
Due to economic reasons (1)	53	56	53	55	59	50
Due to other reasons (2)	763	927	756	884	686	885
Usually work less than 35 hours	386	401	365	379	350	369

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July
Total employed	6,674	6,530	6,534	6,425	6,331	6,232
Agriculture	746	709	743	705	767	741
Other primary industries	199	189	201	195	201	188
Manufacturing	1,661	1,628	1,632	1,608	1,559	1,535
Construction	517	503	501	482	468	449
Transportation and other utilities	559	556	554	545	529	522
Trade	1,040	1,014	1,019	1,004	1,012	986
Finance, insurance and real estate	257	251	254	249	243	242
Service	1,695	1,680	1,629	1,636	1,552	1,569

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 24, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,746	5,538	568	389	251
Agriculture	774	165	331	92	186
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,373	237	297	65
Men	4,883	3,878	514	362	129
Agriculture	673	144	324	90	115
Non-agriculture	4,210	3,734	190	272	14
Women	1,863	1,660	54	27	122
Agriculture	101	21	*	*	71
Non-agriculture	1,762	1,639	47	25	51

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1963		1962		1961	
	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21	August 19	July 22
Total unemployed	270	293	280	308	323	354
Without work and seeking work (1)	252	278	263	292	301	333
Seeking full-time work	239	258	247	268	280	310
Seeking part-time work	13	20	16	24	21	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	18	15	17	16	22	21
Without work and seeking work (1)	252	278	263	292	301	333
Seeking under 1 month	75	92	72	92	70	104
Seeking 1-3 months	95	94	102	101	114	100
Seeking 4-6 months	30	33	31	37	44	49
Seeking more than 6 months	52	59	58	62	73	80

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended August 24, 1963

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,505	1,265	3,598	4,358	2,127	1,157
Men	6,211	630	1,774	2,148	1,075	584
Women	6,294	635	1,824	2,210	1,052	573
Labour force	7,016	628	1,966	2,548	1,228	646
Men	5,094	475	1,446	1,815	893	465
Women	1,922	153	520	733	335	181
Employed	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
Men	4,883	446	1,360	1,759	876	442
Women	1,863	147	498	717	329	172
Agriculture	774	42	160	205	340	27
Non-agriculture	5,972	551	1,698	2,271	865	587
Paid workers	5,538	491	1,562	2,135	815	535
Men	3,878	357	1,111	1,477	552	381
Women	1,660	134	451	658	263	154
Unemployed	270	35	108	72	23	32
Men	211	29	86	56	17	23
Women	59	*	22	16	*	*
Not in labour force	5,489	637	1,632	1,810	899	511
Men	1,117	155	328	333	182	119
Women	4,372	482	1,304	1,477	717	392
Employed 1963, August 24	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
1962, August 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
1961, August 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
Unemployed 1963, August 24	270	35	108	72	23	32
July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
1962, August 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
1961, August 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾ continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
July 20, 1963	245	81	88	47	29	
April 20, 1963	366	125	121	62	58	
January 19, 1963(2)	430	145	147	78	60	
October 20, 1962(2)	235	84	75	44	32	
July 21, 1962	256	89	84	50	33	
<u>No one in unit employed</u>						
July 20, 1963	81	38	24	12	*	
April 20, 1963	180	73	55	28	24	
January 19, 1963(2)	201	84	66	30	21	
October 20, 1962(2)	87	39	25	13	10	
July 21, 1962	87	45	21	13	*	
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>						
July 20, 1963	164	43	64	35	22	
April 20, 1963	186	52	66	34	34	
January 19, 1963(2)	229	61	81	48	39	
October 20, 1962(2)	143	45	50	31	22	
July 21, 1962	169	44	63	37	25	

(1) See footnote page 2.

(2) Revised

* Less than 10,000.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

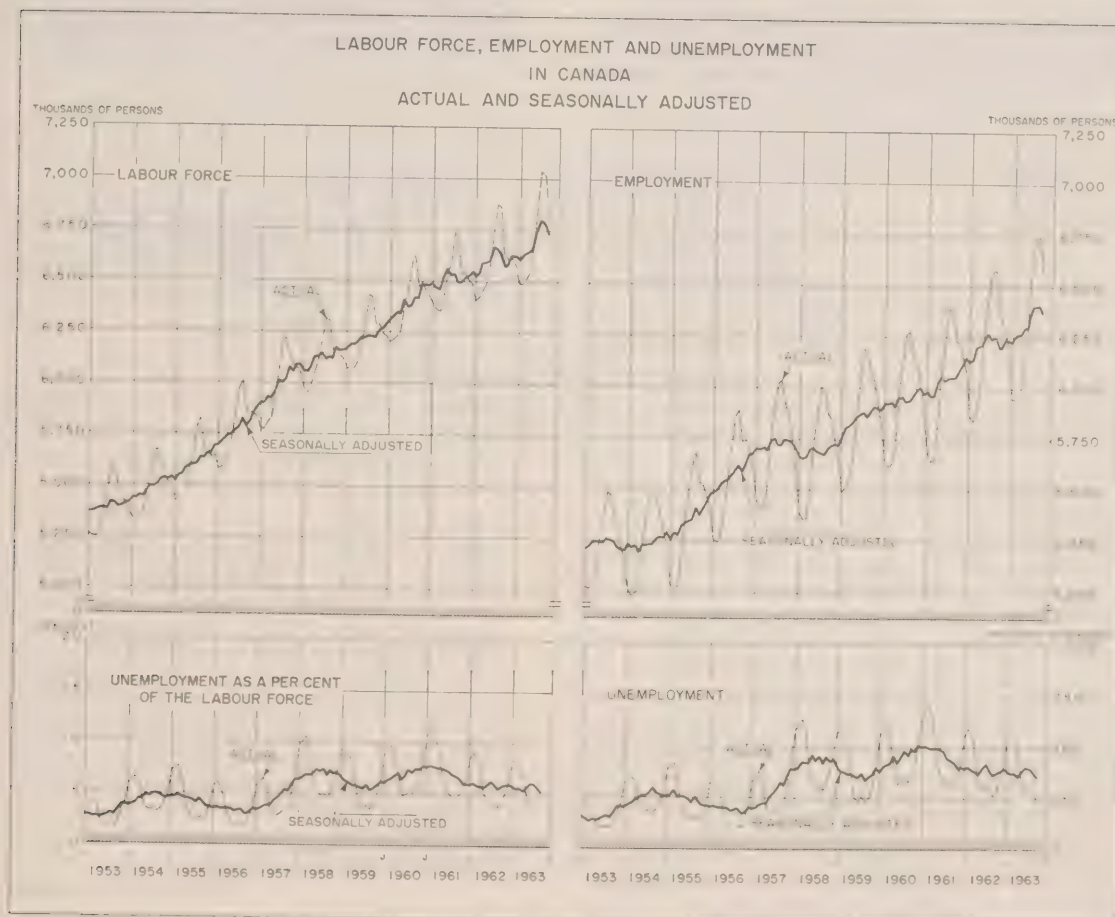
SEPTEMBER 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,815,000 in the week ended September 21, 1963. This total included 6,565,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 250,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, the labour force decreased by 201,000, the employed having decreased by 131,000 and the unemployed by 20,000. This movement was associated with the return to school in September of students who had had jobs or had been looking for work during the summer vacation. The labour force was 170,000 higher than in September 1962; the number of employed was up 180,000 over September last year and the number of unemployed was slightly lower.

August, 113,000 was in nonagricultural industries and 68,000 was in agriculture. Compared with September 1962, nonagricultural employment was 212,000 higher and agricultural employment was 32,000 lower. Men accounted for all of the employment decrease between August and September. Employment was higher than in September last year by 82,000 among men and by 98,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 3.7, compared with 3.8 in August this year and with 3.9 in September last year. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1963 unemployment rate was 5.3.

Of the total decrease in employment from



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1962 - 3rd Quarter 1963

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first three quarters of 1963 and for the 3rd and 4th quarters of 1962 are shown in the following tables - in Table 1, by occupation group, and, in Table 2, by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly.

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national aver-

ages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Labourers", "Construction", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction" and "Primary" groups.

3. Unemployment rates for most industry and occupation groups in the third quarter this year were a little lower than in the third quarter of 1962. In the "Labourers", "Construction" and "Service" occupation groups and in the "Construction" industry group, there were declines in unemployment rates somewhat greater than the decrease for the total unemployed.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1962 to 3rd quarter 1963

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963			1962		1963			1962	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2	4.2
Office and professional (2)	18	15	15	16	17	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.8
Transportation	7	9	10	8	7	4.5	7.9	12.7	6.5	4.7
Service	10	9	8	10	11	3.5	4.6	6.0	4.7	4.2
Primary (3)	10	15	14	13	10	2.8	5.9	10.3	5.8	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	13	14	16	15	3.6	4.3	6.6	4.7	3.7
Construction	8	12	15	12	10	5.7	11.5	22.5	10.5	6.7
Labourers (4)	14	18	20	20	17	9.3	17.1	28.3	16.9	11.8
Never worked (5)	15	10	4	7	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	271	371	545	346	283					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

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- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,526	12,505	12,272	12,251	12,058	12,041
Labour force	6,815	7,016	6,645	6,862	6,543	6,704
Employed	6,565	6,746	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381
Agriculture	706	774	738	797	724	803
Non-agriculture	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578
Unemployed	250	270	260	280	308	323
Not in labour force	5,711	5,489	5,627	5,389	5,515	5,337
Participation rate (2)	54.4	56.1	54.1	56.0	54.3	55.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.8
Seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.6	5.7r	5.9	6.8	6.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,221	6,211	6,100	6,089	6,003	5,995
Labour force	4,891	5,094	4,826	5,024	4,796	4,959
Employed	4,699	4,883	4,617	4,795	4,546	4,692
Agriculture	615	673	644	696	644	708
Non-agriculture	4,084	4,210	3,973	4,099	3,902	3,984
Unemployed	192	211	209	229	250	267
Not in labour force	1,330	1,117	1,274	1,065	1,207	1,036
Participation rate (2)	78.6	82.0	79.1	82.5	79.9	82.7
Unemployment rate (3)	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,305	6,294	6,172	6,162	6,055	6,046
Labour force	1,924	1,922	1,819	1,838	1,747	1,745
Employed	1,866	1,863	1,768	1,787	1,689	1,689
Agriculture	91	101	94	101	80	95
Non-agriculture	1,775	1,762	1,674	1,686	1,609	1,594
Unemployed	58	59	51	51	58	56
Not in labour force	4,381	4,372	4,353	4,324	4,308	4,301
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.5	29.5	29.8	28.9	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

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Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 21, 1963		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,526	1,931	3,643	962	3,732	915	1,343
Labour force		6,815	649	3,524	832	954	643	213
Employed		6,565	587	3,432	776	938	624	208
Unemployed		250	62	92	56	16	19	*
Not in labour force		5,711	1,282	119	130	2,778	272	1,130
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Sept.21		54.4	33.6	96.7	86.5	25.6	70.3	15.9
Aug. 24		56.1	45.0	97.1	90.6	24.2	70.2	15.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Sept.21		3.7	9.6	2.6	6.7	1.7	3.0	*
Aug. 24		3.8	8.4	2.7	7.2	1.6	3.0	*

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

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Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19
Total employed	6,565	6,746	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381
Agriculture	706	774	738	797	724	803
Non-agriculture	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578
Employed, non-agriculture	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,413	5,586	5,242	5,420	5,124	5,228
At work 35 hours or more	5,033	4,770	4,938	4,611	4,758	4,483
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	380	816	304	809	366	745
Due to economic reasons (1)	55	53	45	53	57	59
Due to other reasons (2)	325	763	259	756	309	686
Usually work less than 35 hours	446	386	405	365	387	350

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August
Total employed	6,684	6,674	6,512	6,534	6,335	6,331
Agriculture	752	746	760	743	773	767
Other primary industries	188	199	197	201	202	201
Manufacturing	1,664	1,661	1,621	1,632	1,574	1,559
Construction	518	517	496	501	471	468
Transportation and other utilities	557	559	551	554	528	529
Trade	1,046	1,040	1,013	1,019	1,013	1,012
Finance, insurance and real estate	256	257	257	254	241	243
Service	1,703	1,695	1,617	1,629	1,533	1,552

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 21, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,565	5,383	579	384	219
Agriculture	706	134	333	86	153
Non-agriculture	5,859	5,249	246	298	66
Men	4,699	3,726	520	360	93
Agriculture	615	120	326	85	84
Non-agriculture	4,084	3,606	194	275	*
Women	1,866	1,657	59	24	126
Agriculture	91	14	*	*	69
Non-agriculture	1,775	1,643	52	23	57

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1963		1962		1961	
	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19
Total unemployed	250	270	260	280	308	323
Without work and seeking work (1)	237	252	247	263	292	301
Seeking full-time work	227	239	237	247	270	280
Seeking part-time work	10	13	10	16	22	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	18	13	17	16	22
Without work and seeking work (1)	237	252	247	263	292	301
Seeking under 1 month	87	75	90	72	88	70
Seeking 1-3 months	79	95	77	102	98	114
Seeking 4-6 months	27	30	30	31	43	44
Seeking more than 6 months	44	52	50	58	63	73

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended September 21, 1963

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,526	1,267	3,605	4,366	2,129	1,159
Men	6,221	631	1,777	2,152	1,076	585
Women	6,305	636	1,828	2,214	1,053	574
Labour force	6,815	618	1,911	2,469	1,198	619
Men	4,891	463	1,383	1,738	864	443
Women	1,924	155	528	731	334	176
Employed	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
Men	4,699	432	1,298	1,699	846	424
Women	1,866	152	505	713	329	167
Agriculture	706	39	140	173	334	20
Non-agriculture	5,859	545	1,663	2,239	841	571
Paid workers	5,383	489	1,532	2,068	783	511
Men	3,726	352	1,071	1,420	523	360
Women	1,657	137	461	648	260	151
Unemployed	250	34	108	57	23	28
Men	192	31	85	39	18	19
Women	58	*	23	18	*	*
Not in labour force	5,711	649	1,694	1,897	931	540
Men	1,330	168	394	414	212	142
Women	4,381	481	1,300	1,483	719	398
Employed 1963, September 21	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
August 24	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
1962, September 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
August 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
1961, September 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
August 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
Unemployed 1963, September 21	250	34	108	57	23	28
August 24	270	35	108	72	23	32
1962, September 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
August 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
1961, September 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
August 19	323	42	116	95	32	38

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 3rd quarter 1963 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1962 to 3rd quarter 1963

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963			1962		1963			1962	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2	4.2
Primary industries (2)	10	15	15	14	11	2.9	6.4	10.6	5.9	3.2
Manufacturing	24	21	21	24	23	3.8	4.7	6.8	5.0	3.8
Construction	15	20	27	21	17	7.2	14.0	28.2	13.6	8.8
Transportation and other utilities (3)	6	7	8	7	7	3.0	4.7	8.0	4.5	3.3
Trade	11	11	11	10	11	2.7	3.8	5.6	3.4	3.0
Service (4)	18	15	14	17	18	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.7
Never worked (5)	15	10	4	7	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	271	371	545	346	283					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1963

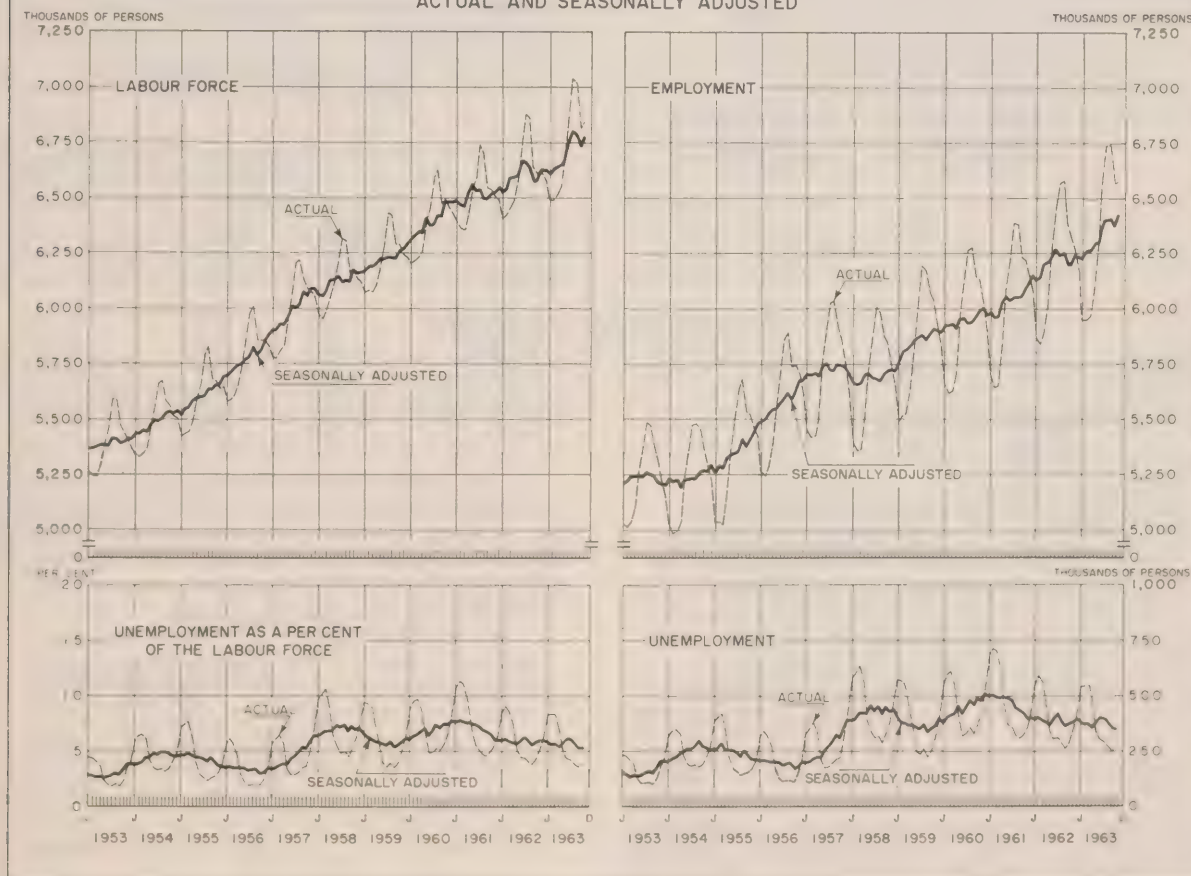
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,841,000 in the week ended October 19, 1963. Of this total, 6,576,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 265,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases in all three estimates from September. The labour force was 232,000 higher than in October 1962; the number of employed was 250,000 higher and the number of unemployed was 18,000 lower.

While there was little change in total employment from September to October, employment increased by 57,000 in nonagricultural industries

and decreased by 46,000 in agriculture. Non-agricultural employment was up 239,000 from October last year and accounted for nearly all of the total year-to-year increase. There were increases in employment between October 1962 and October 1963 of 136,000 among women and 114,000 among men.

Of the total labour force in October, 3.9 per cent were unemployed; the unemployment rate in September this year was 3.7 per cent and in October last year 4.3 per cent. Seasonally adjusted, the October 1963 unemployment rate was 5.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1962-63

In the third quarter of 1963, the average number of persons in the labour force was 6,955,000, an increase of 160,000 from the corresponding quarter in 1962. Employment at 6,684,000 was 172,000 higher and unemployment at 271,000 was estimated to be 12,000 lower than a year earlier.

<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Labour Force	6,955	6,795
Employment	6,684	6,512
Unemployment	271	283

The third quarter of 1963 saw a rapid expansion of the labour force which had shown a very slow growth rate during the previous two years. As compared with the third quarter of 1962, the labour force was higher by 2.4 per cent. This compares favourably with the ten year average annual rate of increase of 2.2 per cent. The increase in the labour force from a year earlier, for the regions, ranged between 3.7 per cent for Quebec and less than one per cent for the Prairies.

	<u>The Employed</u>			
	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>		
All ages	6,684	6,512	+ 172	+ 2.6
14-19	728	706	+ 22	+ 3.1
20-24	843	810	+ 33	+ 4.1
25 & over	5,114	4,996	+ 118	+ 2.4
Men	4,821	4,733	+ 88	+ 1.9
Women	1,864	1,779	+ 85	+ 4.8

In 1963, as in 1962, an unusually large number of students found jobs during the summer. As compared to a year earlier, the number of employed persons 14-19 years of age was 3.1 per cent higher and those 20-24 was 4.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1963. Numerically, the increase in employment was about the same for women as for men but the relative increase was much higher for women.

Employment was higher in the third quarter of 1963 than in the corresponding quarter of 1962, in manufacturing, construction, trade and service. In all other industry groups, the year-to-year changes were not significant. Employment

Employment by Industry

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	
All Industries	6,684	6,512	+ 172
Goods-producing Industries	3,122	3,074	+ 48
Agriculture	752	760	- 8
Other Primary Industries	188	197	- 9
Manufacturing	1,664	1,621	+ 43
Construction	518	496	+ 22
Service-producing Industries	3,562	3,438	+ 124
Transportation & Other Utilities	557	551	+ 6
Trade	1,046	1,013	+ 33
Finance	256	257	- 1
Service	1,703	1,617	+ 86

in the goods-producing industries was 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier for men and 3.6 per cent higher for women and in the service-producing industries employment was higher by 2.7 per cent for men and 5.1 per cent for women.

Employment by Region

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Per Cent Change</u>
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	
Canada	6,684	6,512	+ 2.6
Atlantic	591	578	+ 2.2
Quebec	1,842	1,781	+ 3.4
Ontario	2,452	2,378	+ 3.1
Prairies	1,195	1,190	+ 0.4
B.C.	604	584	+ 3.4

The year-to-year percentage increase in employment was greater than the national average for Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario. Employment in the Prairie region was virtually unchanged.

The Unemployed

	<u>3rd Quarter Averages</u> (000's)	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total	271	283
Men	211	228
Women	60	54

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment. Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,546	12,526	12,291	12,272	12,073	12,058
Labour force	6,841	6,815	6,607	6,645	6,538	6,543
Employed	6,576	6,565	6,326	6,385	6,220	6,235
Agriculture	660	706	649	738	704	724
Non-agriculture	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647	5,516	5,511
Unemployed	265	250	283	260	318	308
Not in labour force	5,705	5,711	5,682	5,627	5,535	5,515
Participation rate (2)	54.5	54.4	53.8	54.1	54.2	54.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.7
Seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7	6.6	6.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,231	6,221	6,109	6,100	6,011	6,003
Labour force	4,894	4,891	4,801	4,826	4,784	4,796
Employed	4,687	4,699	4,573	4,617	4,522	4,546
Agriculture	581	615	584	644	632	644
Non-agriculture	4,106	4,084	3,989	3,973	3,890	3,902
Unemployed	207	192	228	209	262	250
Not in labour force	1,337	1,330	1,308	1,274	1,227	1,207
Participation rate (2)	78.5	78.6	78.6	79.1	79.6	79.9
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.3	5.5	5.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,315	6,305	6,182	6,172	6,062	6,055
Labour force	1,947	1,924	1,808	1,819	1,754	1,747
Employed	1,889	1,866	1,753	1,768	1,698	1,689
Agriculture	79	91	65	94	72	80
Non-agriculture	1,810	1,775	1,688	1,674	1,626	1,609
Unemployed	58	58	55	51	56	58
Not in labour force	4,368	4,381	4,374	4,353	4,308	4,308
Participation rate (2)	30.8	30.5	29.2	29.5	28.9	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 19, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,546	1,939	3,648	962	3,730	922	1,345
Labour force	6,841	664	3,525	826	955	654	217
Employed	6,576	608	3,420	766	935	637	210
Unemployed	265	56	105	60	20	17	*
Not in labour force	5,705	1,275	123	136	2,775	268	1,128
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Oct. 19	54.5	34.2	96.6	85.9	25.6	70.9	16.1
Sept.21	54.4	33.6	96.7	86.5	25.6	70.3	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Oct. 19	3.9	8.4	3.0	7.3	2.1	2.6	*
Sept.21	3.7	9.6	2.6	6.7	1.7	3.0	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Oct. 19 (1)	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 14 (1)	Sept. 16
Total employed	6,576	6,565	6,326	6,385	6,220	6,235
Agriculture	660	706	649	738	704	724
Non-agriculture	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647	5,516	5,511
Employed, non-agriculture	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647	5,516	5,511
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,420	5,413	5,251	5,242	5,098	5,124
At work 35 hours or more	3,336	5,033	4,971	4,938	3,120	4,758
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,084	380	280	304	1,978	366
Due to economic reasons (2)	53	55	54	45	57	57
Due to other reasons (3)	2,031	325	226	259	1,921	309
Usually work less than 35 hours	496	446	426	405	418	387

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average July August Sept.	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average July August Sept.	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average July August Sept.
Total employed	6,629	6,684	6,431	6,512	6,279	6,335
Agriculture	713	752	728	760	744	773
Other primary industries	189	188	181	197	200	202
Manufacturing	1,660	1,664	1,612	1,621	1,576	1,574
Construction	502	518	484	496	468	471
Transportation and other utilities	554	557	550	551	520	528
Trade	1,047	1,046	1,021	1,013	996	1,013
Finance, insurance and real estate	255	256	262	257	241	241
Service	1,709	1,703	1,594	1,617	1,533	1,533

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 19, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,576	5,414	586	370	206
Agriculture	660	107	344	68	141
Non-agriculture	5,916	5,307	242	302	65
Men	4,687	3,726	526	345	90
Agriculture	581	97	336	67	81
Non-agriculture	4,106	3,629	190	278	*
Women	1,889	1,688	60	25	116
Agriculture	79	10	*	*	60
Non-agriculture	1,810	1,678	52	24	56

- (1) In October 1961 and 1963, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week.
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22	Oct. 14	Sept. 16
Total unemployed	265	250	283	260	318	308
Without work and seeking work (1)	253	237	267	247	305	292
Seeking full-time work	240	227	257	237	280	270
Seeking part-time work	13	10	10	10	25	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	12	13	16	13	13	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	253	237	267	247	305	292
Seeking under 1 month	96	87	92	90	95	88
Seeking 1-3 months	84	79	95	77	102	98
Seeking 4-6 months	30	27	32	30	47	43
Seeking more than 6 months	43	44	48	50	61	63

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 19, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,546	1,269	3,611	4,371	2,133	1,162
Men		6,231	632	1,781	2,154	1,077	587
Women		6,315	637	1,830	2,217	1,056	575
Labour force		6,841	613	1,930	2,487	1,186	625
Men		4,894	458	1,391	1,741	857	447
Women		1,947	155	539	746	329	178
Employed		6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
Men		4,687	422	1,309	1,695	839	422
Women		1,889	150	521	726	321	171
Agriculture		660	42	125	165	312	16
Non-agriculture		5,916	530	1,705	2,256	848	577
Paid workers		5,414	475	1,569	2,074	778	518
Men		3,726	340	1,092	1,415	517	362
Women		1,688	135	477	659	261	156
Unemployed		265	41	100	66	26	32
Men		207	36	82	46	18	25
Women		58	*	18	20	*	*
Not in labour force		5,705	656	1,681	1,884	947	537
Men		1,337	174	390	413	220	140
Women		4,368	482	1,291	1,471	727	397
Employed	1963, October 19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
	September 21	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
	1962, October 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
	September 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
	1961, October 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
	September 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
Unemployed	1963, October 19	265	41	100	66	26	32
	September 21	250	34	108	57	23	28
	1962, October 20	283	42	109	68	29	35
	September 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
	1961, October 14	318	42	114	92	36	34
	September 16	308	46	114	83	34	31

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force, 1962-63 (continued from page 2)

In the third quarter of 1963, total unemployment averaged 271,000, almost unchanged from the third quarter of 1962. The number of persons unemployed as a percentage of the total labour force was 3.9 per cent. This rate was the lowest of any quarter since 1959.

Unemployment Rates by Region

Third Quarter Averages

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Canada	3.9	4.2	4.9	5.1	3.8
Atlantic	5.6	6.6	7.1	6.3	7.2
Quebec	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.3	4.6
Ontario	2.8	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.2
Prairies	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.5
B.C.	5.0	5.2	6.0	7.2	4.5

As compared to the third quarter of 1962, the unemployment rate in the third quarter of 1963 was lower in Ontario and the Atlantic region. There was little change in the rate in the other regions. For Ontario and the Atlantic region, the unemployment rate was the lowest of any quarter since 1956.

Unemployment by Duration

	The Unemployed 3rd Quarter (000's)		Percentage Distribution 3rd Quarter	
	1963	1962	1963	1962
Total	271	283	100.0	100.0
Under 1 month	100	100	36.9	35.3
1-3 months	89	93	32.8	32.9
4-6 months	30	33	11.1	11.7
7 months & over	52	57	19.2	20.1

In the third quarter of 1963, about 70 per cent of the total were unemployed for three months or less and about 30 per cent for four months or more. These proportions are about the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1962.

THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,799,000 in the week ended November 16, 1963. Of this total, 6,496,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 303,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 42,000 from the week ended October 19, 1963, the employed having decreased by 80,000 and the unemployed having increased by 38,000. Compared with November 1962, the estimates for November this year were higher by 187,000 for the total labour force and by 226,000 for the employed, and lower by 39,000 for the unemployed.

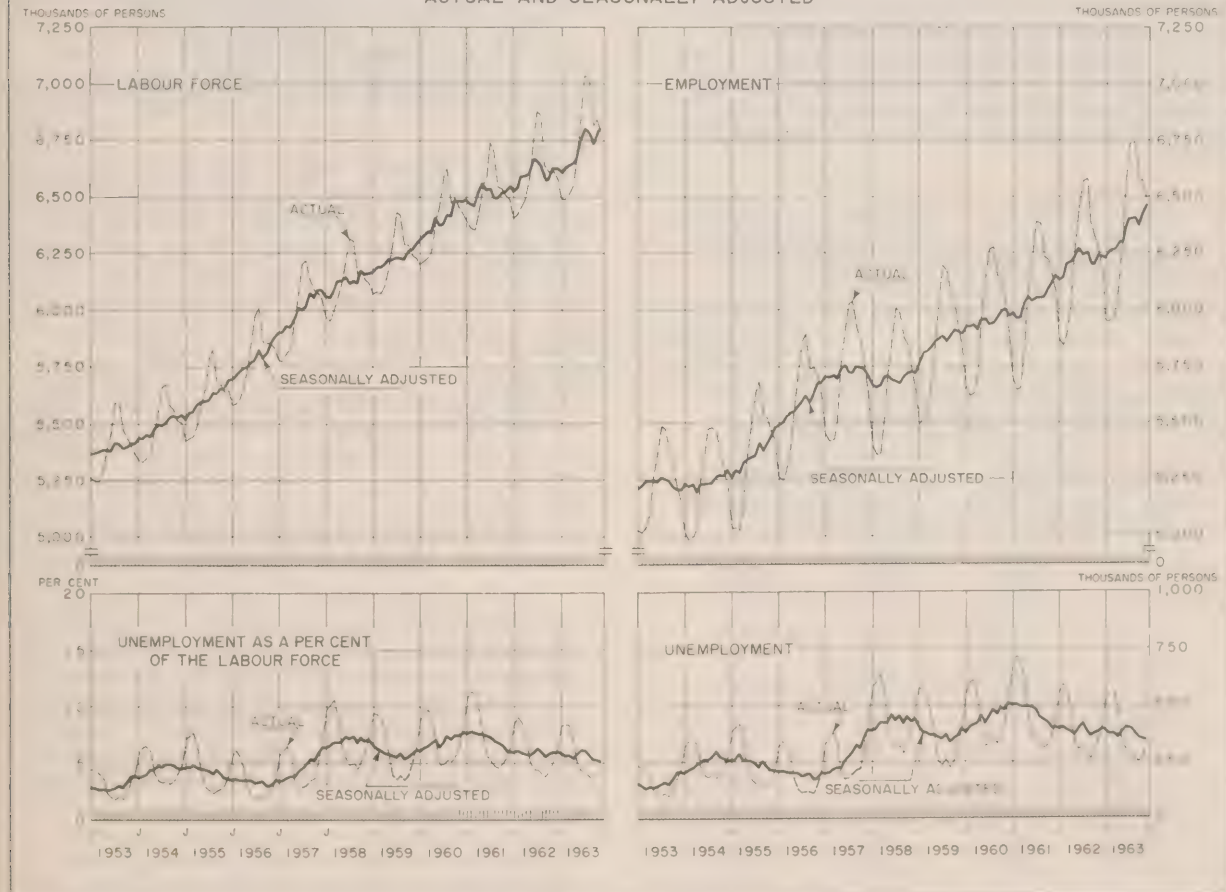
Agriculture accounted for 47,000 of the decrease in employment between October and

November, and nonagricultural industries for 33,000. Most of the year-to-year increase in employment was in the nonagricultural industries, in which employment was 210,000 higher than in November 1962. From October this year, employment decreased by 63,000 among men and by 17,000 among women. The numbers of employed men and women were 115,000 and 111,000 higher, respectively, than in November last year.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.5, compared with rates of 3.9 in October and of 5.2 in November 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the November 1963 unemployment rate was 5.1.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Full-time and Part-time Workers

The total number of persons reported as employed in any month includes both full-time and part-time workers. In the decade between 1953 and 1962, the proportion of part-time workers rose from 4 per cent to 8 per cent.

The Employed 1953-62 Annual Averages

	Total Employed (000's)	Usually Work	
		35 Hours or More (000's)	Less than 35 Hours (000's)
1953	5,235	5,038	197
1954	5,243	5,035	208
1955	5,364	5,139	225
1956	5,585	5,342	243
1957	5,725	5,437	289
1958	5,695	5,346	349
1959	5,856	5,489	366
1960	5,955	5,556	400
1961	6,049	5,573	475
1962	6,217	5,722	495

Between 1953 and 1962, total employment increased by 982,000, representing an average annual rate of increase of 1.7 per cent. Full-time employment rose by 684,000, or 1.4 per cent per year. Part-time employment increased by 298,000, or 10.2 per cent per year. Despite the accelerated growth in part-time employment, the number of persons who usually work less than 35 hours constituted only 8 per cent of the total during 1962.

In 1962, 558,000 more women were employed than in 1953 and 424,000 more men. During the decade, female employment expanded much more rapidly than male employment, the average annual rate of increase being 4.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

Full-time and Part-time Employment by Sex 1953-62 Annual Averages

	Usually Work 35 Hours or More (000's)		Usually Work Less than 35 Hours (000's)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1953	3,991	1,047	72	125
1954	3,970	1,065	74	134
1955	4,049	1,091	80	145
1956	4,186	1,156	79	164
1957	4,227	1,209	98	191
1958	4,135	1,212	121	227
1959	4,228	1,261	125	241
1960	4,228	1,328	134	265
1961	4,217	1,356	161	314
1962	4,317	1,405	170	325

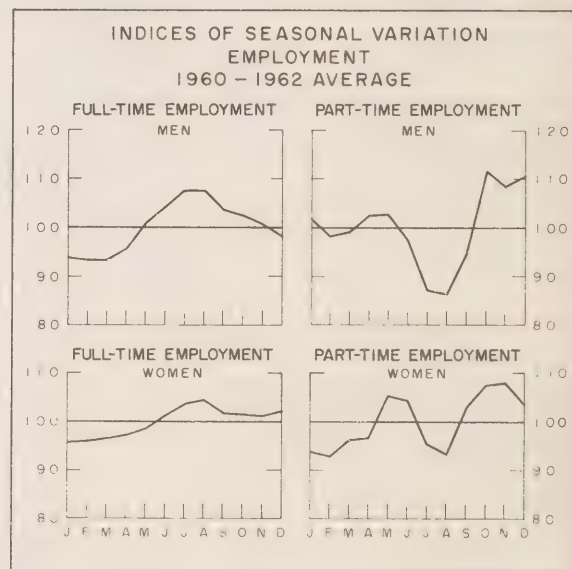
The absolute increase in the number of persons usually working full time was about the same

for women, 358,000 as for men, 326,000. However, the average annual rate of increase for women of 3.3 per cent was more than three times greater than the rate of 0.9 per cent for men.

The increase in part-time employment between 1953 and 1962 was 200,000 for women and 98,000 for men. The rate of growth, however, was about the same for women as for men.

In 1953, only about 2 per cent of all men and 11 per cent of all women employed usually worked less than 35 hours a week, but in 1962, the proportions were approximately 4 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

The availability of employment varies seasonally. For both sexes, the number of persons who usually work full time reaches a seasonal peak in mid-summer and a seasonal trough in mid-winter. For those who usually work part time the pattern is bi-modal. There are seasonal peaks in the spring and in the fall and troughs in mid-summer and mid-winter. For men, the mid-winter trough and spring peak are much less pronounced than for women.



The amplitude of seasonal variation is greater for men than for women and also greater for part-time than full-time employment. The 1960-1962 average amplitude for men was 14.4 per cent for full-time and 24.7 per cent for part-time employment. For women it was 8.6 per cent and 15.2 per cent, respectively.

Full-time workers are defined as persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week, and part-time workers those who usually work less than 35 hours.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,566	12,546	12,307	12,291	12,089	12,073
Labour force	6,799	6,841	6,612	6,609	6,504	6,538
Employed	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326	6,155	6,220
Agriculture	613	660	597	649	629	704
Non-agriculture	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516
Unemployed	303	265	342	283	349	318
Not in labour force	5,767	5,705	5,695	5,682	5,585	5,535
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	54.2
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.3	5.4	4.9
Seasonally adjusted	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,241	6,231	6,116	6,109	6,018	6,011
Labour force	4,868	4,894	4,787	4,801	4,745	4,784
Employed	4,624	4,687	4,509	4,573	4,454	4,522
Agriculture	552	581	542	504	579	632
Non-agriculture	4,072	4,106	3,967	3,989	3,875	3,890
Unemployed	244	207	278	228	291	262
Not in labour force	1,373	1,337	1,329	1,308	1,273	1,227
Participation rate (2)	78.0	78.5	78.3	78.6	78.8	79.6
Unemployment rate (3)	5.0	4.2	5.8	4.7	6.1	5.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,325	6,315	6,191	6,182	6,071	6,062
Labour force	1,931	1,947	1,825	1,808	1,759	1,754
Employed	1,872	1,889	1,761	1,753	1,701	1,698
Agriculture	61	79	55	65	50	72
Non-agriculture	1,811	1,810	1,706	1,688	1,651	1,626
Unemployed	59	58	64	55	58	56
Not in labour force	4,394	4,368	4,366	4,374	4,312	4,308
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.8	29.5	29.2	29.0	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.2

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

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Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 16, 1963		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,566	1,946	3,642	973	3,738	920	1,347
Labour force		6,799	645	3,511	827	952	653	211
Employed		6,496	583	3,388	755	933	634	203
Unemployed		303	62	123	72	19	19	*
Not in labour force		5,767	1,301	131	146	2,786	267	1,136
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Nov. 16		54.1	33.1	96.4	85.0	25.5	71.0	15.7
Oct. 19		54.5	34.2	96.6	85.9	25.6	70.9	16.1
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Nov. 16		4.5	9.6	3.5	8.7	2.0	2.9	*
Oct. 19		3.9	8.4	3.0	7.3	2.1	2.6	*

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Nov. 16 (1)	Oct. 19 (1)	Nov. 17 (1)	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14 (1)
Total employed	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326	6,155	6,220
Agriculture	613	660	597	649	629	704
Non-agriculture	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516
Employed, non-agriculture	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,385	5,420	5,224	5,251	5,085	5,098
At work 35 hours or more	4,258	3,336	4,565	4,971	4,725	3,120
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,127	2,084	659	280	360	1,978
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	53	59	54	62	57
Due to other reasons (3)	1,065	2,031	600	226	298	1,921
Usually work less than 35 hours	498	496	449	426	441	418

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average August Sept. Oct.
Total employed	6,546	6,629	6,327	6,431	6,203	6,279
Agriculture	660	713	661	728	686	744
Other primary industries	187	189	183	181	203	200
Manufacturing	1,652	1,660	1,593	1,612	1,575	1,576
Construction	490	502	469	484	454	468
Transportation and other utilities	532	554	534	550	509	520
Trade	1,061	1,047	1,014	1,021	984	996
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	255	260	262	238	241
Service	1,710	1,709	1,612	1,594	1,555	1,533

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 16, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,496	5,356	592	356	192
Agriculture	613	84	346	58	125
Non-agriculture	5,883	5,272	246	298	67
Men	4,624	3,671	532	332	89
Agriculture	552	77	339	57	79
Non-agriculture	4,072	3,594	193	275	10
Women	1,872	1,685	60	24	103
Agriculture	61	*	*	*	46
Non-agriculture	1,811	1,678	53	23	57

- (1) In the November 1962 and 1963 and October 1961 and 1963 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays.
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1963		1962		1961	
	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
Total unemployed	303	265	342	283	349	318
Without work and seeking work (1)	286	253	324	267	331	305
Seeking full-time work	270	240	305	257	307	290
Seeking part-time work	16	13	19	10	24	25
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	17	12	18	16	18	13
Without work and seeking work (1)	286	253	324	267	331	305
Seeking under 1 month	111	96	117	92	106	95
Seeking 1-3 months	99	84	125	95	127	102
Seeking 4-6 months	34	30	39	32	45	47
Seeking more than 6 months	42	43	43	48	58	61

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended November 16, 1963

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,566	1,271	3,618	4,378	2,135	1,164
Men	6,241	633	1,784	2,158	1,078	588
Women	6,325	638	1,834	2,220	1,057	576
Labour force	6,799	600	1,918	2,490	1,169	622
Men	4,868	453	1,385	1,739	844	447
Women	1,931	147	533	751	325	175
Employed	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
Men	4,624	412	1,294	1,683	816	419
Women	1,872	143	513	732	317	167
Agriculture	613	36	107	166	291	13
Non-agriculture	5,883	519	1,700	2,249	842	573
Paid workers	5,356	457	1,555	2,067	766	511
Men	3,671	329	1,081	1,404	498	359
Women	1,685	128	474	663	268	152
Unemployed	303	45	111	75	36	36
Men	244	41	91	56	28	28
Women	59	*	20	19	*	*
Not in labour force	5,767	671	1,700	1,888	966	542
Men	1,373	180	399	419	234	141
Women	4,394	491	1,301	1,469	732	401
Employed 1963, November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
October 19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
1962, November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	554
October 20	6,326	546	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
1961, November 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
October 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,274	1,106	551
Unemployed 1963, November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
October 19	265	41	100	66	28	32
1962, November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
October 20	283	42	109	62	29	35
1961, November 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
October 14	318	42	114	82	31	34

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Full-time and Part-time Workers (continued from page 2)

A large number of part-time workers are unpaid family workers, particularly married women, employed on the family farm or business. The remainder comprises students, retired and physically handicapped persons. The majority of persons, who usually work less than 35 hours a week, are employed in the industries of trade and service.

Persons Without Work and Seeking Work 1953-62 Annual Averages

	Seeking Full-time Work (000's)	Seeking Part-time Work (000's)
1953	124	13
1954	221	14
1955	217	15
1956	166	14
1957	242	15
1958	388	17
1959	334	16
1960	399	19
1961	415	26
1962	350	19

Also available from the monthly labour force survey are estimates of persons without work and seeking work, according to whether they seek full-time or part-time employment.

The number of persons seeking part-time jobs is relatively small. In 1962 they averaged less than 20,000, or 5 per cent of the total seeking work. Between 1953 and 1962 the percentage of persons seeking part-time work has ranged between 4 and 9 per cent.

The main reason why the number of part-time seekers is relatively small is the fact that a very large proportion of persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week have but a marginal attachment to the labour force. This is particularly true of married women whose transition from housewife to employee or from employee to housewife is seldom punctuated by a period of job-seeking.

THE LABOUR FORCE

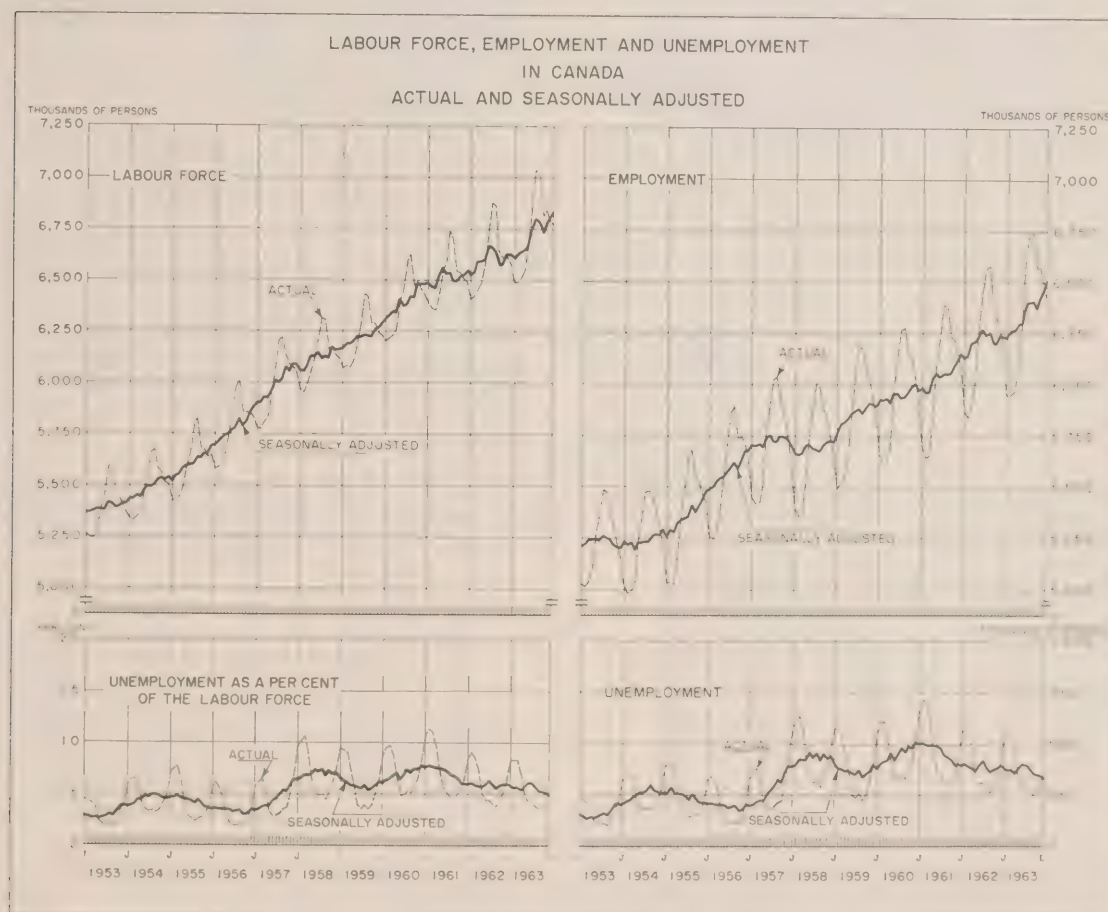
DECEMBER 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,774,000 in the week ended December 14, 1963. This total included 6,428,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 346,000 persons unemployed for the full week. From November, there were decreases of 25,000 in the labour force and of 68,000 in the employed, while there was an increase of 43,000 in the unemployed. The labour force was 200,000 greater than in December 1962, the employed being 268,000 higher and the unemployed 68,000 lower.

Of the total decrease in employment from November, nonagricultural industries accounted for 36,000 and agriculture for 32,000. Non-

agricultural employment was up 269,000 over December 1962; employment in agriculture was unchanged. Employment among men decreased by 77,000 between November and December; employment among women showed a small increase. Compared with December 1962, there were 127,000 more men and 141,000 more women employed in December 1963.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in December was 5.1, compared with rates of 4.5 in November and of 6.3 in December 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in December 1963 was 4.9.



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

4th Quarter 1963

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 4th quarter of 1963, with comparative data for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1963 and the 4th quarter of 1962, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction occupations were much

above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industry groups were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. The overall unemployment rate was 4.5 in the fourth quarter of 1963, compared with 5.2 in the fourth quarter of 1962. In the "Primary", "Labourers" and "Manufacturing" occupation groups and in the "Primary" and "Manufacturing" industry groups, relative declines in unemployment rates over the year were appreciably greater than average.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 4th quarter 1962 to 4th quarter 1963

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963				1962	1963				1962
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.5	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2
Office and professional (2)	16	18	15	15	16	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.0
Transportation	9	7	9	10	8	6.2	4.5	7.9	12.7	6.5
Service	12	10	9	8	10	4.9	3.5	4.6	6.0	4.7
Primary (3)	11	10	13	14	13	4.4	2.8	5.9	10.3	5.8
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	16	13	14	16	3.8	3.6	4.3	6.6	4.7
Construction	12	8	12	15	12	9.4	5.7	11.5	22.5	10.5
Labourers (4)	18	14	18	20	20	13.5	9.3	17.1	28.3	16.9
Never worked (5)	6	15	10	4	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	305	271	371	545	346					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,585	12,566	12,326	12,307	12,104	12,089
Labour force	6,774	6,799	6,574	6,612	6,495	6,504
Employed	6,428	6,496	6,160	6,270	6,082	6,155
Agriculture	581	613	582	597	599	629
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526
Unemployed	346	303	414	342	413	349
Not in labour force	5,811	5,767	5,752	5,695	5,609	5,585
Participation rate (2)	53.8	54.1	53.3	53.7	53.7	53.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	5.1	4.5	6.3	5.2	6.4	5.4
Seasonally adjusted	4.9	5.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,249	6,241	6,125	6,116	6,023	6,018
Labour force	4,841	4,868	4,778	4,787	4,726	4,745
Employed	4,547	4,624	4,420	4,509	4,371	4,454
Agriculture	530	552	537	542	556	579
Non-agriculture	4,017	4,072	3,883	3,967	3,815	3,875
Unemployed	294	244	358	278	355	291
Not in labour force	1,408	1,373	1,347	1,329	1,297	1,273
Participation rate (2)	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.3	78.5	78.8
Unemployment rate (3)	6.1	5.0	7.5	5.8	7.5	6.1
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,336	6,325	6,201	6,191	6,081	6,071
Labour force	1,933	1,931	1,796	1,825	1,769	1,759
Employed	1,881	1,872	1,740	1,761	1,711	1,701
Agriculture	51	61	45	55	43	50
Non-agriculture	1,830	1,811	1,695	1,706	1,668	1,651
Unemployed	52	59	56	64	58	53
Not in labour force	4,403	4,394	4,405	4,366	4,312	4,312
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.5	29.0	29.5	29.1	29.0
Unemployment rate (3)	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,329
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 14, 1963	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,585	1,954	3,632	986	3,741	922	1,350
Labour force	6,774	644	3,488	833	945	655	209
Employed	6,428	579	3,334	752	928	637	198
Unemployed	346	65	154	81	17	18	11
Not in labour force	5,811	1,310	144	153	2,796	267	1,141
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Dec. 14	53.8	33.0	96.0	84.5	25.3	71.0	19.5
Nov. 16	54.1	33.1	96.4	85.0	25.5	71.0	19.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Dec. 14	5.1	10.1	4.4	9.7	1.8	2.7	5.3
Nov. 16	4.5	9.6	3.5	8.7	2.0	2.9	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Dec. 14	Nov. 16 (1)	Dec. 15	Nov. 17 (1)	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total employed	6,428	6,496	6,160	6,270	6,082	6,155
Agriculture	581	613	582	597	599	629
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526
Employed, non-agriculture	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,346	5,385	5,149	5,224	5,041	5,085
At work 35 hours or more	5,014	4,258	4,864	4,565	4,692	4,725
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	332	1,127	285	659	349	360
Due to economic reasons (2)	71	62	75	59	68	62
Due to other reasons (3)	261	1,065	210	600	281	298
Usually work less than 35 hours	501	498	429	449	442	441

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.
Total employed	6,500	6,546	6,252	6,327	6,152	6,203
Agriculture	618	660	609	661	644	686
Other primary industries	192	187	179	183	208	203
Manufacturing	1,658	1,652	1,576	1,593	1,555	1,575
Construction	458	490	452	469	430	454
Transportation and other utilities	526	532	534	534	504	509
Trade	1,079	1,061	1,035	1,014	1,003	984
Finance, insurance and real estate	249	254	255	260	238	236
Service	1,720	1,710	1,612	1,612	1,571	1,555

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 14, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,428	5,325	585	338	180
Agriculture	581	73	344	49	115
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,252	241	289	65
Men	4,547	3,618	527	314	88
Agriculture	530	66	338	49	77
Non-agriculture	4,017	3,552	189	265	11
Women	1,881	1,707	58	24	92
Agriculture	51	*	*	*	38
Non-agriculture	1,830	1,700	52	24	54

- (1) In the November 1962 and 1963 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day.
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total unemployed	346	303	414	342	413	349
Without work and seeking work (1)	326	286	387	324	390	331
Seeking full-time work	305	270	366	305	369	307
Seeking part-time work	21	16	21	19	21	24
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	20	17	27	18	23	18
Without work and seeking work (1)	326	286	387	324	390	331
Seeking under 1 month	121	111	127	117	127	106
Seeking 1-3 months	132	99	165	125	155	122
Seeking 4-6 months	35	34	51	39	50	45
Seeking more than 6 months	38	42	44	43	58	58

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 14, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,585	1,273	3,623	4,384	2,138	1,167
Men		6,249	634	1,786	2,160	1,080	589
Women		6,336	639	1,837	2,224	1,058	578
Labour force		6,774	587	1,912	2,502	1,153	620
Men		4,841	441	1,386	1,739	829	446
Women		1,933	146	526	763	324	174
Employed		6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
Men		4,547	394	1,275	1,667	797	414
Women		1,881	143	507	746	319	166
Agriculture		581	35	102	155	277	12
Non-agriculture		5,847	502	1,680	2,258	839	568
Paid workers		5,325	442	1,539	2,074	762	508
Men		3,618	313	1,069	1,391	488	357
Women		1,707	129	470	683	274	151
Unemployed		346	50	130	89	37	40
Men		294	47	111	72	32	32
Women		52	*	19	17	*	*
Not in labour force		5,811	686	1,711	1,882	985	547
Men		1,408	193	400	421	251	143
Women		4,403	493	1,311	1,461	734	404
Employed	1963, December 14	6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
	November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
	1962, December 15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
	November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
	1961, December 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
	November 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
Unemployed	1963, December 14	346	50	130	89	37	40
	November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
	1962, December 15	414	70	154	93	51	46
	November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
	1961, December 9	413	64	129	113	61	46
	November 11	349	51	112	99	49	38

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 4th quarter 1963 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 4th quarter 1962 to 4th quarter 1963

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963				1962	1963				1962
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.5	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2
Primary industries (2)	11	10	15	15	14	4.1	2.9	6.4	10.6	5.9
Manufacturing	23	24	21	21	24	4.1	3.8	4.7	6.8	5.0
Construction	22	15	20	27	21	12.6	7.2	14.0	28.2	13.6
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	6	7	8	7	4.5	3.0	4.7	8.0	4.5
Trade	10	11	11	11	10	2.9	2.7	3.3	5.6	3.4
Service (4)	19	18	15	14	17	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.1
Never worked (5)	6	15	10	4	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	305	271	371	545	346					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1964

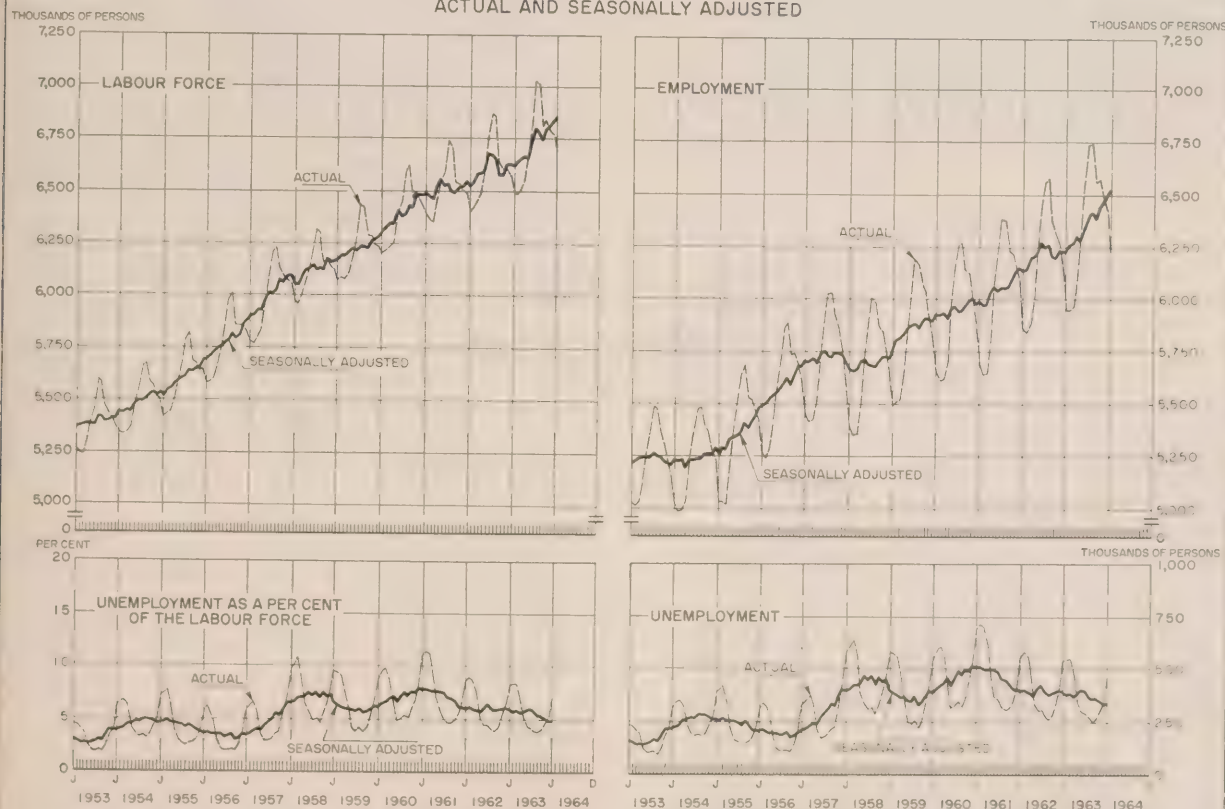
In the week ended January 18, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,697,000. This total included 6,231,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 466,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 77,000 between December and January; the employed decreased by 197,000 while the unemployed increased by 120,000. Compared with January last year, the labour force was 200,000 higher, the employed was 275,000 higher, and the unemployed was 75,000 lower.

Nearly all of the December-to-January decrease in employment occurred in nonagricul-

tural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 240,000 above January 1963 and employment in agriculture was up 35,000. Men accounted for 131,000 of the decrease in employment between December and January; the number of employed women decreased by 66,000 over the month. Employment was above January 1963 by 143,000 among men and by 132,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 7.0, compared with 5.1 in December and 8.3 in January 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in January 1964 was 4.9.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1962-1963

In the fourth quarter of 1963, the labour force was 207,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1962, employment was 248,000 higher and unemployment 41,000 lower.

Fourth Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Labour Force	6,805	6,598
Employed	6,500	6,252
Unemployed	305	346

Much of the increase in the labour force during 1963 took place in the second half of the year. In the fourth quarter, the total labour force averaged 3.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1962. This compares with a year-to-year margin of 2.4 per cent in the third quarter and 1.1 per cent in the first and second quarters.

Women accounted for about 60 per cent of the gain in the total labour force. Married women, in particular, entered the labour market in unusually large numbers. Of the 127,000 year-over-year increase in the total number of women in the labour force, an estimated 88,000 were married. Men under 25 years of age accounted for about two-thirds of the increase in the male labour force from a year earlier.

The Labour Force

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>		
Men				
All ages	4,868	4,789	+ 79	+ 1.6
14-19	364	331	+ 33	+ 10.0
20-24	536	516	+ 20	+ 3.9
25-44	2,282	2,283	- 1	-
45 & over	1,686	1,659	+ 27	+ 1.6
Women				
All ages	1,937	1,810	+ 127	+ 7.0
14-19	287	272	+ 15	+ 5.5
20-24	331	310	+ 21	+ 6.8
25-44	760	713	+ 47	+ 6.6
45 & over	559	514	+ 45	+ 8.8

Total employment in the fourth quarter of 1963 was 4.0 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1962. This was the largest year-to-year percentage increase of any quarter since 1956.

In most age groups, the increase in employment from a year earlier was greater than the

increase in the labour force. The year-to-year increase in employment of women of 7.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1963 has been exceeded only once in the post-war period. The corresponding increase in male employment of 2.6 per cent is more than double the average annual rate of increase of the past ten years.

The Employed

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>		
Men				
All ages	4,619	4,501	+ 118	+ 2.6
14-19	321	285	+ 36	+ 12.6
20-24	495	473	+ 22	+ 4.7
25-44	2,188	2,174	+ 14	+ 0.6
45 & over	1,615	1,569	+ 46	+ 2.9
Women				
All ages	1,881	1,751	+ 130	+ 7.4
14-19	269	251	+ 18	+ 7.2
20-24	318	298	+ 20	+ 6.7
25-44	748	698	+ 50	+ 7.2
45 & over	546	505	+ 41	+ 8.1

As compared to a year earlier, employment in the fourth quarter of 1963 was higher by 108,000 in the service industry, 82,000 in manufacturing and 44,000 in trade. These industries together accounted for about 95 per cent of the net increase in total employment.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	
All industries	6,500	6,252	+ 248
Goods-producing industries	2,926	2,816	+ 110
Agriculture	618	609	+ 9
Other primary industries	192	179	+ 13
Manufacturing	1,658	1,576	+ 82
Construction	458	452	+ 6
Service-producing industries	3,574	3,436	+ 138
Transportation & other utilities	526	534	- 8
Trade	1,079	1,035	+ 44
Finance	249	255	- 6
Service	1,720	1,612	+ 108

In the goods-producing sector, employment rose by 3.9 per cent; 2.7 per cent for men and
(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964	1963		1962		1961
	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,609	12,585	12,347	12,326	12,123	12,104
Labour force	6,697	6,774	6,497	6,574	6,409	6,495
Employed	6,231	6,428	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082
Agriculture	573	581	538	582	575	599
Non-agriculture	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483
Unemployed	466	346	541	414	545	413
Not in labour force	5,912	5,811	5,850	5,752	5,714	5,609
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.8	52.6	53.3	52.9	53.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	7.0	5.1	8.3	6.3	8.5	6.4
Seasonally adjusted	4.9	4.9	5.9 _r	6.0	6.0	6.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,260	6,249	6,135	6,125	6,032	6,023
Labour force	4,811	4,841	4,741	4,778	4,688	4,726
Employed	4,416	4,547	4,273	4,420	4,212	4,371
Agriculture	528	530	506	537	537	556
Non-agriculture	3,868	4,017	3,767	3,883	3,675	3,815
Unemployed	395	294	468	358	476	355
Not in labour force	1,449	1,408	1,394	1,347	1,344	1,297
Participation rate (2)	76.9	77.5	77.3	78.0	77.7	78.5
Unemployment rate (3)	8.2	6.1	9.9	7.5	10.2	7.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,349	6,336	6,212	6,201	6,091	6,081
Labour force	1,886	1,933	1,756	1,796	1,721	1,769
Employed	1,815	1,881	1,683	1,740	1,652	1,711
Agriculture	45	51	32	45	38	43
Non-agriculture	1,770	1,830	1,651	1,695	1,614	1,668
Unemployed	71	52	73	56	69	58
Not in labour force	4,463	4,403	4,456	4,405	4,370	4,312
Participation rate (2)	29.7	30.5	28.3	29.0	28.3	29.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.8	2.7	4.2	3.1	4.0	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

_r Revised

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,329
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 18, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,609	1,964	3,632	992	3,750	920	1,351
Labour force		6,697	598	3,481	831	932	647	208
Employed		6,231	519	3,265	720	908	623	196
Unemployed		466	79	216	111	24	24	12
Not in labour force		5,912	1,366	151	161	2,818	273	1,143
Participation rate (2) -1964, Jan. 18		53.1	30.4	95.8	83.8	24.9	70.3	19.4
1963, Dec. 14		53.8	33.0	96.0	84.5	25.3	71.0	19.5
Unemployment rate (3) -1964, Jan. 18		7.0	13.2	6.2	13.4	2.6	3.7	5.8
1963, Dec. 14		5.1	10.1	4.4	9.7	1.3	2.7	5.3

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964	1963		1962		1961
	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total employed	6,231	6,428	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082
Agriculture	573	581	538	582	575	599
Non-agriculture	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483
Employed, non-agriculture	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,163	5,346	5,000	5,149	4,863	5,041
At work 35 hours or more	4,835	5,014	4,684	4,864	4,577	4,692
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	328	332	316	285	286	349
Due to economic reasons (1)	62	71	70	75	70	68
Due to other reasons (2)	266	261	246	210	216	281
Usually work less than 35 hours	495	501	418	429	426	442

Table 5 Industry	Average Nov.1963 Dec. " Jan.1964	Average Oct.1963 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1962 Dec. " Jan.1963	Average Oct.1962 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1961 Dec. " Jan.1962	Average Oct.1961 Nov. " Dec. "
Total employed	6,385	6,500	6,129	6,252	6,034	6,152
Agriculture	589	618	572	609	601	644
Other primary industries	189	192	180	179	200	208
Manufacturing	1,640	1,658	1,557	1,576	1,523	1,555
Construction	417	458	415	452	386	430
Transportation and other utilities	512	526	526	534	501	504
Trade	1,071	1,079	1,018	1,035	1,004	1,003
Finance, insurance and real estate	261	249	249	255	239	238
Service	1,706	1,720	1,612	1,612	1,579	1,571

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 18, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,231	5,141	579	330	181
Agriculture	573	67	348	46	112
Non-agriculture	5,658	5,074	231	284	69
Men	4,416	3,499	523	303	91
Agriculture	528	63	341	45	79
Non-agriculture	3,888	3,436	182	258	12
Women	1,815	1,642	56	27	90
Agriculture	45	*	*	*	33
Non-agriculture	1,770	1,638	49	26	57

- (1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964	1963		1962		1961
	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total unemployed	466	346	541	414	545	413
Without work and seeking work (1)	428	326	503	387	506	390
Seeking full-time work	410	305	481	366	484	369
Seeking part-time work	18	21	22	21	22	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	38	20	38	27	39	23
Without work and seeking work (1)	428	326	503	387	506	390
Seeking under 1 month	126	121	127	127	133	127
Seeking 1-3 months	202	132	251	165	231	155
Seeking 4-6 months	54	35	71	51	75	50
Seeking more than 6 months	46	38	54	44	67	58

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 18, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,609	1,275	3,631	4,392	2,142	1,169
Men		6,260	635	1,790	2,164	1,081	590
Women		6,349	640	1,841	2,228	1,061	579
Labour force		6,697	573	1,899	2,465	1,143	617
Men		4,811	432	1,380	1,727	827	445
Women		1,886	141	519	738	316	172
Employed		6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
Men		4,416	365	1,228	1,631	784	408
Women		1,815	136	498	714	305	162
Agriculture		573	32	111	142	275	13
Non-agriculture		5,658	469	1,615	2,203	814	557
Paid workers		5,141	416	1,464	2,016	745	500
Men		3,499	292	1,005	1,365	484	353
Women		1,642	124	459	651	261	147
Unemployed		466	72	173	120	54	47
Men		395	57	152	96	43	37
Women		71	*	21	24	11	10
Not in labour force		5,912	702	1,732	1,927	999	552
Men		1,449	203	410	437	254	145
Women		4,463	499	1,322	1,490	745	407
Employed	1964, January 18	6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
	1963, December 14	5,428	437	1,702	2,413	1,116	510
	January 19	5,996	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	531
	1962, December 15	6,140	513	1,814	2,316	1,073	553
	January 13	5,864	477	1,816	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, December 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,038	531
Unemployed	1964, January 18	466	72	173	120	54	47
	1963, December 14	341	50	130	89	37	40
	January 19	341	50	142	130	37	40
	1962, December 15	414	70	184	93	51	45
	January 13	345	74	170	149	39	36
	1961, December 9	413	74	129	113	51	44

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1962-1963 (continued from page 2)

11.3 per cent for women. For both men and women, the bulk of the increase was in manufacturing. Employment in the service-producing sector rose by 4.0 per cent; 2.5 per cent for men and 6.3 per cent for women. The largest year-to-year gains for both were in the industries of trade and service.

Employment in the Atlantic region was little changed from a year earlier. In the other regions, employment gains were substantial, ranging between 3.3 per cent in the Prairies to 5.4 per cent in Quebec.

Employment by Region

	Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)		Percentage change
	1963	1962	
Atlantic	555	550	+ 0.9
Quebec	1,806	1,713	+ 5.4
Ontario	2,416	2,330	+ 3.7
Prairies	1,136	1,100	+ 3.3
B.C.	586	559	+ 4.8

Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force was considerably lower than a year earlier. The decline was general throughout the regions. The unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent for Canada, in the fourth quarter of 1963, was the lowest of any fourth quarter since 1956. Similarly in each region, the unemployment rate was the lowest since 1956.

Unemployment Rates by Region

	1963	1962
Canada	4.5	5.2
Atlantic	7.5	9.1
Quebec	5.9	7.0
Ontario	3.1	3.4
Prairies	2.8	3.6
B.C.	5.8	6.7

Between the fourth quarter of 1962 and the fourth quarter of 1963, the unemployment rate dropped from 6.0 per cent to 5.1 per cent for men and from 3.2 per cent to 2.9 per cent for women. For most age-sex groups the unemployment rate was substantially lower than a year earlier.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

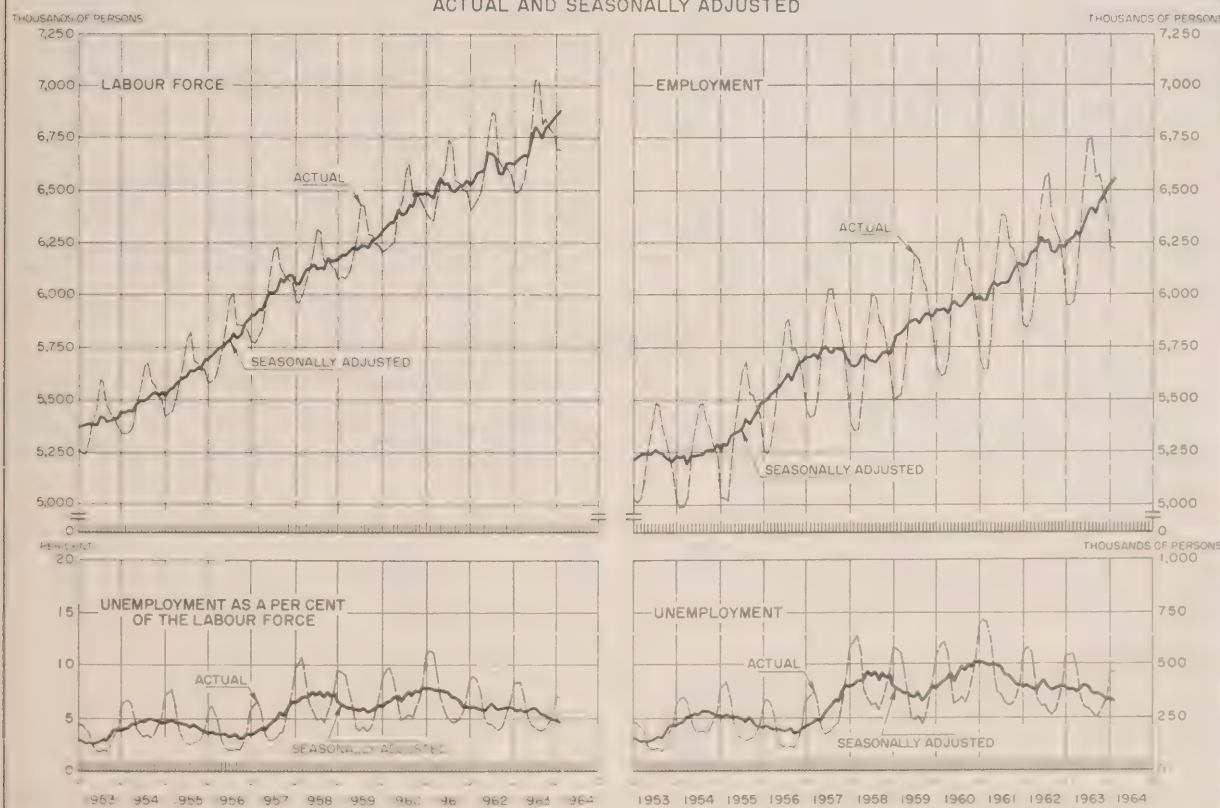
FEBRUARY 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,690,000 in the week ended February 22, 1964. Of this total, 6,223,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 467,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change from January in the estimates of the labour force as a whole, of the employed or of the unemployed. Compared with February 1963, the labour force was higher by 194,000, the employed having increased by 272,000 over the year, and the unemployed having decreased by 78,000.

Employment was up from February 1963 by 234,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 38,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 134,000, and women for 138,000, of the year-to-year increase in employment.

The unemployment rate in February was 7.0 per cent of the labour force, compared with rates of 7.0 in January and of 8.4 in February last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February 1964 was 4.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

January 1963 - January 1964

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication in the August 1963 report, data referring to the weeks ended October 19, 1963, and January 18, 1964, have been compiled and are included in the following tables. Also included are previously published data for January, April and July 1963. Some comments on the latest figures and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 466,000 persons unemployed in January 1964, 216,000 (46%) were heads of family units, 206,000 (45%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 44,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 422,000 unemployed members of family units were distributed through 371,000 family units. In 202,000, or 54 per cent, of these units, at least one person was employed. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

In the period for which data are available, strong seasonal patterns are evident. Consistently, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been highest in January and April (46-51%) and lowest in July (35-39%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons or daughters of heads of families has been lowest in January and April (30-32%) and highest in July (40-45%) when large numbers of students would have entered the labour market. There are large seasonal variations also in the proportion of family units having someone employed (in addition to the unemployed member) - from about one-half in January and April to nearly two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for January 1964 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four preceding quarterly reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
January 18, 1964	466	422	216	142	64	44
October 19, 1963	265	241	108	90	43	24
July 20, 1963	293	268	103	130	35	25
April 20, 1963	462	426	220	145	61	36
January 19, 1963	541	492	264	162	66	49
Percent Distribution						
January 18, 1964	100	91	46	31	14	9
October 19, 1963	100	91	41	34	16	9
July 20, 1963	100	91	35	44	12	9
April 20, 1963	100	92	48	31	13	8
January 19, 1963	100	91	49	30	12	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
January 18, 1964	371	169	202	128	50	24
October 19, 1963	220	82	138	82	34	22
July 20, 1963	245	81	164	88	48	28
April 20, 1963	366	180	186	116	47	23
January 19, 1963	430	201	229	145	54	30
Percent Distribution						
January 18, 1964	100	46	54	35	13	6
October 19, 1963	100	37	63	37	16	10
July 20, 1963	100	33	67	36	20	11
April 20, 1963	100	49	51	32	13	6
January 19, 1963	100	47	53	34	12	7

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Feb. 22	Jan. 13	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,633	12,609	12,364	12,347	12,140	12,123
Labour force	6,690	6,697	6,496	6,497	6,423	6,409
Employed	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864
Agriculture	570	573	532	538	574	575
Non-agriculture	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289
Unemployed	467	466	545	541	583	545
Not in labour force	5,943	5,912	5,868	5,850	5,717	5,714
Participation rate (2)	53.0	53.1	52.5	52.6	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.9	5.7r	5.9	6.2	6.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,272	6,260	6,143	6,135	6,039	6,032
Labour force	4,801	4,811	4,738	4,741	4,714	4,688
Employed	4,399	4,416	4,265	4,273	4,202	4,212
Agriculture	526	528	497	506	542	537
Non-agriculture	3,873	3,888	3,768	3,767	3,660	3,675
Unemployed	402	395	473	468	512	476
Not in labour force	1,471	1,449	1,405	1,394	1,325	1,344
Participation rate (2)	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.3	78.1	77.7
Unemployment rate (3)	8.4	8.2	10.0	9.9	10.9	10.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,361	6,349	6,221	6,212	6,101	6,091
Labour force	1,889	1,886	1,758	1,756	1,709	1,721
Employed	1,824	1,815	1,686	1,683	1,638	1,652
Agriculture	44	45	35	32	32	38
Non-agriculture	1,780	1,770	1,651	1,651	1,606	1,614
Unemployed	65	71	72	73	71	69
Not in labour force	4,472	4,463	4,463	4,456	4,392	4,370
Participation rate (2)	29.7	29.7	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,982	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,329
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 22, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,633	1,974	3,623	1,008	3,743	933	1,352
Labour force		6,690	594	3,467	840	922	656	211
Employed		6,223	516	3,251	721	902	634	199
Unemployed		467	78	216	119	20	22	12
Not in labour force		5,943	1,380	156	168	2,821	277	1,141
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Feb.22		53.0	30.1	95.7	83.3	24.6	70.3	15.6
1964, Jan.18		53.1	30.4	95.8	83.3	24.9	70.3	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Feb.22		7.0	13.1	6.2	14.2	2.2	3.4	5.7
1964, Jan.18		7.0	13.2	6.2	13.4	2.6	3.7	5.8

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total employed	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864
Agriculture	570	573	532	538	574	575
Non-agriculture	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289
Employed, non-agriculture	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,167	5,163	4,980	5,000	4,845	4,863
At work 35 hours or more	4,848	4,835	4,669	4,684	4,545	4,577
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	319	328	311	316	300	286
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	62	69	70	62	70
Due to other reasons (2)	260	266	242	246	238	216
Usually work less than 35 hours	486	495	439	418	421	426

Table 5 Industry	Average Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1963 Dec. " Jan. 1964	Average Dec. 1962 Jan. 1963 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1962 Dec. " Jan. 1963	Average Dec. 1961 Jan. 1962 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1961 Dec. " Jan. 1962
Total employed	6,294	6,385	6,022	6,129	5,929	6,034
Agriculture	575	589	551	572	583	601
Other primary industries	180	189	170	180	185	200
Manufacturing	1,618	1,640	1,543	1,557	1,494	1,523
Construction	394	417	380	415	347	386
Transportation and other utilities	519	512	531	526	499	501
Trade	1,039	1,071	994	1,018	990	1,004
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	261	248	249	240	239
Service	1,715	1,706	1,605	1,612	1,591	1,579

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 22, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,223	5,130	584	335	174
Agriculture	570	70	347	43	110
Non-agriculture	5,653	5,060	237	292	64
Men	4,399	3,481	522	310	86
Agriculture	526	66	339	43	78
Non-agriculture	3,873	3,415	183	267	*
Women	1,824	1,649	62	25	88
Agriculture	44	*	*	*	32
Non-agriculture	1,780	1,645	54	25	56

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	Feb. 22	Jan. 13	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total unemployed	467	466	545	541	583	545
Without work and seeking work (1)	438	428	512	503	539	506
Seeking full-time work	423	410	495	481	514	484
Seeking part-time work	15	18	17	22	25	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	29	38	33	38	44	39
Without work and seeking work (1)	438	428	512	503	539	506
Seeking under 1 month	86	126	82	127	89	133
Seeking 1-3 months	213	202	256	251	260	231
Seeking 4-6 months	89	54	118	71	116	75
Seeking more than 6 months	50	46	56	54	74	67

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 22, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,633	1,277	3,638	4,401	2,145	1,172
Men		6,272	636	1,794	2,168	1,083	591
Women		6,361	641	1,844	2,233	1,062	581
Labour force		6,690	575	1,905	2,455	1,135	620
Men		4,801	429	1,382	1,719	827	444
Women		1,889	146	523	736	308	176
Employed		6,223	502	1,729	2,340	1,079	573
Men		4,399	361	1,221	1,628	779	410
Women		1,824	141	508	712	300	163
Agriculture		570	35	109	141	274	11
Non-agriculture		5,653	467	1,620	2,199	805	562
Paid workers		5,130	419	1,469	2,009	732	501
Men		3,481	289	1,002	1,358	478	354
Women		1,649	130	467	651	254	147
Unemployed		467	73	176	115	56	47
Men		402	68	161	91	48	34
Women		65	*	15	24	*	13
Not in labour force		5,943	702	1,733	1,946	1,010	552
Men		1,471	207	412	449	256	147
Women		4,472	495	1,321	1,497	754	405
Employed	1964, February 22	6,223	502	1,729	2,340	1,079	573
	January 18	6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
	1963, February 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
	January 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
	1962, February 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
	January 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
Unemployed	1964, February 22	467	73	176	115	56	47
	January 18	466	72	173	120	54	47
	1963, February 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
	January 19	541	88	192	130	73	58
	1962, February 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
	January 13	545	84	179	149	75	52

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾ - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
January 18, 1964	371	126	120	72	53
October 19, 1963	220	83	67	41	29
July 20, 1963	245	81	88	47	29
April 20, 1963	366	125	121	62	58
January 19, 1963	430	145	147	78	60
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
January 18, 1964	169	71	48	29	21
October 19, 1963	82	40	21	14	*
July 20, 1963	81	38	24	12	*
April 20, 1963	180	73	55	28	24
January 19, 1963	201	84	66	30	21
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
January 18, 1964	202	55	72	43	32
October 19, 1963	138	43	46	27	22
July 20, 1963	164	43	64	35	22
April 20, 1963	186	52	66	34	34
January 19, 1963	229	61	81	48	39

(1) See footnote page 2.

* Less than 10,000.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH 1964

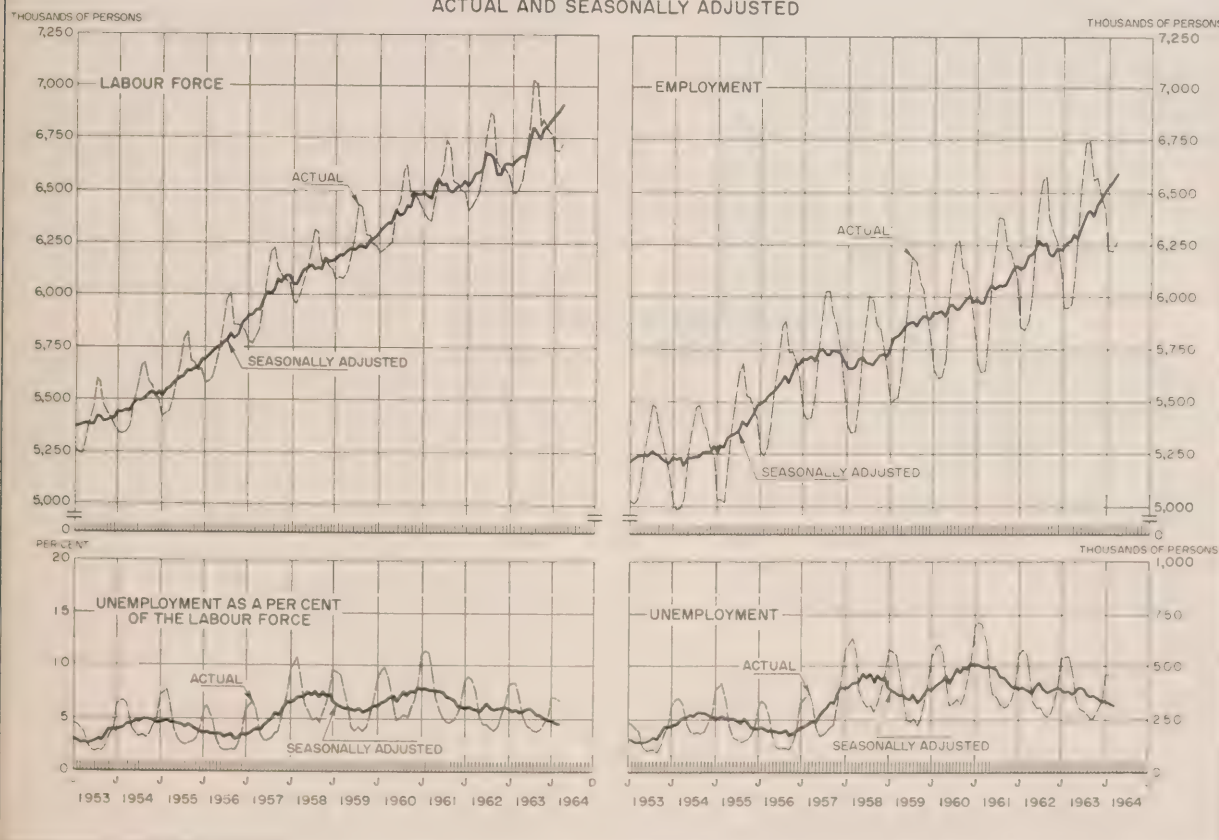
In the week ended March 21, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,729,000. Of this total, 6,273,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 456,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 39,000 from February, the employed having increased by 50,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 11,000. The labour force was 217,000 higher than in March 1963, the employed having increased by 310,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 93,000.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for

all of the rise in employment between February and March and from March 1963 to March 1964. Most of the increase in employment from February was among women. Compared with March last year, the numbers of employed men and women were higher by 149,000 and 161,000, respectively.

In March, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force was 6.8, compared with rates of 7.0 in February 1964 and of 8.4 in March 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in March 1964 was 4.6.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1964

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group.

It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 1st quarter of 1964, with comparative data for each of the four quarters of 1963, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 3				1 9 6 4	1 9 6 3			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	6.9	4.5	3.9	5.5	8.4
Office and professional (2)	15	16	18	15	15	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0
Transportation Service	10	9	7	9	10	10.4	6.2	4.5	7.9	12.7
Primary (3)	10	12	10	9	8	6.0	4.9	3.5	4.6	6.0
Manufacturing and mechanical	12	11	10	13	14	7.8	4.4	2.8	5.9	10.3
Construction	13	15	16	13	14	5.1	3.8	3.6	4.3	6.6
Labourers (4)	14	12	8	12	15	18.3	9.4	5.7	11.5	22.5
Never worked (8)	21	18	14	18	20	24.3	13.5	9.3	17.1	28.3
	4	6	15	10	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	463	305	271	371	545					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 4	1 9 6 3				1 9 6 4	1 9 6 3			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	6.9	4.5	3.9	5.5	8.4
Primary industries (5)	14	11	10	15	15	8.0	4.1	2.9	6.4	10.6
Manufacturing	21	23	24	21	21	5.7	4.1	3.8	4.7	6.8
Construction	24	22	15	20	27	23.0	12.6	7.2	14.0	28.2
Transportation and other utilities (6)	9	8	6	7	8	7.4	4.5	3.0	4.7	8.0
Trade	11	10	11	11	11	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.6
Service (7)	17	19	18	15	14	3.8	2.9	2.5	2.9	4.0
Never worked (8)	4	6	15	10	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	463	305	271	371	545					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (6) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (7) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (8) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	March 21 (1)	February 22 (1)	March 23	February 16	March 24	February 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,654	12,633	12,388	12,364	12,158	12,140
Labour force	6,729	6,690	6,512	6,496	6,454	6,423
Employed	6,273	6,223	5,963	5,951	5,894	5,840
Agriculture	557	570	556	532	577	574
Non-agriculture	5,716	5,653	5,407	5,419	5,317	5,266
Unemployed	456	467	549	545	560	583
Not in labour force	5,925	5,943	5,876	5,868	5,704	5,717
Participation rate (3)	53.2	53.0	52.6	52.5	53.1	52.9
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	6.8	7.0	8.4	8.4	8.7	9.1
Seasonally adjusted	4.6	4.7	5.8 ^r	5.7	5.9	6.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,282	6,272	6,154	6,143	6,047	6,039
Labour force	4,810	4,801	4,751	4,738	4,709	4,714
Employed	4,415	4,399	4,266	4,265	4,208	4,202
Agriculture	515	526	514	497	540	542
Non-agriculture	3,900	3,873	3,752	3,768	3,668	3,660
Unemployed	395	402	485	473	501	512
Not in labour force	1,472	1,471	1,403	1,405	1,338	1,325
Participation rate (3)	76.6	76.5	77.2	77.1	77.9	78.1
Unemployment rate (4)	8.2	8.4	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,372	6,361	6,234	6,221	6,111	6,101
Labour force	1,919	1,889	1,761	1,758	1,745	1,709
Employed	1,858	1,824	1,697	1,686	1,686	1,638
Agriculture	42	44	42	35	37	32
Non-agriculture	1,816	1,780	1,655	1,651	1,649	1,606
Unemployed	61	65	64	72	59	71
Not in labour force	4,453	4,472	4,473	4,463	4,366	4,392
Participation rate (3)	30.1	29.7	28.2	28.3	28.6	28.0
Unemployment rate (4)	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.4	4.2

(1) See "Introduction of New Alberta Sample", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 21, 1964	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,654	1,982	3,621	1,015	3,747	935	1,354
Labour force	6,729	589	3,469	846	942	668	215
Employed	6,273	513	3,259	729	921	649	202
Unemployed	456	76	210	117	21	19	13
Not in labour force	5,925	1,393	152	169	2,805	267	1,139
Participation rate (2) - 1964, March 21	53.2	29.7	95.8	83.3	25.1	71.4	15.9
1964, Feb. 22	53.0	30.1	95.7	83.3	24.6	70.3	15.6
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, March 21	6.8	12.9	6.1	13.8	2.2	2.8	6.0
1964, Feb. 22	7.0	13.1	6.2	14.2	2.2	3.4	5.7

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	March 21	February 22	March 23	February 16	March 24	February 17
Total employed	6,273	6,223	5,963	5,951	5,894	5,840
Agriculture	557	570	556	532	577	574
Non-agriculture	5,716	5,653	5,407	5,419	5,317	5,266
Employed, non-agriculture	5,716	5,653	5,407	5,419	5,317	5,266
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,211	5,167	4,969	4,980	4,879	4,845
At work 35 hours or more	4,897	4,848	4,632	4,669	4,566	4,545
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	314	319	337	311	313	300
Due to economic reasons (1)	56	59	59	69	63	62
Due to other reasons (2)	258	260	278	242	250	238
Usually work less than 35 hours	505	486	438	439	438	421

Table 5 Industry	Average Jan. 1964 Feb. " March "	Average Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Average Jan. 1963 Feb. " March "	Average Dec. 1962 Jan. 1963 Feb. "	Average Jan. 1962 Feb. " March "	Average Dec. 1961 Jan. 1962 Feb. "
Total employed	6,242	6,294	5,957	6,022	5,866	5,929
Agriculture	567	575	542	551	575	583
Other primary industries	162	180	156	170	160	185
Manufacturing	1,627	1,618	1,525	1,543	1,494	1,494
Construction	379	394	370	380	328	347
Transportation and other utilities	514	519	525	531	498	499
Trade	1,026	1,039	970	994	972	990
Finance, insurance and real estate	258	254	257	248	238	240
Service	1,709	1,715	1,612	1,605	1,601	1,591

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 21, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,273	5,195	580	338	160
Agriculture	557	77	332	48	100
Non-agriculture	5,716	5,118	248	290	60
Men	4,415	3,512	511	311	81
Agriculture	515	72	323	47	73
Non-agriculture	3,900	3,440	188	264	*
Women	1,858	1,683	69	27	79
Agriculture	42	*	*	*	27
Non-agriculture	1,816	1,678	60	26	52

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1964		1963		1962	
	March 21	February 22	March 23	February 16	March 24	February 17
Total unemployed	456	467	549	545	560	583
Without work and seeking work (1)	426	438	511	512	528	539
Seeking full-time work	409	423	494	495	508	514
Seeking part-time work	17	15	17	17	20	25
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	30	29	38	33	32	44
Without work and seeking work (1)	426	438	511	512	528	539
Seeking under 1 month	82	86	92	82	86	89
Seeking 1-3 months	165	213	190	256	200	260
Seeking 4-6 months	121	89	161	118	163	116
Seeking more than 6 months	58	50	68	56	79	74

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended March 21, 1964

	Canada (2)	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region (2)	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,654	1,279	3,645	4,409	2,147	1,174
Men	6,282	637	1,797	2,172	1,084	592
Women	6,372	642	1,848	2,237	1,063	582
Labour force	6,729	584	1,916	2,481	1,122	626
Men	4,810	433	1,381	1,734	817	445
Women	1,919	151	535	747	305	181
Employed	6,273	508	1,745	2,376	1,063	581
Men	4,415	362	1,227	1,649	765	412
Women	1,858	146	518	727	298	169
Agriculture	557	37	113	136	256	15
Non-agriculture	5,716	471	1,632	2,240	807	566
Paid workers	5,195	420	1,482	2,050	736	507
Men	3,512	287	1,006	1,381	484	354
Women	1,683	133	476	669	252	153
Unemployed	456	76	171	105	59	45
Men	395	71	154	85	52	33
Women	61	*	17	20	*	12
Not in labour force	5,925	695	1,729	1,928	1,025	548
Men	1,472	204	416	438	267	147
Women	4,453	491	1,313	1,490	758	401
Employed 1964, March 21	6,273	508	1,745	2,376	1,063	581
February 22	6,223	502	1,729	2,340	1,079	573
1963, March 23	5,963	491	1,628	2,252	1,041	551
February 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
1962, March 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
February 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
Unemployed 1964, March 21	456	76	171	105	59	45
February 22	467	73	176	115	56	47
1963, March 23	549	89	201	138	70	51
February 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
1962, March 24	560	97	197	149	71	46
February 17	583	94	203	161	72	53

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

(2) See "Introduction of New Alberta Sample", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Introduction of New Alberta Sample

A new sample of improved design was brought into use for Alberta in the March 1964 survey. February 1964 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for February 1964, the estimates would have been affected as follows: Canada and Prairie region, labour force - lower by 9,000;

employed - lower by 12,000; unemployed - higher by 3,000; persons not in the labour force - higher by 9,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.

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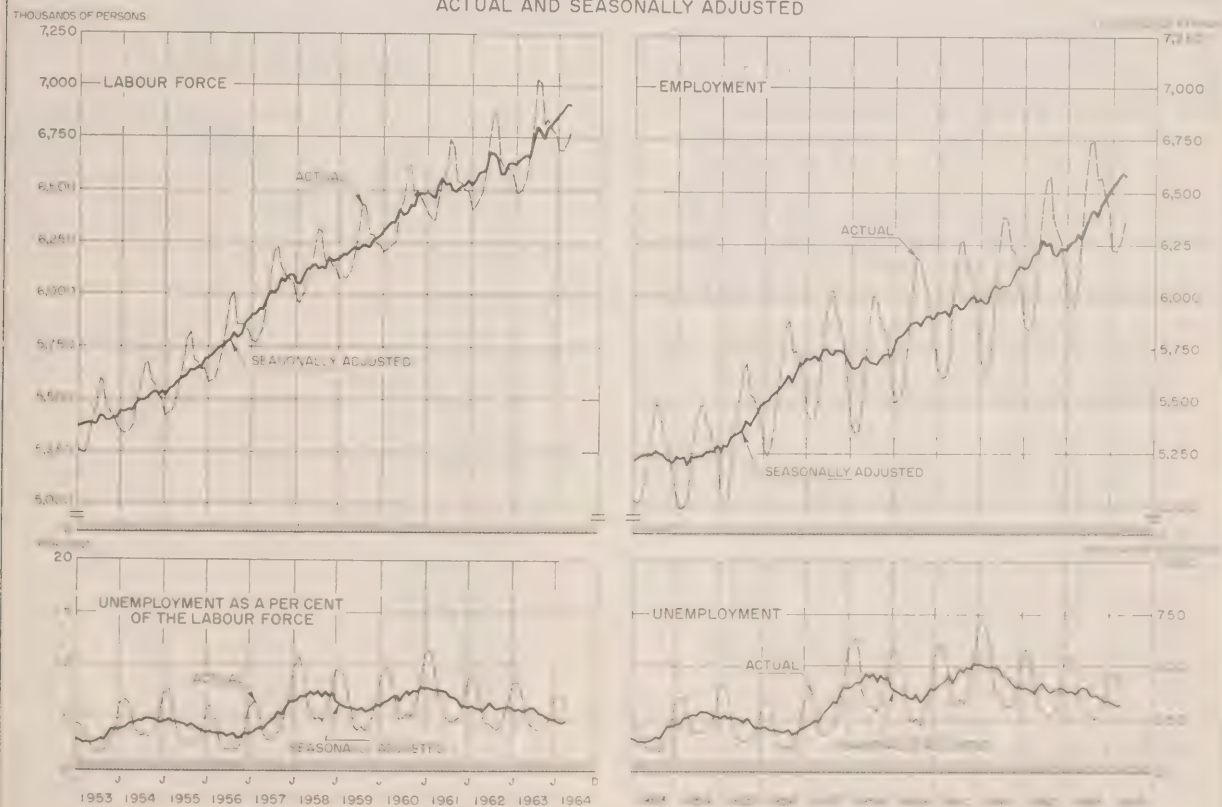
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,763,000 in the week ended April 18, 1964. There were 6,360,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 403,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 34,000, the employed having increased by 87,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 53,000. Compared with April 1963, the labour force was 204,000 higher; employment was up 263,000 from a year earlier, while unemployment was down 59,000.

Of the total increase in employment from March, 39,000 was in agriculture and 48,000

was in nonagricultural industries. There were 277,000 more persons employed in nonagricultural industries than in April 1963; agricultural employment was slightly lower. All of the March-to-April increase in employment occurred among men. Women accounted for 149,000 of the year-to-year increase in employment, and men for 114,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.0 in April, compared with 6.8 in March this year and with 7.0 in April 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1964 was 4.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1963 - 1964

In the first quarter of 1964, the labour force and the number employed were greater than in the first quarter of 1963 by 203,000 and 285,000, respectively. Unemployment was lower by 82,000.

First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1964	1963
Labour Force	6,705	6,502
Employed	6,242	5,957
Unemployed	463	545

Patterns in the labour force in the first quarter of 1964 were very much the same as in the fourth quarter of 1963. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.1 per cent was the same as in the preceding quarter.

Women continued to enter the labour force in large numbers, accounting for 69 per cent of the total increase. As compared to a year earlier, there were 140,000 more women (101,000 married) in the labour force in the first quarter of 1964. This represents the largest year-to-year gain of any quarter in the post-war period.

Since the middle of 1963, the total labour force has been expanding a little faster than the population 14 years of age and over. In each quarter during this period, the percentage of the population in the labour force was higher than a year earlier. This was due to the increase in the participation rates of women. As year-to-year comparisons indicate, the rise in these rates for married women has been particularly rapid. On the other hand, participation rates for men, during this period, continued to decline.

Labour Force Participation Rates

	<u>First Quarter</u>		<u>Fourth Quarter</u>		<u>Third Quarter</u>	
	1964	1963	1963	1962	1963	1962
Both Sexes	53.1	52.6	54.2	53.6	55.6	55.5
Women	29.8	28.3	30.6	29.2	30.6	29.8
Married	23.3	21.2	23.9	22.2	23.1	21.7
Other(1)	41.8	41.4	43.1	42.5	44.4	44.9

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

In the first quarter of 1964, total employment was 4.8 per cent higher, male employment 3.3 per cent higher and female employment 8.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1963. Average annual rates of increase for the period 1953-1963 were 2.0 per cent, 1.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively.

Most of the net increase in female employment from a year earlier was made up of women entering or re-entering the labour market. For men, on the other hand, the change was related to an increase in the labour force of 64,000 and a decrease in unemployment of 78,000.

The Labour Force by Sex

	<u>First Quarter 1964</u>		<u>Change from 1963</u>	
	(000's)		(000's)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Labour Force	4,807	1,898	+ 64	+ 140
Employed	4,410	1,832	+142	+ 143
Unemployed	397	66	- 78	- 4

Comparing first quarters, employment was higher in 1964 than in 1963 in manufacturing, service, trade and agriculture. In the other industries, there was little change. Manufacturing and service together accounted for almost 70 per cent of the increase in total employment.

In the goods-producing sector, employment was higher than a year earlier by 101,000 for men and 41,000 for women. In the service-producing sector this situation was reversed.

Employment by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u>		<u>Year-to-year Change</u>
	(000's)		(000's)
	1964	1963	
All Industries	6,242	5,957	+ 285
Goods-producing industries	2,735	2,593	+ 142
Agriculture	567	542	+ 25
Other primary industries	162	156	+ 6
Manufacturing	1,627	1,525	+ 102
Construction	379	370	+ 9
Service-producing industries	3,507	3,364	+ 143
Transportation and other utilities	514	525	- 11
Trade	1,026	970	+ 56
Finance	258	257	+ 1
Service	1,709	1,612	+ 97

Employment was about the same as a year earlier for the Atlantic region. In the other regions, employment increases were substantial, ranging between four and six per cent.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	April 18	March 21	April 20	March 23	April 21	March 24
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,677	12,654	12,407	12,388	12,177	12,158
Labour force	6,763	6,729	6,559	6,512	6,492	6,454
Employed	6,360	6,273	6,097	5,963	6,007	5,894
Agriculture	596	557	610	556	627	577
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,716	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317
Unemployed	403	456	462	549	485	560
Not in labour force	5,914	5,925	5,848	5,876	5,685	5,704
Participation rate (2)	53.3	53.2	52.9	52.6	53.3	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	6.0	6.8	7.0	8.4	7.5	8.7
Seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.6	5.5 ^r	5.8	5.8	5.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,293	6,282	6,163	6,154	6,055	6,047
Labour force	4,849	4,810	4,793	4,751	4,742	4,709
Employed	4,504	4,415	4,390	4,266	4,314	4,208
Agriculture	541	515	556	514	585	540
Non-agriculture	3,963	3,900	3,834	3,752	3,729	3,668
Unemployed	345	395	403	485	428	501
Not in labour force	1,444	1,472	1,370	1,403	1,313	1,338
Participation rate (2)	77.1	76.6	77.8	77.2	78.3	77.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.1	8.2	8.4	10.2	9.0	10.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,384	6,372	6,244	6,234	6,122	6,111
Labour force	1,914	1,919	1,766	1,761	1,750	1,745
Employed	1,856	1,858	1,707	1,697	1,693	1,686
Agriculture	55	42	54	42	42	37
Non-agriculture	1,801	1,816	1,653	1,655	1,651	1,649
Unemployed	58	61	59	64	57	59
Not in labour force	4,470	4,453	4,478	4,473	4,372	4,366
Participation rate (2)	30.0	30.1	28.3	28.2	28.6	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
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Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 18, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,677	1,990	3,645	998	3,759	930	1,355
Labour force		6,763	591	3,504	838	953	659	218
Employed		6,360	522	3,321	736	934	639	208
Unemployed		403	69	183	102	19	20	10
Not in labour force		5,914	1,399	141	160	2,806	271	1,137
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Apr. 18		53.3	29.7	96.1	84.0	25.4	70.9	16.1
Mar. 21		53.2	29.7	95.8	83.3	25.1	71.4	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Apr. 18		6.0	11.7	5.2	12.2	2.0	3.0	4.6
Mar. 21		6.8	12.9	6.1	13.8	2.2	2.8	6.0

(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	April 18	March 21	April 20(1)	March 23	April 21(1)	March 24
Total employed	6,360	6,273	6,097	5,963	6,007	5,894
Agriculture	596	557	610	556	627	577
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,716	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317
Employed, non-agriculture	5,764	5,716	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,250	5,211	5,042	4,969	4,948	4,879
At work 35 hours or more	4,951	4,897	4,208	4,632	2,672	4,566
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	299	314	834	337	2,276	313
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	56	66	59	63	63
Due to other reasons (3)	237	258	768	278	2,213	250
Usually work less than 35 hours	514	505	445	438	432	438

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.
Total employed	6,285	6,242	6,004	5,957	5,914	5,866
Agriculture	574	567	566	542	593	575
Other primary industries	159	162	149	156	147	160
Manufacturing	1,641	1,627	1,543	1,525	1,514	1,494
Construction	392	379	378	370	343	328
Transportation and other utilities	517	514	527	525	499	498
Trade	1,010	1,026	967	970	969	972
Finance, insurance and real estate	263	258	252	257	236	238
Service	1,729	1,709	1,622	1,612	1,613	1,601

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 18, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,360	5,236	592	352	180
Agriculture	596	86	342	53	115
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,150	250	299	65
Men	4,504	3,568	527	323	86
Agriculture	541	79	335	51	76
Non-agriculture	3,963	3,489	192	272	10
Women	1,856	1,668	65	29	94
Agriculture	55	*	*	*	39
Non-agriculture	1,801	1,661	58	27	55

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 21, 1962 - Good Friday; April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday).
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7
Unemployed

	1964		1963		1962	
	April 18	March 21	April 20	March 23	April 21	March 24
Total unemployed	403	456	462	549	485	560
Without work and seeking work (1)	380	426	440	511	457	528
Seeking full-time work	365	409	421	494	440	508
Seeking part-time work	15	17	19	17	17	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	23	30	22	38	28	32
Without work and seeking work (1)	380	426	440	511	457	528
Seeking under 1 month	72	82	68	92	71	86
Seeking 1-3 months	123	165	140	190	145	200
Seeking 4-6 months	123	121	156	161	154	163
Seeking more than 6 months	62	58	76	68	87	79

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended April 18, 1964

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,677	1,280	3,651	4,419	2,150	1,177
Men	6,293	638	1,800	2,177	1,085	593
Women	6,384	642	1,851	2,242	1,065	584
Labour force	6,763	594	1,908	2,485	1,147	629
Men	4,849	439	1,384	1,735	840	451
Women	1,914	155	524	750	307	178
Employed	6,360	522	1,752	2,396	1,094	596
Men	4,504	371	1,247	1,664	794	428
Women	1,856	151	505	732	300	168
Agriculture	596	37	114	149	280	16
Non-agriculture	5,764	485	1,638	2,247	814	580
Paid workers	5,236	427	1,481	2,059	748	521
Men	3,568	288	1,023	1,390	497	370
Women	1,668	139	458	669	251	151
Unemployed	403	72	156	89	53	33
Men	345	68	137	71	46	23
Women	58	*	19	18	*	10
Not in labour force	5,914	686	1,743	1,934	1,003	548
Men	1,444	199	416	442	245	142
Women	4,470	487	1,327	1,492	758	406
Employed 1964, April 18	6,360	522	1,752	2,396	1,094	596
March 21	6,273	508	1,745	2,376	1,063	581
1963, April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
March 23	5,963	491	1,628	2,252	1,041	551
1962, April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
March 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
Unemployed 1964, April 18	403	72	156	89	53	33
March 21	456	76	171	105	59	45
1963, April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
March 23	549	89	201	138	70	31
1962, April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
March 24	560	97	197	149	71	46

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1963-1964 (continued from page 2)

Employment by Region

	First Quarter Averages (000's)		Percentage Changes
	1964	1963	
Atlantic	504	498	+ 1.2
Quebec	1,733	1,631	+ 6.3
Ontario	2,354	2,254	+ 4.4
Prairies	1,077	1,031	+ 4.5
B.C.	575	542	+ 6.1

Unemployment in the first quarter of 1964 was 82,000 lower than in the first quarter of 1963. Most of the decline was among men. There were 54,000 fewer married men unemployed than a year earlier.

Unemployment Rates First Quarter Averages

	Men		Women	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
Total	8.3	10.0	3.5	4.0
Married	6.2	7.7	2.5	3.0
Other(1)	14.6	16.9	4.5	4.9

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

Unemployment rates also were lower than a year earlier for both men and women as well as for married and other persons.

In all the regions, there was a sizable decline in unemployment rates from the first quarter of 1963. The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force in Ontario and the Prairie region remained substantially lower than the Canada average.

Unemployment Rates by Region First Quarter Averages

	1964	1963
Canada	6.9	8.4
Atlantic	12.8	15.0
Quebec	9.1	10.8
Ontario	4.6	5.6
Prairies	4.9	6.4
B.C.	7.4	9.1

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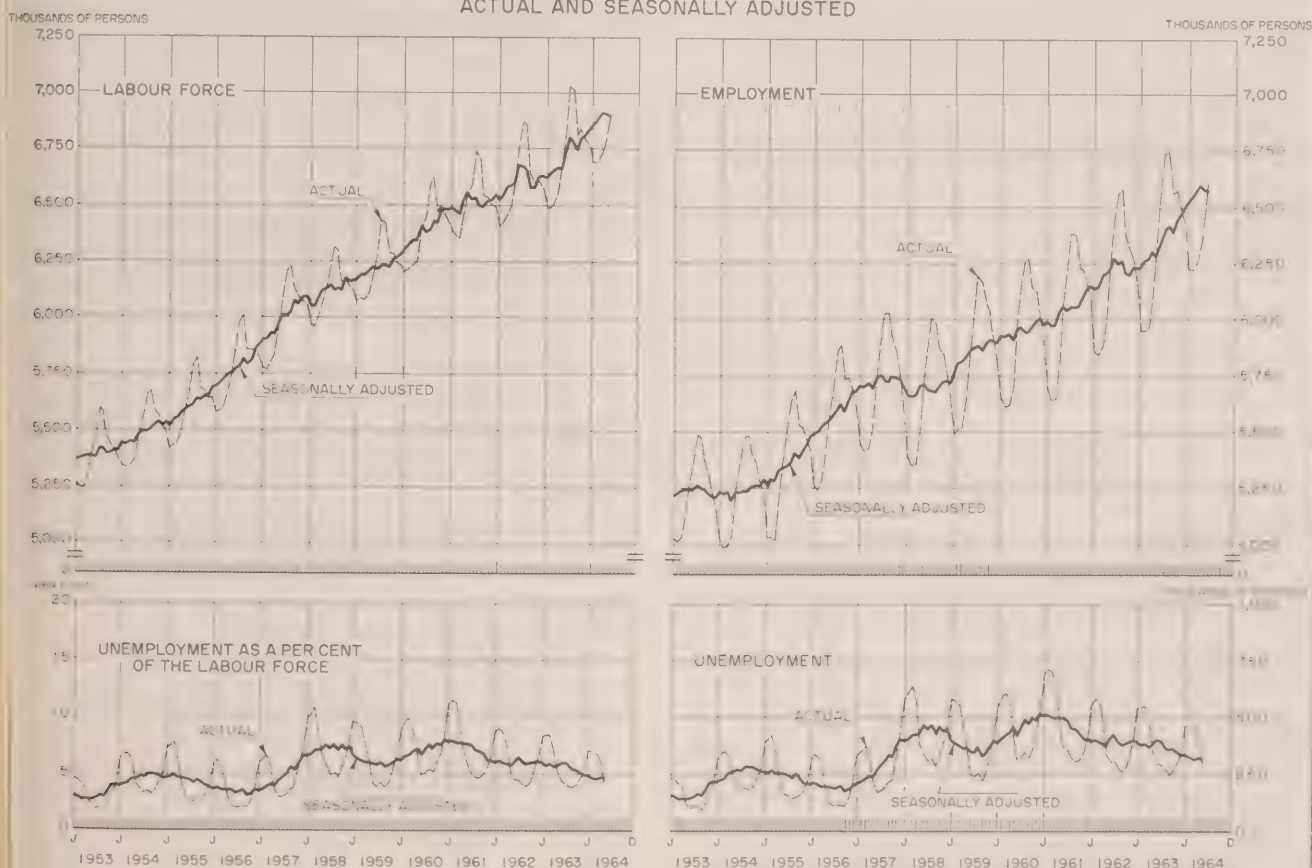
In the week ended May 23, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,901,000. This total included 6,608,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 293,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 138,000 from April, the employed having increased by 248,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 110,000. Compared with May 1963, the labour force and the employed were higher by 243,000 and 296,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 53,000 lower.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 177,000 of the total increase in employment from April and agriculture accounted for 71,000.

Virtually all of the year-to-year increase in employment was in nonagricultural industries. Between April and May, the number of employed men went up by 209,000; in the same period the number of employed women increased by 39,000. Employment in May 1964 was greater than in May 1963 by 150,000 among men and by 146,000 among women.

In May, 4.2 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. This compares with unemployment rates of 6.0 in April this year and of 5.2 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1964 was 4.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Employed by Class of Worker

Between 1953 and 1963 the number of paid workers increased by 1,279,000 or 32.3 per cent. The self-employed decreased by 98,000 or 9.5 per cent and unpaid family workers by 52,000 or 20.7 per cent. Of the total increase in paid workers, men accounted for 717,000 and women 562,000.

Employment by Class of Worker
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963, Canada

	1963		1953	
	Number (000's)	% of total	Number (000's)	% of total
Total employed	6,364	100.0	5,235	100.0
Paid workers	5,234	82.2	3,955	75.5
Self-employed	931	14.6	1,029	19.7
Unpaid family workers	199	3.1	251	4.8

In 1963, the proportion of paid workers was 82.2 per cent of total employment as compared to 75.5 per cent in 1953. This change was due mostly to two developments. One was the decline of 217,000 in agricultural employment, almost all of which was in the self-employed and unpaid family workers. The other was the increase in non-agricultural employment, particularly the rapid growth of the service industry which has a high proportion of paid workers. Between 1953 and 1963 the number of paid workers in this industry increased by 645,000, of which 278,000 were men and 368,000 were women. In relative terms, the increases were 63.0 per cent and 87.2 per cent, respectively.

Agricultural and Non-agricultural
Employment by Class of Worker
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963, Canada

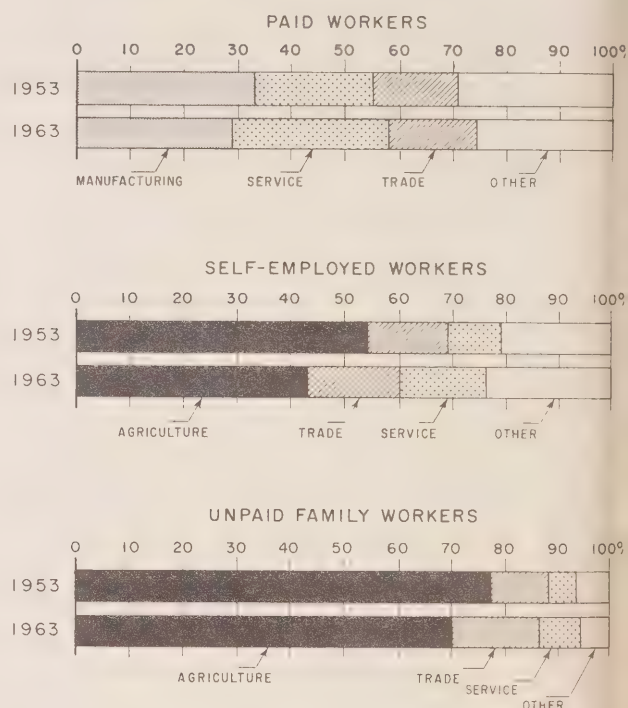
	1963		1953	
	Number (000's)	% of total	Number (000's)	% of total
<u>Agriculture</u>				
Total employed	641	100.0	858	100.0
Paid workers	101	15.8	113	13.2
Self-employed	401	62.6	552	64.3
Unpaid family workers	140	21.8	193	22.5
<u>Non-agriculture</u>				
Total employed	5,723	100.0	4,377	100.0
Paid workers	5,133	89.7	3,842	87.8
Self-employed	530	9.3	477	10.9
Unpaid family workers	59	1.0	58	1.3

Three-quarters of all paid workers were employed in manufacturing, trade and service in 1963, slightly more than in 1953.

About two-fifths of the self-employed could be found in agriculture in 1963, as compared to a little more than one-half some ten years earlier. Agriculture, trade and service together comprise three-quarters of all the self-employed.

Of the total unpaid family workers, agriculture accounted for more than two-thirds in 1963 and more than three-quarters in 1953.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PAID, SELF-EMPLOYED AND UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS



The distribution by class of worker of employed women was virtually the same in 1963 as in 1953. For men, however, the proportion of paid workers was higher while the proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers was lower. Most of the self-employed are men. In 1963, one out of ten self-employed persons was a woman. In 1953 the ratio was only one in twenty.

Employment by Class of Worker
Percentage Distributions by Sex
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963, Canada

	Total Employed	Paid Workers	Self- employed Workers	Unpaid Family Workers
<u>Men</u>				
1963	100.0	79.2	18.6	2.1
1953	100.0	71.4	23.9	4.6
<u>Women</u>				
1963	100.0	89.9	4.5	5.6
1953	100.0	89.8	4.8	5.4

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	May 23	April 18	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,708	12,677	12,428	12,407	12,194	12,177
Labour force	6,901	6,763	6,658	6,559	6,590	6,492
Employed	6,608	6,360	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007
Agriculture	667	596	664	610	681	627
Non-agriculture	5,941	5,764	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380
Unemployed	293	403	346	462	336	485
Not in labour force	5,807	5,914	5,770	5,848	5,604	5,685
Participation rate (2)	54.3	53.3	53.6	52.9	54.0	53.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.2	6.0	5.2	7.0	5.1	7.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,309	6,293	6,174	6,163	6,063	6,055
Labour force	4,947	4,849	4,855	4,793	4,819	4,742
Employed	4,713	4,504	4,563	4,390	4,534	4,314
Agriculture	588	541	586	556	614	585
Non-agriculture	4,125	3,963	3,977	3,834	3,920	3,729
Unemployed	234	345	292	403	285	428
Not in labour force	1,362	1,444	1,319	1,370	1,244	1,313
Participation rate (2)	78.4	77.1	78.6	77.8	79.5	78.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.7	7.1	6.0	8.4	5.9	9.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,399	6,384	6,254	6,244	6,131	6,122
Labour force	1,954	1,914	1,803	1,766	1,771	1,750
Employed	1,895	1,856	1,749	1,707	1,720	1,693
Agriculture	79	55	78	54	67	42
Non-agriculture	1,816	1,801	1,671	1,653	1,653	1,651
Unemployed	59	58	54	59	51	57
Not in labour force	4,445	4,470	4,451	4,478	4,360	4,372
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.0	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 23, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,708	2,001	3,666	986	3,777	920	1,358
Labour force		6,901	635	3,549	864	980	651	222
Employed		6,608	575	3,426	797	962	632	216
Unemployed		293	60	123	67	18	19	*
Not in labour force		5,807	1,366	117	122	2,797	269	1,136
Participation rate (2) - 1964, May 23		54.3	31.7	96.8	87.6	25.9	70.8	16.3
1964, Apr.18		53.3	29.7	96.1	84.0	25.4	70.9	16.1
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, May 23		4.2	9.4	3.5	7.8	1.8	2.9	*
1964, Apr.18		6.0	11.7	5.2	12.2	2.0	3.0	4.6

1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	May 23(1)	April 18	May 18	April 20(1)	May 19	April 21(1)
Total employed	6,608	6,360	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007
Agriculture	667	596	664	610	681	627
Non-agriculture	5,941	5,764	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380
Employed, non-agriculture	5,941	5,764	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,427	5,250	5,189	5,042	5,138	4,948
At work 35 hours or more	3,291	4,951	4,891	4,208	4,867	2,672
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,136	299	298	834	271	2,276
Due to economic reasons (2)	63	62	67	66	61	63
Due to other reasons (3)	2,073	237	231	768	210	2,213
Usually work less than 35 hours	514	514	459	445	435	432

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.
Total employed	6,414	6,285	6,124	6,004	6,052	5,914
Agriculture	607	574	610	566	628	593
Other primary industries	171	159	152	149	150	147
Manufacturing	1,655	1,641	1,565	1,543	1,538	1,514
Construction	409	392	412	378	387	343
Transportation and other utilities	525	517	533	527	511	499
Trade	1,021	1,010	972	967	979	969
Finance, insurance and real estate	266	263	254	252	238	236
Service	1,760	1,729	1,626	1,622	1,619	1,613

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 23, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,608	5,415	601	375	217
Agriculture	667	102	346	70	149
Non-agriculture	5,941	5,313	255	305	68
Men	4,713	3,736	533	345	99
Agriculture	588	92	340	68	88
Non-agriculture	4,125	3,644	193	277	11
Women	1,895	1,679	68	30	118
Agriculture	79	10	*	*	61
Non-agriculture	1,816	1,669	62	28	57

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 21, 1962 - Good Friday; April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday; May 23, 1964 - The Queen's Birthday).
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	May 23	April 18	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21
Total unemployed	293	403	346	462	336	485
Without work and seeking work (1)	281	380	329	440	324	457
Seeking full-time work	263	365	316	421	307	440
Seeking part-time work	18	15	13	19	17	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	12	23	17	22	12	28
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Without work and seeking work (1)	281	380	329	440	324	457
Seeking under 1 month	82	72	74	68	62	71
Seeking 1-3 months	83	123	92	140	93	145
Seeking 4-6 months	57	123	94	156	88	154
Seeking more than 6 months	59	62	69	76	81	87

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 23, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,708	1,282	3,661	4,431	2,153	1,181
Men		6,309	639	1,805	2,183	1,087	595
Women		6,399	643	1,856	2,248	1,066	586
Labour force		6,901	616	1,906	2,527	1,205	647
Men		4,947	457	1,398	1,764	865	463
Women		1,954	159	508	763	340	184
Employed		6,608	574	1,794	2,457	1,174	609
Men		4,713	420	1,302	1,714	840	437
Women		1,895	154	492	743	334	172
Agriculture		667	43	126	160	318	20
Non-agriculture		5,941	531	1,668	2,297	856	589
Paid workers		5,415	469	1,513	2,114	788	531
Men		3,736	327	1,071	1,440	520	378
Women		1,679	142	442	674	268	153
Unemployed		293	42	112	70	31	38
Men		234	37	96	50	25	26
Women		59	*	16	20	*	12
Not in labour force		5,807	666	1,755	1,904	948	534
Men		1,362	182	407	419	222	132
Women		4,445	484	1,348	1,485	726	402
-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Employed	1964, May 23	6,608	574	1,794	2,457	1,174	609
	April 18	6,360	522	1,752	2,396	1,094	596
	1963, May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
	April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
	1962, May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
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Unemployed	1964, May 23	293	42	112	70	31	38
	April 18	403	72	156	89	53	33
	1963, May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
	April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
	1962, May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Employed by Class of Worker (continued from page 2)

Employment by Class of Worker Percentage Distributions by Region Annual Averages 1953 and 1963

	<u>Paid Workers</u>		<u>Self-employed Workers</u>		<u>Unpaid Family Workers</u>	
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1953</u>
Canada	82.2	75.5	14.6	19.7	3.1	4.8
Atlantic	83.1	75.1	14.9	20.9	2.0	4.0
Quebec	85.0	77.6	12.2	16.0	2.9	6.4
Ontario	85.9	81.1	11.9	16.2	2.3	2.7
Prairies	67.5	57.1	25.5	34.3	7.0	8.6
B.C.	86.8	84.5	12.0	13.9	1.0	1.4

The proportion of paid workers was greater in 1963 than in 1953 in all regions while the proportion of both self-employed and unpaid family

workers was lower. Because of the importance of agriculture in the Prairies, the ratio of self-employed and also of unpaid family workers to total employment was considerably higher than in the other regions.

Note: In the Labour Force Survey, class of worker of employed persons is defined on the following basis, in relation to the job attachment during the reference week: Paid Worker - a person who worked for salary, wages, tips, piece rates, commission or payment in kind. Self-employed Worker - a person who operated his own business or farm or who practiced a profession. Unpaid Family Worker - a person who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a related member of his household. The work done must have contributed to the operation of the farm or business.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1964

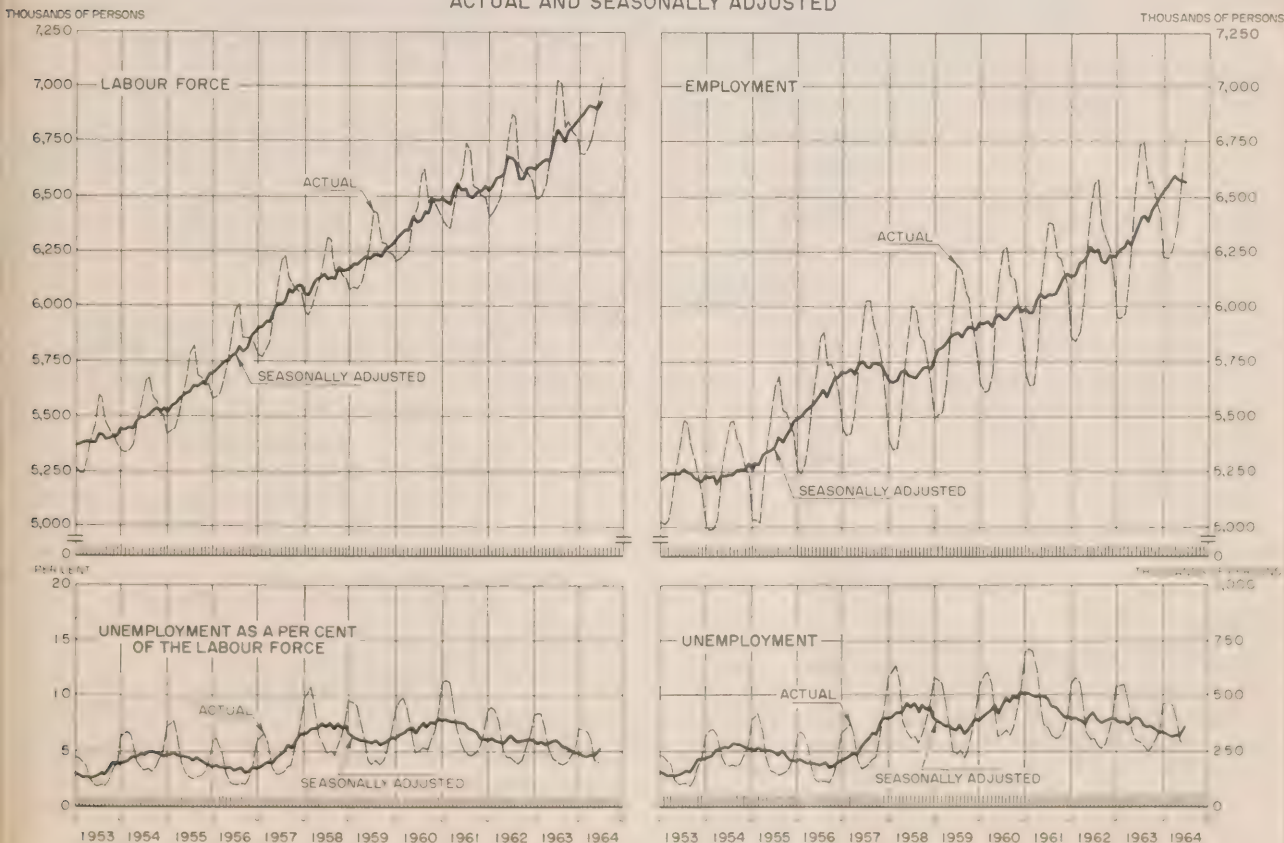
In the week ended June 20, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,042,000. Of this total, 6,760,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 282,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 141,000 from May, the employed increased by 152,000 and the unemployed decreased by 11,000. Compared with June 1963, the labour force and the employed were higher by 203,000 and 225,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 22,000 lower.

Nearly all of the change from May in the number of employed occurred in nonagricultural

industries. Nonagricultural employment was 241,000 higher than in June 1963, while employment in agriculture was 16,000 lower. Men accounted for most of the May-to-June employment increase - 133,000, compared with an increase of 19,000 for women. Employment was up from June 1963 by 117,000 among men and 108,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.0. In May the rate was 4.2 and in June last year it was 4.4. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1964 was 5.2.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Agricultural Labour Force

One of the most striking developments of the post-war period has been the rapid decline in the agricultural labour force. Between 1946 and 1963 the number of persons engaged in agriculture dropped by 45 per cent from 1,190,000 to 653,000. Of the total decrease, men accounted for 450,000 and women 88,000. The relative decrease was greater for women, 56 per cent, than for men, 44 per cent.

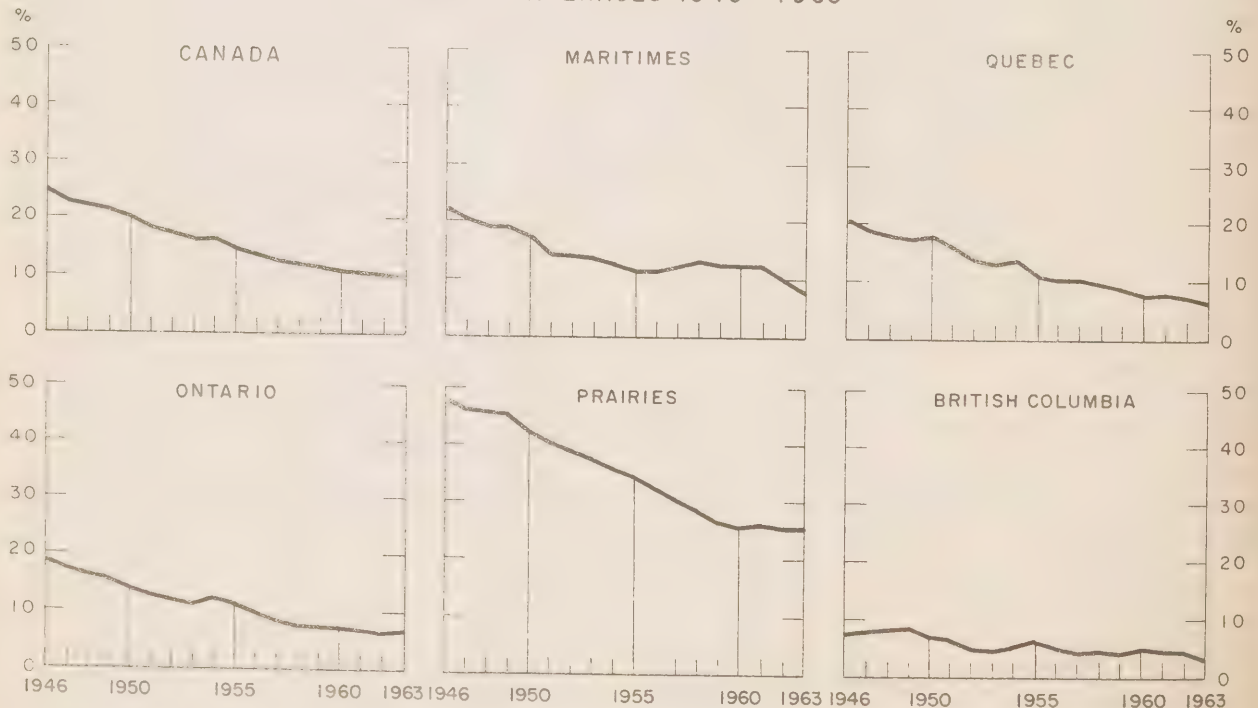
During the 17-year period, the nonagricultural labour force increased by 64 per cent from 3,638,000 to 5,949,000. For men the increase was 1,475,000 or 54 per cent and for women 835,000 or 90 per cent.

As a result of these opposite movements, in agriculture and non-agriculture, the proportion of the total labour force engaged in agriculture was greatly reduced. In 1946, one out of every four persons in the labour force was in agriculture, whereas in 1963 the proportion was one in ten. Similarly, some 28 per cent of the male labour force and 15 per cent of the female labour force were in agriculture in 1946 as compared with 12 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in 1963.

The agricultural labour force was smaller in 1963 than in 1946 in all regions both relatively and in absolute terms. The Prairies, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for almost ninety per cent of the total decline. In the Prairie region, almost one-half of the total labour force was in agriculture at the beginning of the period as compared with one-quarter in 1963. For the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec, the proportions were reduced from about one in five to about one in fourteen. In British Columbia, the agricultural labour force has always been a small proportion of the total.

Compared to 1951, the first year for which data by age were available, the agricultural labour force in 1963 contained a larger proportion of older persons. For men, the percentage of those 45 years of age and over rose from 37.0 per cent to 43.6 per cent, while the percentage of those 25-44 years of age dropped from 39.1 to 34.2. For women, the relative increase of older persons from 27.8 to 39.1 per cent was accompanied by a reduction in the percentage of young persons from 29.2 to 20.3.

PERCENTAGE OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE BY REGION,
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1946 - 1963



NOTE: Since data for Newfoundland are not available prior to 1950, they have been excluded throughout from the Canada totals.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,734	12,708	12,455	12,428	12,217	12,194
Labour force	7,042	6,901	6,839	6,658	6,752	6,590
Employed	6,760	6,608	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254
Agriculture	672	667	688	664	687	681
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,941	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573
Unemployed	282	293	304	346	301	336
Not in labour force	5,692	5,807	5,616	5,770	5,465	5,604
Participation rate (2)	55.3	54.3	54.9	53.6	55.3	54.0
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.1
Seasonally adjusted	5.2	4.7	5.9 ^r	5.7	6.0	5.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,322	6,309	6,187	6,174	6,074	6,063
Labour force	5,057	4,947	4,968	4,855	4,914	4,819
Employed	4,846	4,713	4,729	4,563	4,671	4,534
Agriculture	584	588	602	586	608	614
Non-agriculture	4,262	4,125	4,127	3,977	4,063	3,920
Unemployed	211	234	239	292	243	285
Not in labour force	1,265	1,362	1,219	1,319	1,160	1,244
Participation rate (2)	80.0	78.4	80.3	78.6	80.9	79.5
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	4.7	4.8	6.0	4.9	5.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,412	6,399	6,268	6,254	6,143	6,131
Labour force	1,985	1,954	1,871	1,803	1,838	1,771
Employed	1,914	1,895	1,806	1,749	1,780	1,720
Agriculture	88	79	86	78	79	67
Non-agriculture	1,826	1,816	1,720	1,671	1,701	1,653
Unemployed	71	59	65	54	58	51
Not in labour force	4,427	4,445	4,397	4,451	4,305	4,360
Participation rate (2)	31.0	30.5	29.9	28.8	29.9	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Canada

(Figures in thousands)

Year	Non-Agricultural employed labor force	Manufacturing (1)
1964	6,055	1,691
1963	5,817	1,610
1962	5,764	1,575
1961	5,517	1,495
1960	5,457	1,501
1959	5,307	1,514
1958	5,123	1,287 (1)
1957	5,133	1,259 (1)
1956	4,908	1,158 (1)
1955	4,617	1,289 (1)

Note (1) - ~~Some~~ figures refer to June of each year, except where otherwise noted

(2) (1) figures refer to Calendar years. source: The Manufacturing

Industries of Canada, Section A (Manufacturing & Construction)
1958, DBS, Cat. No. 31-203, Sept-1960

Source: The Labor Force (monthly) DBS Catalogue 71-001
Table 2.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 20, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,734	2,009	3,668	993	3,780	924	1,360
Labour force		7,042	739	3,560	892	984	647	220
Employed		6,760	636	3,478	829	970	633	214
Unemployed		282	103	82	63	14	14	*
Not in labour force		5,692	1,270	108	101	2,796	277	1,140
Participation rate (2) - 1964, June 20		55.3	36.8	97.1	89.8	26.0	70.0	16.2
May 23		54.3	31.7	96.8	87.6	25.9	70.8	16.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, June 20		4.0	13.9	2.3	7.1	1.4	2.2	*
May 23		4.2	9.4	3.5	7.8	1.8	2.9	*

(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	June 20	May 23(1)	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19
Total employed	6,760	6,608	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254
Agriculture	672	667	688	664	687	681
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,941	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573
Employed, non-agriculture	6,088	5,941	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,586	5,427	5,409	5,189	5,333	5,138
At work 35 hours or more	5,208	3,291	5,066	4,891	5,000	4,867
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	378	2,136	343	298	333	271
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	63	58	67	63	61
Due to other reasons (3)	316	2,073	285	231	270	210
Usually work less than 35 hours	502	514	438	459	431	435

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May
Total employed	6,576	6,414	6,315	6,124	6,237	6,052
Agriculture	645	607	654	610	665	628
Other primary industries	192	171	173	152	172	150
Manufacturing	1,691	1,655	1,610	1,565	1,575	1,538
Construction	437	409	455	412	439	387
Transportation and other utilities	520	525	549	533	526	511
Trade	1,042	1,021	980	972	989	979
Finance, insurance and real estate	271	266	252	254	243	238
Service	1,778	1,760	1,642	1,626	1,629	1,619

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 20, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,760	5,579	597	368	216
Agriculture	672	114	351	57	150
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,465	246	311	66
Men	4,846	3,876	535	339	96
Agriculture	584	100	343	55	86
Non-agriculture	4,262	3,776	192	284	10
Women	1,914	1,703	62	29	120
Agriculture	88	14	*	*	64
Non-agriculture	1,826	1,689	54	27	56

- (1) An unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday in the reference week.
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19
Total unemployed	282	293	304	346	301	336
Without work and seeking work (1)	269	281	294	329	290	324
Seeking full-time work	246	263	271	316	268	307
Seeking part-time work	23	18	23	13	22	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	12	10	17	11	12
Without work and seeking work (1)	269	281	294	329	290	324
Seeking under 1 month	115	82	109	74	110	62
Seeking 1-3 months	73	83	76	92	69	93
Seeking 4-6 months	38	57	46	94	42	88
Seeking more than 6 months	43	59	63	69	69	81

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 20, 1964	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,734	1,284	3,668	4,443	2,156	1,183
Men	6,322	640	1,809	2,189	1,088	596
Women	6,412	644	1,859	2,254	1,068	587
Labour force	7,042	642	1,944	2,606	1,197	653
Men	5,057	477	1,432	1,814	864	470
Women	1,985	165	512	792	333	183
Employed	6,760	610	1,839	2,518	1,173	620
Men	4,846	449	1,347	1,756	846	448
Women	1,914	161	492	762	327	172
Agriculture	672	38	136	172	300	26
Non-agriculture	6,088	572	1,703	2,346	873	594
Paid workers	5,579	497	1,560	2,172	806	544
Men	3,876	351	1,118	1,480	538	389
Women	1,703	146	442	692	268	155
Unemployed	282	32	105	88	24	33
Men	211	28	85	58	18	22
Women	71	*	20	30	*	11
Not in labour force	5,692	642	1,724	1,837	959	530
Men	1,265	163	377	375	224	126
Women	4,427	479	1,347	1,462	735	404
Employed, 1964, June 20	6,760	610	1,839	2,518	1,173	620
May 23	6,608	574	1,794	2,457	1,174	609
1963, June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
1962, June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
Unemployed 1964, June 20	282	32	105	88	24	33
May 23	293	42	112	70	31	38
1963, June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
1962, June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38

) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".
Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Agricultural Labour Force (continued from page 2)

The Agricultural Labour Force Percentage Distribution by Age and Sex

	Under 25 years		25-44 years		45 years and over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	22.2	20.3	34.2	40.6	43.6	39.1
1951	23.9	29.2	39.1	43.1	37.0	27.8

Of the total employed in agriculture, there were relatively more married persons in 1963 than in 1949, the first year for which figures are available by marital status. For men, the proportion married rose from 58.8 per cent to 64.7 per cent and for women from 55.3 per cent to 73.5 per cent. These increases are in keeping with the higher proportion of older persons in agriculture.

Employed in Agriculture Percentage Distribution by Marital Status and Sex

	Married		Single(1)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	64.7	73.5	35.3	26.5
1949	58.8	55.3	41.2	44.7

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and separated.

Farming activities are severely restricted during the winter months and, accordingly, seasonal fluctuations in employment are much greater in agriculture than in nonagricultural industries as a whole. The amplitude of seasonal variation for the years 1961 - 1963 in agricultural employment averaged 35.4 per cent as compared with 9.3 per cent for the nonagricultural industries.

Indices of Seasonal Variation in Employment 1961-1963 Averages

	Agriculture	Non-agriculture
January	86.3	95.2
February	85.2	94.8
March	87.8	95.0
April	96.1	96.4
May	105.3	99.6
June	105.7	102.5
July	117.5	104.1
August	120.6	103.9
September	110.1	102.0
October	102.4	102.6
November	93.5	102.4
December	89.6	101.5

THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1964

In the week ended July 18, 1964, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,232,000. Included in this total were 6,967,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 265,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 190,000, employment increased by 207,000 and unemployment decreased by 17,000. The labour force was 197,000 higher than in July 1963, employment being 225,000 higher and unemployment 28,000 lower.

Employment in nonagricultural industries

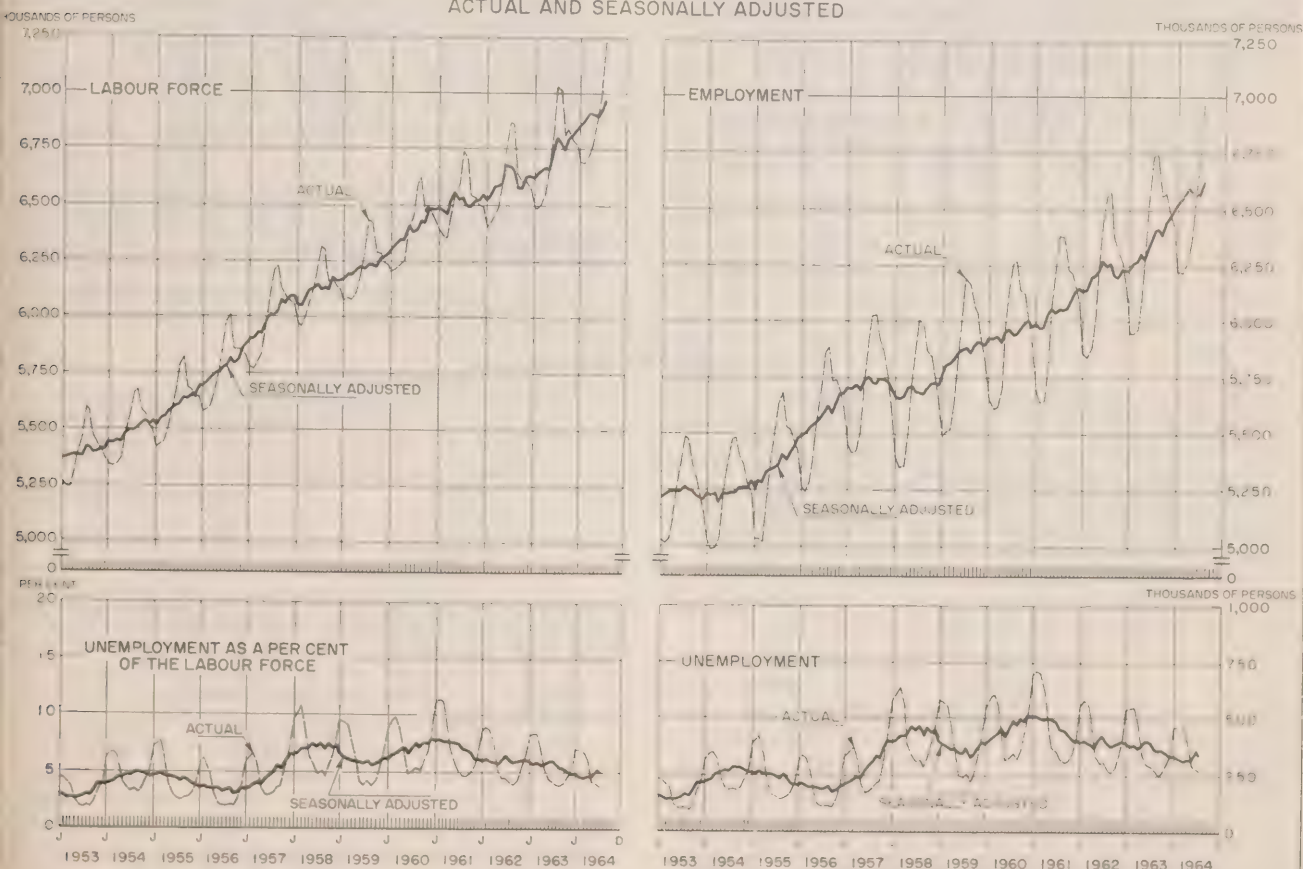
rose by 155,000 and in agriculture by 52,000 from June. In July 1964, nonagricultural employment was 276,000 higher than a year earlier, while employment in agriculture was 51,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 176,000 for men and 31,000 for women. In July 1964, there were 142,000 more men and 83,000 more women employed than in July 1963.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 3.7 in July 1964, 4.0 in June 1964 and 4.2 in July 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1964 was 5.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1963-1964

In the second quarter of 1964, the labour force was 217,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1963; employment was 261,000 higher and unemployment 45,000 lower.

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Labour Force	6,902	6,685
Employed	6,576	6,315
Unemployed	326	371

The labour force showed a high rate of growth for the third consecutive quarter. In the April-June period, the total was 3.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter last year. A year-to-year gain of about this order has been in evidence since last summer. All regions shared in the year-to-year growth of the labour force. The gains ranged from 1.9 per cent in the Prairies to 5.1 per cent in British Columbia.

The number of women in the labour force increased by 138,000, and accounted for almost two-thirds of the total labour force gain between the second quarter of 1963 and the second quarter of 1964. In percentage terms, the increase amounted to 7.6 per cent, which was well above the average annual increase of 4.4 per cent during the past ten years.

The male labour force also rose substantially between the second quarter of 1963 and the second quarter of 1964. The rate of increase of 1.6 per cent compares with an average annual increase of 1.5 per cent for the previous ten years. Men under 25 years of age accounted for about half the total increase in the male labour force.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter</u> <u>Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year</u> <u>Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>		
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	4,951	4,872	+ 79	+ 1.6
14-19	376	360	+ 16	+ 4.4
20-24	568	545	+ 23	+ 4.2
25-44	2,292	2,284	+ 8	+ 0.4
45 and over	1,715	1,683	+ 32	+ 1.9
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	1,951	1,813	+ 138	+ 7.6
14-19	279	258	+ 21	+ 8.1
20-24	340	315	+ 25	+ 7.9
25-44	753	710	+ 43	+ 6.1
45 and over	580	531	+ 49	+ 9.2

Employment has continued to expand somewhat more rapidly than the labour force. Total employment in the second quarter of 1964 was 261,000, or 4.1 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1963. For both men and women, the year-to-year percentage increases of 2.8 and 7.6 per cent, respectively, were considerably greater than the ten-year average.

The Employed

	<u>Second Quarter</u> <u>Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year</u> <u>Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>		
Total	6,576	6,315	+ 261	+ 4.1
Men	4,688	4,561	+ 127	+ 2.8
Women	1,888	1,754	+ 134	+ 7.6

The service industry accounted for more than half of the increase in total employment between the second quarter of 1963 and the second quarter of 1964. Employment was also higher than a year earlier in manufacturing, trade, finance and other primary industries. In the remaining industries

there was little change. The service-producing industries accounted for about 60 per cent of the increase in male employment but more than 80 per cent of the increase in female employment.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter</u> <u>Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year</u> <u>Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	
All Industries	6,576	6,315	+ 261
Goods-producing industries	2,965	2,892	+ 73
Agriculture	645	654	- 9
Other primary industries	192	173	+ 19
Manufacturing	1,691	1,610	+ 81
Construction	437	455	- 18
Service-producing industries	3,611	3,423	+ 188
Transportation and other			
utilities	520	549	- 29
Trade	1,042	980	+ 62
Finance	271	252	+ 19
Service	1,778	1,642	+ 136

Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions. Rates of increase ranged between 2.3 per cent in the Prairies and 6.8 per cent in the Atlantic region.

Employment by Region

	<u>Second Quarter</u> <u>Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage</u> <u>Change</u>
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	
Canada	6,576	6,315	+ 4.1
Atlantic	569	533	+ 6.8
Quebec	1,795	1,726	+ 4.0
Ontario	2,457	2,359	+ 4.2
Prairies	1,147	1,121	+ 2.3
British Columbia	608	576	+ 5.6

In the second quarter of 1964 total unemployment averaged 326,000, down 45,000 from the second quarter of 1963. Married men accounted for 29,000 of this decline.

Comparing second quarters, unemployment rates were lower in 1964 than in 1963 in all regions, particularly in the Atlantic region.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Second Quarter Averages

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Canada	4.7	5.5
Atlantic	7.9	10.3
Quebec	6.5	7.6
Ontario	3.2	3.8
Prairies	3.0	3.4
British Columbia	5.4	5.9

In the second quarter of 1964, the proportion of persons unemployed four months or more was somewhat lower than a year earlier.

Unemployment by Duration

	<u>The Unemployed</u> <u>2nd Quarter</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage</u> <u>Distribution</u> <u>2nd Quarter</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total	326	371	100.0	100.0
Under 1 month	106	100	32.5	27.0
1-3 months	93	103	28.5	27.8
4-6 months	73	99	22.4	26.7
7 months and over	55	69	16.9	18.6

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work were included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	July 18(1)	June 20(1)	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,757	12,734	12,478	12,455	12,234	12,217
Labour force	7,232	7,042	7,035	6,839	6,877	6,752
Employed	6,967	6,760	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451
Agriculture	724	672	775	688	746	687
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,088	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764
Unemployed	265	282	293	304	308	301
Not in labour force	5,525	5,692	5,443	5,616	5,357	5,465
Participation rate (3)	56.7	55.3	56.4	54.9	56.2	55.3
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5
Seasonally adjusted	5.0	5.2	5.9 ^r	5.9	6.4	6.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,333	6,322	6,198	6,187	6,082	6,074
Labour force	5,225	5,057	5,111	4,968	5,033	4,914
Employed	5,022	4,846	4,880	4,729	4,786	4,671
Agriculture	629	584	670	602	663	608
Non-agriculture	4,393	4,262	4,210	4,127	4,123	4,063
Unemployed	203	211	231	239	247	243
Not in labour force	1,108	1,265	1,087	1,219	1,049	1,160
Participation rate (3)	82.5	80.0	82.5	80.3	82.8	80.9
Unemployment rate (4)	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,424	6,412	6,280	6,268	6,152	6,143
Labour force	2,007	1,985	1,924	1,871	1,844	1,838
Employed	1,945	1,914	1,862	1,806	1,783	1,780
Agriculture	95	88	105	86	83	79
Non-agriculture	1,850	1,826	1,757	1,720	1,700	1,701
Unemployed	62	71	62	65	61	58
Not in labour force	4,417	4,427	4,356	4,397	4,308	4,305
Participation rate (3)	31.2	31.0	30.6	29.9	30.0	29.9
Unemployment rate (4)	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2

(1) See "Introduction of New Prince Edward Island Sample", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 18, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,757	2,016	3,685	982	3,787	925	1,362
Labour force		7,232	958	3,576	898	952	632	216
Employed		6,967	864	3,495	841	939	619	209
Unemployed		265	94	81	57	13	13	*
Not in labour force		5,525	1,058	109	84	2,835	293	1,146
Participation rate (2) - 1964, July 18		56.7	47.5	97.0	91.4	25.1	68.3	15.9
June 20		55.3	36.8	97.1	89.8	26.0	70.0	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, July 18		3.7	9.8	2.3	6.3	1.4	2.1	*
June 20		4.0	13.9	2.3	7.1	1.4	2.2	*

1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

- 0 -

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23
Total employed	6,967	6,760	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451
Agriculture	724	672	775	688	746	687
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,088	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764
Employed, non-agriculture	6,243	6,088	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,780	5,586	5,566	5,409	5,444	5,333
At work 35 hours or more	4,801	5,208	4,583	5,066	4,505	5,000
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	979	378	983	343	939	333
Due to economic reasons (1)	48	62	56	58	55	63
Due to other reasons (2)	931	316	927	285	884	270
Usually work less than 35 hours	463	502	401	438	379	431

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June
Total employed	6,778	6,576	6,530	6,315	6,425	6,237
Agriculture	687	645	709	654	705	665
Other primary industries	210	192	189	173	195	172
Manufacturing	1,718	1,691	1,628	1,610	1,608	1,575
Construction	471	437	503	455	482	439
Transportation and other utilities	536	520	556	549	545	526
Trade	1,079	1,042	1,014	980	1,004	989
Finance, insurance and real estate	269	271	251	252	249	243
Service	1,808	1,778	1,680	1,642	1,636	1,629

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 18, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,967	5,757	577	388	245
Agriculture	724	138	327	80	179
Non-agriculture	6,243	5,619	250	308	66
Men	5,022	4,028	513	358	123
Agriculture	629	119	322	78	110
Non-agriculture	4,393	3,909	191	280	13
Women	1,945	1,729	64	30	122
Agriculture	95	19	*	*	69
Non-agriculture	1,850	1,710	59	28	53

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23
Total unemployed	265	282	293	304	308	301
Without work and seeking work (1)	249	269	278	294	292	290
Seeking full-time work	227	246	258	271	268	268
Seeking part-time work	22	23	20	23	24	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	13	15	10	16	11
Without work and seeking work (1)	249	269	278	294	292	290
Seeking under 1 month	97	115	92	109	92	110
Seeking 1-3 months	86	73	94	76	101	69
Seeking 4-6 months	26	38	33	46	37	42
Seeking more than 6 months	40	43	59	63	62	69

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 18, 1964		Canada (2)	Atlantic region (2)	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,757	1,285	3,676	4,451	2,159	1,186
Men		6,333	641	1,813	2,193	1,089	597
Women		6,424	644	1,863	2,258	1,070	589
Labour force		7,232	663	2,007	2,649	1,241	672
Men		5,225	499	1,488	1,859	899	480
Women		2,007	164	519	790	342	192
Employed		6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
Men		5,022	472	1,404	1,803	881	462
Women		1,945	159	501	771	333	181
Agriculture		724	49	139	180	322	34
Non-agriculture		6,243	582	1,766	2,394	892	609
Paid workers		5,757	520	1,610	2,227	837	563
Men		4,028	376	1,161	1,524	565	402
Women		1,729	144	449	703	272	161
Unemployed		265	32	102	75	27	29
Men		203	27	84	56	18	18
Women		62	*	18	19	*	11
Not in labour force		5,525	622	1,669	1,802	918	514
Men		1,108	142	325	334	190	117
Women		4,417	480	1,344	1,468	728	397
Employed	1964, July 18	6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
	June 20	6,760	610	1,839	2,518	1,173	620
	1963, July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
	June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
	1962, July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
Unemployed	1964, July 18	265	32	102	75	27	29
	June 20	282	32	105	88	24	33
	1963, July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
	June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
	1962, July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

(2) See "Introduction of New Prince Edward Island Sample", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Introduction of New Prince Edward Island Sample

A new sample of improved design was brought into use for Prince Edward Island in the July 1964 survey. June 1964 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for June 1964, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada and Atlantic region, labour force - higher by 2,000; employed - higher by 2,000; unemployed - no change; persons not in the labour force - lower by 2,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1964

In the week ended August 22, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,204,000. This total included 6,957,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 247,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. These estimates all showed small decreases from July. Compared with August 1963, the labour force was 188,000 higher, employment was 211,000 higher and unemployment was 23,000 lower.

As with total employment, there was little change between July and August in agricultural

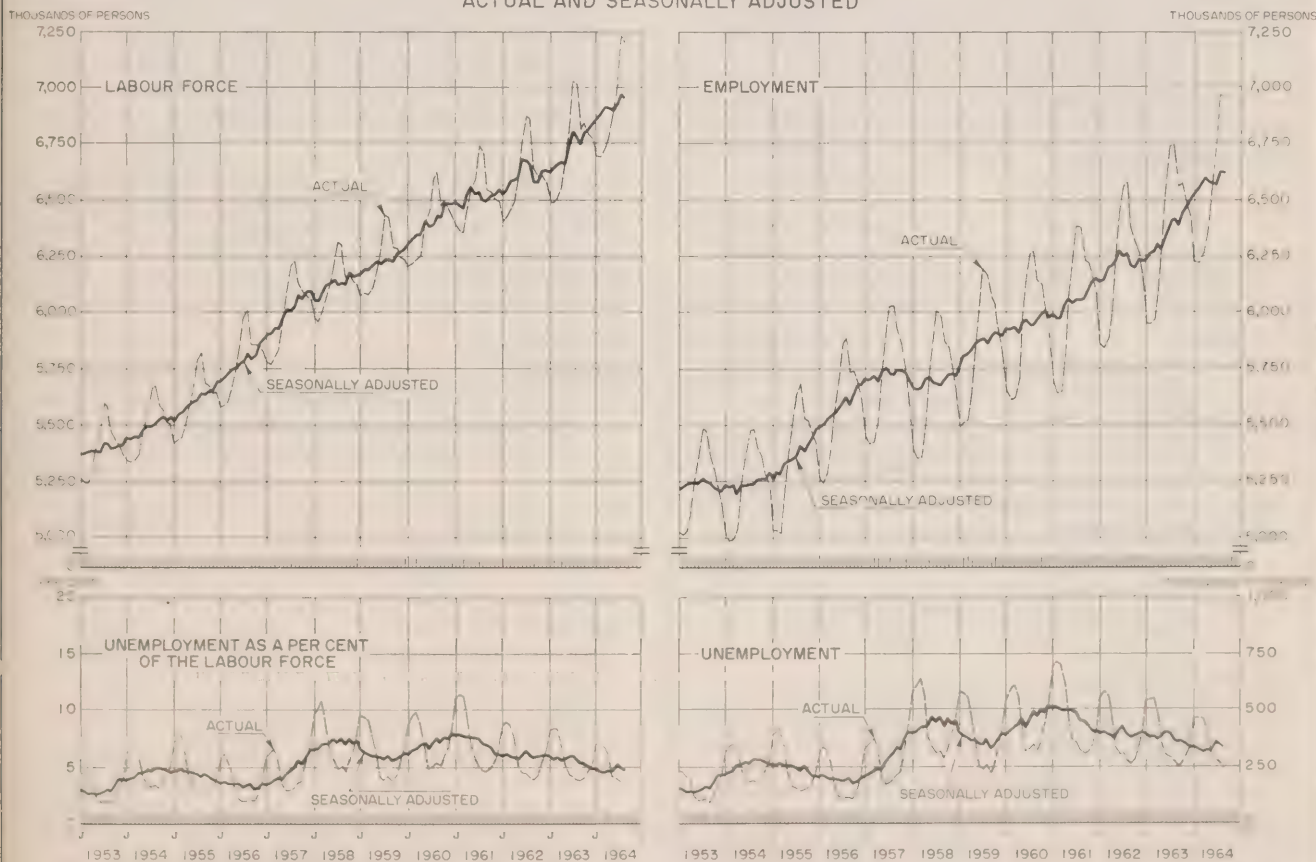
and nonagricultural employment or in the numbers of employed men and women. Employment was up 271,000 in nonagricultural industries from August 1963 and down 60,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 145,000 of the year-to-year increase in total employment and women for 66,000.

In August, 3.4 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. In comparison, the unemployment rate was 3.7 in July this year and 3.8 in August 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1964 was 4.8.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

July 1963 - July 1964

Labour force data relating to families in which some-one was unemployed during the weeks ended April 18 and July 18, 1964, are included in the following tables, along with previously published estimates for the weeks ended January 18, 1964, and October 19 and July 20, 1963. Comments on the most recent figures and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 265,000 persons unemployed in July 1964, 85,000 (32%) were heads of family units, 159,000 (60%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 21,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 244,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 222,000 family units. In 70 per cent of these units, at least one person was employed. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

Over the four years for which data are available, pronounced seasonal patterns are evident. Notably, the

proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (32-39%) and highest in January and April (46-51%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons or daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-47%) and lowest in January and April (30-33%). Large seasonal variations also occur in the proportion of families having someone employed (in addition to the unemployed member) - from about one-half in January and April to approximately two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for July 1964 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 18, 1964	265	244	85	125	34	21
April 18, 1964	403	373	188	132	53	30
January 18, 1964	466	422	216	142	64	44
October 19, 1963	265	241	108	90	43	24
July 20, 1963	293	268	103	130	35	25
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 18, 1964	100	92	32	47	13	8
April 18, 1964	100	93	47	33	13	7
January 18, 1964	100	91	46	31	14	9
October 19, 1963	100	91	41	34	16	9
July 20, 1963	100	91	35	44	12	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit <u>employed</u>	One or more persons in unit <u>employed</u>			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 18, 1964	222	66	156	74	54	28
April 18, 1964	327	148	179	110	49	20
January 18, 1964	371	169	202	128	50	24
October 19, 1963	220	82	138	82	34	22
July 20, 1963	245	81	164	88	48	28
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 18, 1964	100	30	70	33	24	13
April 18, 1964	100	45	55	34	15	6
January 18, 1964	100	46	54	35	13	6
October 19, 1963	100	37	63	37	16	10
July 20, 1963	100	33	67	36	20	11

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,788	12,757	12,505	12,478	12,251	12,234
Labour force	7,204	7,232	7,016	7,035	6,862	6,877
Employed	6,957	6,967	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569
Agriculture	714	724	774	775	797	746
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,243	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823
Unemployed	247	265	270	293	280	308
Not in labour force	5,584	5,525	5,489	5,443	5,389	5,357
Participation rate (2)	56.3	56.7	56.1	56.4	56.0	56.2
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.4	3.7	3.8 _r	4.2	4.1	4.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.8	5.0	5.4 _r	5.9	5.9	6.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,349	6,333	6,211	6,198	6,089	6,082
Labour force	5,214	5,225	5,094	5,111	5,024	5,033
Employed	5,028	5,022	4,883	4,880	4,795	4,786
Agriculture	625	629	673	670	696	663
Non-agriculture	4,403	4,393	4,210	4,210	4,099	4,123
Unemployed	186	203	211	231	229	247
Not in labour force	1,135	1,108	1,117	1,087	1,065	1,049
Participation rate (2)	82.1	82.5	82.0	82.5	82.5	82.8
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,439	6,424	6,294	6,280	6,162	6,152
Labour force	1,990	2,007	1,922	1,924	1,838	1,844
Employed	1,929	1,945	1,863	1,862	1,787	1,783
Agriculture	89	95	101	105	101	83
Non-agriculture	1,840	1,850	1,762	1,757	1,686	1,700
Unemployed	61	62	59	62	51	61
Not in labour force	4,449	4,417	4,372	4,356	4,324	4,308
Participation rate (2)	30.9	31.2	30.5	30.6	29.8	30.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

_r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 22, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,788	2,026	3,691	986	3,812	908	1,365
Labour force		7,204	924	3,584	900	963	615	218
Employed		6,957	851	3,505	845	945	600	211
Unemployed		247	73	79	55	18	15	*
Not in labour force		5,584	1,102	107	86	2,849	293	1,147
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Aug. 22		56.3	45.6	97.1	91.3	25.3	67.7	16.0
July 18		56.7	47.5	97.0	91.4	25.1	68.3	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Aug. 22		3.4	7.9	2.2	6.1	1.9	2.4	*
July 18		3.7	9.8	2.3	6.3	1.4	2.1	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21
Total employed	6,957	6,967	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569
Agriculture	714	724	774	775	797	746
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,243	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823
Employed, non-agriculture	6,243	6,243	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,809	5,780	5,586	5,566	5,420	5,444
At work 35 hours or more	4,960	4,801	4,770	4,583	4,611	4,505
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	849	979	816	983	809	939
Due to economic reasons (1)	56	48	53	56	53	55
Due to other reasons (2)	793	931	763	927	756	884
Usually work less than 35 hours	434	463	386	401	365	379

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July
Total employed	6,895	6,778	6,674	6,530	6,534	6,425
Agriculture	703	687	746	709	743	705
Other primary industries	228	210	199	189	201	195
Manufacturing	1,754	1,718	1,661	1,628	1,632	1,608
Construction	488	471	517	503	501	482
Transportation and other utilities	547	536	559	556	554	545
Trade	1,101	1,079	1,040	1,014	1,019	1,004
Finance, insurance and real estate	271	269	257	251	254	249
Service	1,803	1,808	1,695	1,680	1,629	1,636

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 22, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,957	5,760	582	375	240
Agriculture	714	141	333	73	167
Non-agriculture	6,243	5,619	249	302	73
Men	5,028	4,039	516	347	126
Agriculture	625	117	327	72	109
Non-agriculture	4,403	3,922	189	275	17
Women	1,929	1,721	66	28	114
Agriculture	89	24	*	*	58
Non-agriculture	1,840	1,697	60	27	56

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21
Total unemployed	247	265	270	293	280	308
Without work and seeking work (1)	231	249	252	278	263	292
Seeking full-time work	216	227	239	258	247	268
Seeking part-time work	15	22	13	20	16	24
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	16	18	15	17	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	231	249	252	278	263	292
Seeking under 1 month	76	97	75	92	72	92
Seeking 1-3 months	89	86	95	94	102	101
Seeking 4-6 months	25	26	30	33	31	37
Seeking more than 6 months	41	40	52	59	58	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 22, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,788	1,287	3,685	4,463	2,163	1,190
Men		6,349	642	1,817	2,199	1,091	600
Women		6,439	645	1,868	2,264	1,072	590
Labour force		7,204	656	2,006	2,646	1,224	672
Men		5,214	494	1,484	1,855	899	482
Women		1,990	162	522	791	325	190
Employed		6,957	626	1,906	2,578	1,201	646
Men		5,028	468	1,405	1,808	883	464
Women		1,929	158	501	770	318	182
Agriculture		714	47	120	189	323	35
Non-agriculture		6,243	579	1,786	2,389	878	611
Paid workers		5,760	513	1,626	2,235	818	568
Men		4,039	371	1,174	1,530	558	406
Women		1,721	142	452	705	260	162
Unemployed		247	30	100	68	23	26
Men		186	26	79	47	16	18
Women		61	*	21	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,584	631	1,679	1,817	939	518
Men		1,135	148	333	344	192	118
Women		4,449	483	1,346	1,473	747	400
Employed	1964, August 22	6,957	626	1,906	2,578	1,201	646
	July 18	6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
	1963, August 24	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
	July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
	1962, August 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
Unemployed	1964, August 22	247	30	100	68	23	26
	July 18	265	32	102	75	27	29
	1963, August 24	270	35	108	72	23	32
	July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
	1962, August 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
	July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
July 18, 1964	222	69	73	44	36	
April 18, 1964	327	107	113	60	47	
January 18, 1964	371	126	120	72	53	
October 19, 1963	220	83	67	41	29	
July 20, 1963	245	81	88	47	29	
<u>No one in unit employed</u>						
July 18, 1964	66	33	17	*	*	
April 18, 1964	148	59	46	27	16	
January 18, 1964	169	71	48	29	21	
October 19, 1963	82	40	21	14	*	
July 20, 1963	81	38	24	12	*	
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>						
July 18, 1964	156	36	56	36	28	
April 18, 1964	179	48	67	33	31	
January 18, 1964	202	55	72	43	32	
October 19, 1963	138	43	46	27	22	
July 20, 1963	164	43	64	35	22	

(1) See footnote page 2.

* Less than 10,000.

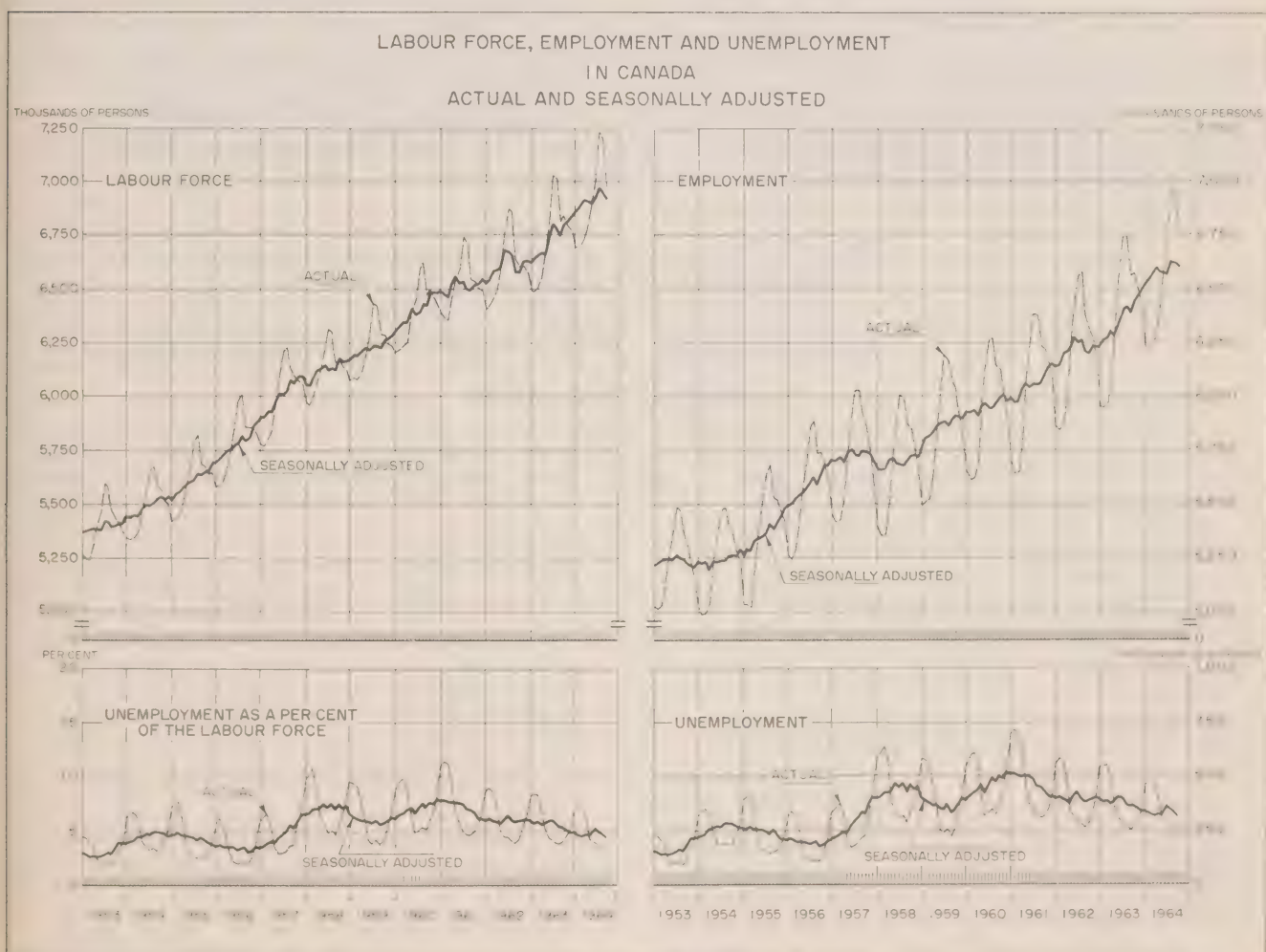
THE LABOUR FORCE
SEPTEMBER 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,972,000 in the week ended September 19, 1964. Of the total labour force, 6,754,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 218,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, the labour force declined by 232,000; there were decreases of 203,000 in the employed and of 29,000 in the unemployed. These downward movements were associated with the return to school of students who had been in the labour market during the summer vacation. The labour force was 157,000 higher than in September 1963; the employed increased by 189,000 over the year while the unemployed decreased by 32,000.

163,000 of the decline in employment from August and agriculture, for 40,000. Compared with September 1963, nonagricultural employment was 221,000 higher and agricultural employment was 32,000 lower. The number of employed men decreased by 206,000 from August, while there was little net change in the number of employed women. Of the year-to-year increase in total employment, nearly two-thirds occurred among men.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 3.1, compared with rates of 3.4 in August this year and of 3.7 in September 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1964 unemployment rate was 4.5.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1964

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1964, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1964 and the last two quarters of 1963, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction occupations were much above overall averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were consistently above overall averages only for construction; unemployment rates for the service and trade industry groups were substantially lower than the overall averages throughout the year.

Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment occurred in the "Labourers", "Construction", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates(1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1963 to 3rd quarter 1964

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 4			1 9 6 3		1 9 6 4			1 9 6 3	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.4	4.7	6.9	4.5	3.9
Office and profes- sional(2)	19	16	15	16	18	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.8
Transportation	7	8	10	9	7	3.6	6.5	10.4	6.2	4.5
Service	12	10	10	12	10	3.3	4.1	6.0	4.9	3.5
Primary(3)	8	11	12	11	10	2.2	4.3	7.8	4.4	2.8
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	13	13	15	16	2.9	3.6	5.1	3.8	3.6
Construction	9	11	14	12	8	6.0	10.5	18.3	9.4	5.7
Labourers(4)	15	18	21	18	14	8.5	14.8	24.3	13.5	9.3
Never worked(5)	15	12	4	6	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	243	326	463	305	271					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.

(3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,812	12,788	12,526	12,505	12,272	12,251
Labour force	6,972	7,204	6,815	7,016	6,645	6,862
Employed	6,754	6,957	6,565	6,746	6,385	6,582
Agriculture	674	714	706	774	738	797
Non-agriculture	6,080	6,243	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785
Unemployed	218	247	250	270	260	280
Not in labour force	5,840	5,584	5,711	5,489	5,627	5,389
Participation rate (2)	54.4	56.3	54.4	56.1	54.1	56.0
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1
Seasonally adjusted	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,361	6,349	6,221	6,211	6,100	6,089
Labour force	4,984	5,214	4,891	5,094	4,826	5,024
Employed	4,822	5,028	4,699	4,883	4,617	4,795
Agriculture	578	625	615	673	644	696
Non-agriculture	4,244	4,403	4,084	4,210	3,973	4,099
Unemployed	162	186	192	211	209	229
Not in labour force	1,377	1,135	1,330	1,117	1,274	1,065
Participation rate (2)	78.4	82.1	78.6	82.0	79.1	82.5
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,451	6,439	6,305	6,294	6,172	6,162
Labour force	1,988	1,990	1,924	1,922	1,819	1,838
Employed	1,932	1,929	1,866	1,863	1,768	1,787
Agriculture	96	89	91	101	94	101
Non-agriculture	1,836	1,840	1,775	1,762	1,674	1,686
Unemployed	56	61	58	59	51	51
Not in labour force	4,463	4,449	4,381	4,372	4,353	4,324
Participation rate (2)	30.8	30.9	30.5	30.5	29.5	29.8
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force	6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture	5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed	373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force	5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 19, 1964	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,812	2,033	3,703	982	3,814	913	1,367
Labour force	6,972	668	3,586	850	1,019	628	221
Employed	6,754	615	3,315	797	1,001	612	214
Unemployed	218	53	71	53	18	16	*
Not in labour force	5,840	1,365	117	132	2,795	285	1,146
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Sept. 19	54.4	32.9	96.8	86.6	26.7	68.8	16.2
Aug. 22	56.3	45.6	97.1	91.3	25.3	67.7	16.0
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Sept. 19	3.1	7.9	2.0	6.2	1.8	2.5	*
Aug. 22	3.4	7.9	2.2	6.1	1.9	2.4	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18
Total employed	6,754	6,957	6,565	6,746	6,385	6,582
Agriculture	674	714	706	774	738	797
Non-agriculture	6,080	6,243	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785
Employed, non-agriculture	6,080	6,243	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,597	5,809	5,413	5,586	5,242	5,420
At work 35 hours or more	5,181	4,960	5,033	4,770	4,938	4,611
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	416	849	380	816	304	809
Due to economic reasons (1)	55	56	55	53	45	53
Due to other reasons (2)	361	793	325	763	259	756
Usually work less than 35 hours	483	434	446	386	405	365

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August
Total employed	6,893	6,895	6,684	6,674	6,512	6,534
Agriculture	704	703	752	746	760	743
Other primary industries	224	228	188	199	197	201
Manufacturing	1,765	1,754	1,664	1,661	1,621	1,632
Construction	496	488	518	517	496	501
Transportation and other utilities	550	547	557	559	551	554
Trade	1,106	1,101	1,046	1,040	1,013	1,019
Finance, insurance and real estate	268	271	256	257	257	254
Service	1,780	1,803	1,703	1,695	1,617	1,629

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 19, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,754	5,581	577	380	216
Agriculture	674	120	327	78	149
Non-agriculture	6,080	5,461	250	302	67
Men	4,822	3,872	506	351	93
Agriculture	578	102	319	75	82
Non-agriculture	4,244	3,770	187	276	11
Women	1,932	1,709	71	29	123
Agriculture	96	18	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,836	1,691	63	26	56

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1964		1963		1962	
	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18
Total unemployed	218	247	250	270	260	280
Without work and seeking work (1)	208	231	237	252	247	263
Seeking full-time work	195	216	227	239	237	247
Seeking part-time work	13	15	10	13	10	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	10	16	13	18	13	17
Without work and seeking work (1)	208	231	237	252	247	263
Seeking under 1 month	78	76	87	75	90	72
Seeking 1-3 months	65	89	79	95	77	102
Seeking 4-6 months	27	25	27	30	30	31
Seeking more than 6 months	38	41	44	52	50	58

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended September 19, 1964

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,812	1,289	3,693	4,472	2,165	1,193
Men	6,361	643	1,821	2,204	1,092	601
Women	6,451	646	1,872	2,268	1,073	592
Labour force	6,972	628	1,938	2,544	1,218	644
Men	4,984	471	1,413	1,774	868	458
Women	1,988	157	525	770	350	186
Employed	6,754	594	1,854	2,489	1,198	619
Men	4,822	442	1,348	1,737	853	442
Women	1,932	152	506	752	345	177
Agriculture	674	44	118	169	321	22
Non-agriculture	6,080	550	1,736	2,320	877	597
Paid workers	5,581	498	1,588	2,147	810	538
Men	3,872	361	1,130	1,462	540	379
Women	1,709	137	458	685	270	159
Unemployed	218	34	84	55	20	25
Men	162	29	65	37	15	16
Women	56	*	19	18	*	*
Not in labour force	5,840	661	1,755	1,928	947	549
Men	1,377	172	408	430	224	143
Women	4,463	489	1,347	1,498	723	406
Employed 1964, September 19	6,754	594	1,854	2,489	1,198	619
August 22	6,957	626	1,906	2,578	1,201	646
1963, September 21	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
August 24	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
1962, September 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
August 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
Unemployed 1964, September 19	218	34	84	55	20	25
August 22	247	30	100	68	23	26
1963, September 21	250	34	108	57	23	28
August 24	270	35	108	72	23	32
1962, September 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
August 18	280	40	96	91	22	31

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 3rd quarter 1964 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates(1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1963 to 3rd quarter 1964

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1964			1963		1964			1963	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.4	4.7	6.9	4.5	3.9
Primary industries(2)	9	13	14	11	10	2.2	4.7	8.0	4.1	2.9
Manufacturing	23	21	21	23	24	3.1	3.9	5.7	4.1	3.8
Construction	15	19	24	22	15	6.9	12.4	23.0	12.6	7.2
Transportation and other utilities(3)	6	6	9	8	6	2.5	3.9	7.4	4.5	3.0
Trade	12	11	11	10	11	2.6	3.2	4.7	2.9	2.7
Service(4)	20	18	17	19	18	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.9	2.5
Never worked(5)	15	12	4	6	15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed ('000's)	243	326	463	305	271					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1964

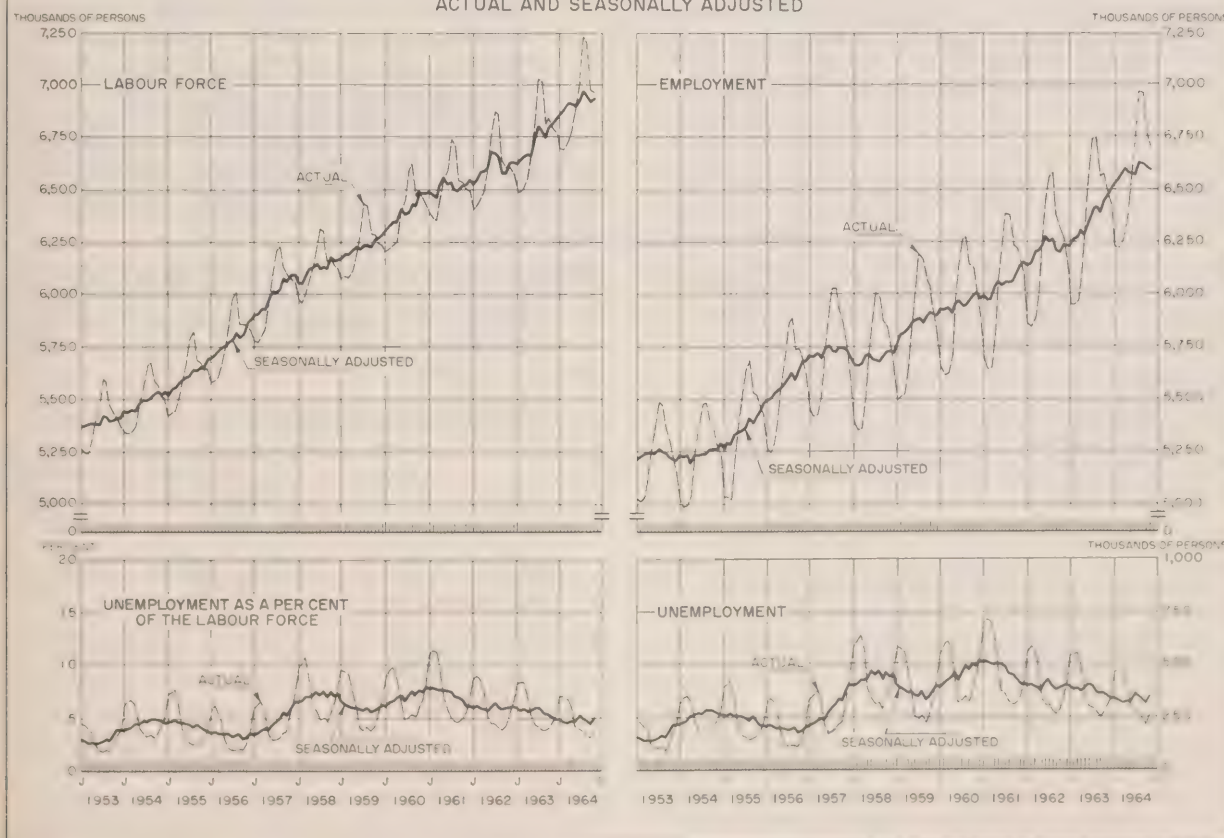
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,962,000 in the week ended October 17, 1964. Of this total, 6,704,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 258,000 were unemployed for the whole week. While there was little change from September in the total labour force, the employed decreased by 50,000 and the unemployed increased by 40,000. The labour force was 121,000 higher than in October 1963; the number of employed was up 128,000, while the unemployed showed little change.

Most of the decrease in employment between September and October was in agriculture. Compared with October 1963, employment in nonagri-

cultural industries was higher by 153,000 and agricultural employment was 25,000 lower. Men accounted for all of the September-October decrease in employment. The number of employed men was 82,000 greater in October this year than in October 1963; employed women increased by 46,000 over the year.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, was 3.7 in October, compared with rates of 3.1 in September and of 3.9 in October 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.0 in October this year.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1963 - 1964

As compared with the third quarter of 1963, the labour force was 181,000 higher in the third quarter 1964, employment was 209,000 higher and unemployment was 28,000 lower.

Third Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Labour Force	7,136	6,955
Employed	6,893	6,684
Unemployed	243	271

The labour force has been expanding at a rapid rate during the past two years or more. In the third quarter of 1964, the labour force was 2.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, a growth rate which was well above the long-term average. However, the year-over-year increase was smaller than in the three previous quarters which showed gains of 3.2, 3.1 and 3.1 per cent respectively. This was the result of a reduced rate of growth in the female labour force.

In the quarter under review, women in the labour force averaged 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. This was somewhat below the ten-year average annual rate of increase and only about half the year-to-year percentage gain recorded in each of the three previous quarters. The male labour force averaged 2.2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1964 than in the third quarter of 1963. This was the largest year-to-year gain for any quarter since the beginning of 1958.

Persons under twenty-five years of age accounted for almost half of the increase in the total labour force. As compared to a year earlier there were 46,000 more in the group 14-19 years of age and 39,000 more in the group 20-24 years. A large number of these were students who found summer jobs.

There was virtually no change in the labour force from a year earlier in the Prairie region. In the other regions, rates of increase ranged between 1.6 per cent for Quebec and 4.4 per cent for British Columbia.

Total employment in the third quarter of 1964 was 3.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1963. The increase was 2.8 per cent for men and 3.8 per cent for women. Rarely has the difference between the rates of increase for men and women been as small.

Men accounted for 136,000 of the increase in total employment. This was the fourth consecutive quarter in which male employment was higher than a year earlier by an amount exceeding 100,000. For women, the corresponding increase of 71,000 was substantially lower than the gains of 134,000, 143,000 and 130,000, of the preceding three quarters.

Employment in manufacturing continued at a high level. In the third quarter comparison, employment in manufacturing was 101,000 higher than last year. Other industries which registered large gains were service and trade. Employment was 48,000 lower than a year earlier in agriculture and 22,000 lower in construction.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	
All industries	6,893	6,684	+ 209
Goods-producing industries	3,189	3,122	+ 67
Agriculture	704	752	- 48
Other primary industries	224	188	+ 36
Manufacturing	1,765	1,664	+ 101
Construction	496	518	- 22
Service-producing industries	3,704	3,562	+ 142
Transportation and other utilities	550	557	- 7
Trade	1,106	1,046	+ 60
Finance	268	256	+ 12
Service	1,780	1,703	+ 77

Employment in the goods-producing sector remains high in spite of the continuing decline in agriculture. Male employment in this sector was 2.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1964 than in the corresponding quarter of 1963, representing the largest year-to-year gain for this quarter since 1956. In the service-producing sector, the rate of increase in employment from a year earlier was somewhat greater than the ten-year average annual rate for men but slightly lower for women.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>The Employed</u> <u>3rd Quarter</u> <u>1964</u>		<u>Change from</u> <u>3rd Quarter</u> <u>1963</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	(000's)		%	
Total	4,957	1,935	+ 2.8	+ 3.8
Goods-producing	2,712	477	+ 2.1	+ 2.4
Service-producing	2,245	1,459	+ 3.7	+ 4.4

Employment in the Prairie region was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. In the other regions gains ranged between 2.5 per cent for Quebec and 5.3 per cent for British Columbia.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Oct. 17(1)	Sept. 19(1)	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,833	12,812	12,546	12,526	12,291	12,272
Labour force	6,962	6,972	6,841	6,815	6,609	6,645
Employed	6,704	6,754	6,576	6,565	6,326	6,385
Agriculture	635	674	660	706	649	738
Non-agriculture	6,069	6,080	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647
Unemployed	258	218	265	250	283	260
Not in labour force	5,871	5,840	5,705	5,711	5,682	5,627
Participation rate (3)	54.3	54.4	54.5	54.4	53.8	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.9
Seasonally adjusted	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,371	6,361	6,231	6,221	6,109	6,100
Labour force	4,967	4,984	4,894	4,891	4,801	4,826
Employed	4,769	4,822	4,687	4,699	4,573	4,617
Agriculture	558	578	581	615	584	644
Non-agriculture	4,211	4,244	4,106	4,084	3,989	3,973
Unemployed	198	162	207	192	228	209
Not in labour force	1,404	1,377	1,337	1,330	1,308	1,274
Participation rate (3)	78.0	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.6	79.1
Unemployment rate (4)	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,462	6,451	6,315	6,305	6,182	6,172
Labour force	1,995	1,988	1,947	1,924	1,808	1,819
Employed	1,935	1,932	1,889	1,866	1,753	1,768
Agriculture	77	96	79	91	65	94
Non-agriculture	1,858	1,836	1,810	1,775	1,688	1,674
Unemployed	60	56	58	58	55	51
Not in labour force	4,467	4,463	4,368	4,381	4,374	4,353
Participation rate (3)	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.5	29.2	29.5
Unemployment rate (4)	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8

(1) See "Introduction of New Nova Scotia Sample", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 17, 1964	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,833	2,039	3,722	969	3,812	922	1,369
Labour force	6,962	664	3,600	826	1,018	632	222
Employed	6,704	606	3,500	769	1,000	614	215
Unemployed	258	58	100	57	18	18	*
Not in labour force	5,871	1,375	122	143	2,794	290	1,147
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Participation rate (2) - 1964, Oct. 17	54.3	32.6	96.7	85.2	26.7	68.5	16.2
Sept.19	54.4	32.9	96.8	86.6	26.7	68.8	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Oct. 17	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.9	1.8	2.8	*
Sept.19	3.1	7.9	2.0	6.2	1.8	2.5	*

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Oct. 17(1)	Sept. 19	Oct. 19(1)	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22
Total employed	6,704	6,754	6,576	6,565	6,326	6,385
Agriculture	635	674	660	706	649	738
Non-agriculture	6,069	6,080	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647
Employed, non-agriculture	6,069	6,080	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,509	5,597	5,420	5,413	5,251	5,242
At work 35 hours or more	3,069	5,181	3,336	5,033	4,971	4,938
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,440	416	2,084	380	280	304
Due to economic reasons (2)	53	55	53	55	54	45
Due to other reasons (3)	2,387	361	2,031	325	226	259
Usually work less than 35 hours	560	483	496	446	426	405

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.
Total employed	6,805	6,893	6,629	6,684	6,431	6,512
Agriculture	674	704	713	752	728	760
Other primary industries	212	224	189	188	181	197
Manufacturing	1,772	1,765	1,660	1,664	1,612	1,621
Construction	493	496	502	518	484	496
Transportation and other utilities	544	550	554	557	550	551
Trade	1,101	1,106	1,047	1,046	1,021	1,013
Finance, insurance and real estate	256	268	255	256	262	257
Service	1,753	1,780	1,709	1,703	1,594	1,617

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 17, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,704	5,558	577	364	205
Agriculture	635	99	322	72	142
Non-agriculture	6,069	5,459	255	292	63
Men	4,769	3,837	502	338	92
Agriculture	558	88	316	71	83
Non-agriculture	4,211	3,749	186	267	*
Women	1,935	1,721	75	26	113
Agriculture	77	11	*	*	59
Non-agriculture	1,858	1,710	69	25	54

(1) In October 1963 and 1964, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22
Total unemployed	258	218	265	250	283	260
Without work and seeking work (1)	245	208	253	237	267	247
Seeking full-time work	230	195	240	227	257	237
Seeking part-time work	15	13	13	10	10	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	10	12	13	16	13
Without work and seeking work (1)	245	208	253	237	267	247
Seeking under 1 month	110	78	96	87	92	90
Seeking 1-3 months	75	65	84	79	95	77
Seeking 4-6 months	26	27	30	27	32	30
Seeking more than 6 months	34	38	43	44	48	50

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 17, 1964		Canada (2)	Atlantic region (2)	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,833	1,290	3,700	4,479	2,168	1,196
Men		6,371	643	1,825	2,207	1,094	602
Women		6,462	647	1,875	2,272	1,074	594
Labour force		6,962	622	1,938	2,546	1,210	646
Men		4,967	460	1,415	1,767	865	460
Women		1,995	162	523	779	345	186
Employed		6,704	587	1,840	2,472	1,187	618
Men		4,769	430	1,335	1,712	850	442
Women		1,935	157	505	760	337	176
Agriculture		635	45	100	163	304	23
Non-agriculture		6,069	542	1,740	2,309	883	595
Paid workers		5,558	495	1,582	2,130	813	538
Men		3,837	356	1,120	1,439	540	382
Women		1,721	139	462	691	273	156
Unemployed		258	35	98	74	23	28
Men		198	30	80	55	15	18
Women		60	*	18	19	*	10
Not in labour force		5,871	668	1,762	1,933	958	550
Men		1,404	183	410	440	229	142
Women		4,467	485	1,352	1,493	729	408
Employed	1964, October 17	6,704	587	1,840	2,472	1,187	618
	September 19	6,754	594	1,854	2,489	1,198	619
	1963, October 19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
	September 21	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
	1962, October 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
	September 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
Unemployed	1964, October 17	258	35	98	74	23	28
	September 19	218	34	84	55	20	25
	1963, October 19	265	41	100	66	26	32
	September 21	250	34	108	57	23	28
	1962, October 20	283	42	109	68	29	35
	September 22	260	38	97	74	20	31

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

(2) See "Introduction of New Nova Scotia Sample", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force, 1963-64 (continued from page 2)

Employment by Region

	Third Quarter Averages (000's)		Percentage Change
	1964	1963	
Canada	6,893	6,684	+ 3.1
Atlantic	617	591	+ 4.4
Quebec	1,888	1,842	+ 2.5
Ontario	2,547	2,452	+ 3.9
Prairies	1,204	1,195	+ 0.8
British Columbia	636	604	+ 5.3

Total unemployment was 28,000 lower in the third quarter of 1964 than in the third quarter of 1963. All of the decline was among men.

Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force continued to decline. Comparing third quarters, the unemployment rate in 1964 for Canada and for British Columbia was the lowest since 1957; it was lowest since 1956 for Ontario and for the Atlantic region; for Quebec and for the Prairies it was lowest since 1959.

Unemployment Rates by Region Third Quarter Averages

Canada	3.4	3.9
Atlantic	4.9	5.6
Quebec	4.8	5.6
Ontario	2.5	2.8
Prairies	1.9	2.0
British Columbia	4.1	5.0

Introduction of New Nova Scotia Sample

A new sample of improved design was brought into use for Nova Scotia in the October 1964 survey. September 1964 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for September 1964, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada and Atlantic region, labour force - lower by 2,000; employed - lower by 5,000; unemployed - higher by 3,000; persons not in the labour force - higher by 2,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

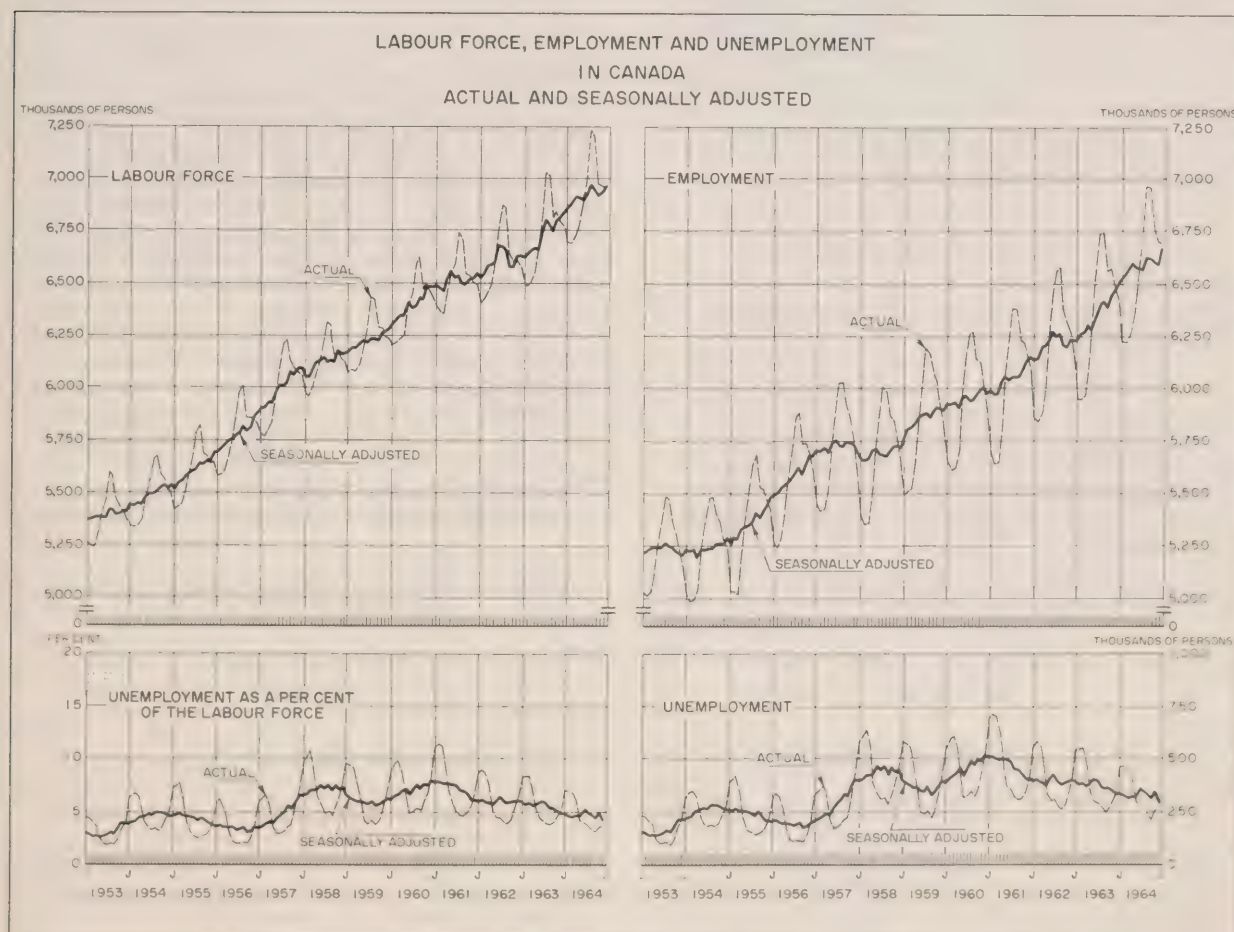
NOVEMBER 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,952,000 in the week ended November 14, 1964. This total included 6,694,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 258,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. These numbers were virtually unchanged from October. Compared with November 1963, the labour force and the employed were higher by 153,000 and 198,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was lower by 45,000.

Between October and November, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 46,000,

while agricultural employment declined by 56,000. Nonagricultural employment was 232,000 higher than in November 1963; the number of employed in agriculture was 34,000 lower. Of the year-to-year gain in total employment, men accounted for 123,000 and women for 75,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in November was 3.7, compared with rates of 3.7 in October and of 4.5 in November 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in November this year was 4.3.



The Nonagricultural Labour Force

The nonagricultural labour force has increased sharply since the end of World War II. This expansion was the result of an increasing adult population, the greater labour force participation of women and a steadily declining agricultural labour force. Over the years, the nonagricultural labour force has tended to account for an increasing proportion of the total. In 1963, the proportion was 90 per cent, as compared to about 80 per cent in 1951 and 75 per cent in 1946.

In 1963, the nonagricultural labour force numbered 6,081,000, representing an increase of 1,800,000, or 42 per cent since 1951. For men, the increase was 1,086,000, a gain of 34 per cent; for women it was 714,000, or 66 per cent.

Nonagricultural employment increased by an estimated 1,565,000 between 1951 and 1963. This represents an average annual gain of 2.7 per cent, which compares with an annual rate of 1.9 per cent for total employment. Industrially, the largest gains occurred in service, trade and manufacturing which, together, accounted for 84 per cent of the over-all increase. In fishing and mining, employment remained virtually unchanged. Forestry employment decreased during the 12-year period. Among the industries which shared in the employment expansion, the gains ranged from 14.3 per cent in transportation to 82.2 per cent in service.

As indicated in the following table, the industrial distribution of persons employed changed markedly between 1951 and 1963. It is interesting to note that the service industry has replaced manufacturing as the largest employer. Also the share of total nonagricultural employment attributable to primary industries dropped to about 3 per cent in 1963 from over 5 per cent in 1951. For men, the largest increase in employment during the period under review took place in the service-producing industries. In 1963, 52.7 per cent of all men engaged

in non-farm industries were employed in the service-producing sector. In 1951, the proportion was 47.3 per cent.

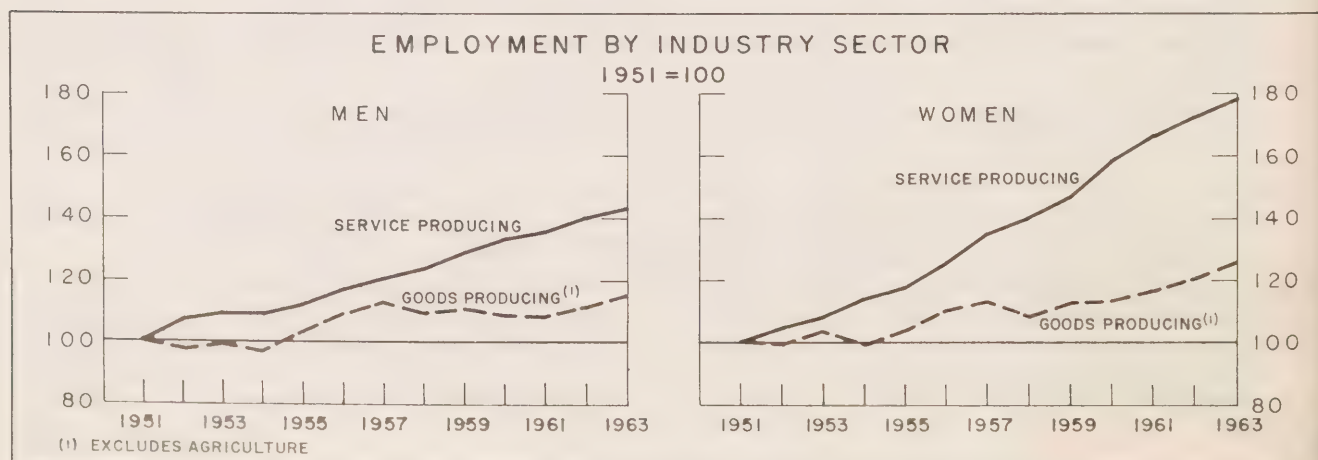
Nonagricultural Employment

	1963		1951	
	000's	%	000's	%
All Industries	5,723	100.0	4,158	100.0
Goods-producing	2,242	39.2	1,921	46.2
Forestry	81	1.4	115	2.8
Fishing	25	0.4	30	0.7
Mining	72	1.3	79	1.9
Manufacturing	1,614	28.2	1,350	32.5
Construction	450	7.9	348	8.4
Service-producing	3,481	60.8	2,237	53.8
Transportation	455	8.0	398	9.6
Public Utilities	85	1.5	51	1.2
Trade	1,019	17.8	718	17.3
Finance	254	4.4	154	3.7
Service	1,669	29.2	916	22.0

Of the increase in total nonagricultural employment from 1951 to 1963, the goods-producing industries accounted for 321,000, an increase of only 16.7 per cent while the service-producing industries accounted for 1,244,000, an increase of 55.6 per cent. In the goods-producing sector, male employment rose by 201,000 in manufacturing and 96,000 in construction while practically all of the gain in female employment was in manufacturing. In the service-producing sector, the largest gains were in service (316,000 for men and 437,000 for women) and trade (201,000 for men and 100,000 for women).

In the twelve-year interval 1951-63, the average annual rate of increase in the goods-producing sector was 1.2 per cent for men and 1.9 per cent for women and in the service-producing sector 3.0 per cent for men and 4.8 per cent for women

"Service" includes community, government, personal, business and recreational services.



Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,857	12,833	12,566	12,546	12,307	12,291
Labour force	6,952	6,962	6,799	6,841	6,612	6,609
Employed	6,694	6,704	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326
Agriculture	579	635	613	660	597	649
Non-agriculture	6,115	6,069	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677
Unemployed	258	258	303	265	342	283
Not in labour force	5,905	5,871	5,767	5,705	5,695	5,682
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.3	54.1	54.5	53.7	53.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.7	3.7	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.3
Seasonally adjusted	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.3 ^r	5.9	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,382	6,371	6,241	6,231	6,116	6,109
Labour force	4,949	4,967	4,868	4,894	4,787	4,801
Employed	4,747	4,769	4,624	4,687	4,509	4,573
Agriculture	516	558	552	581	542	584
Non-agriculture	4,231	4,211	4,072	4,106	3,967	3,989
Unemployed	202	198	244	207	278	228
Not in labour force	1,433	1,404	1,373	1,337	1,329	1,308
Participation rate (2)	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.5	78.3	78.6
Unemployment rate (3)	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.2	5.8	4.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,475	6,462	6,325	6,315	6,191	6,182
Labour force	2,003	1,995	1,931	1,947	1,825	1,808
Employed	1,947	1,935	1,872	1,889	1,761	1,753
Agriculture	63	77	61	79	55	65
Non-agriculture	1,884	1,858	1,811	1,810	1,706	1,688
Unemployed	56	60	59	58	64	55
Not in labour force	4,472	4,467	4,394	4,368	4,366	4,374
Participation rate (2)	30.9	30.9	30.5	30.8	29.5	29.2
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 14, 1964	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,857	2,047	3,716	981	3,797	945	1,371
Labour force	6,952	653	3,591	829	1,011	648	220
Employed	6,694	598	3,495	765	991	631	214
Unemployed	258	55	96	64	20	17	*
Not in labour force	5,905	1,394	125	152	2,786	297	1,151
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Nov. 14	54.1	31.9	96.6	84.5	26.6	68.6	16.0
Oct. 17	54.3	32.6	96.7	85.2	26.7	68.5	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Nov. 14	3.7	8.4	2.7	7.7	2.0	2.6	*
Oct. 17	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.9	1.8	2.8	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Nov. 14(1)	Oct. 17(1)	Nov. 16(1)	Oct. 19(1)	Nov. 17(1)	Oct. 20
Total employed	6,694	6,704	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326
Agriculture	579	635	613	660	597	649
Non-agriculture	6,115	6,069	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677
Employed, non-agriculture	6,115	6,069	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,560	5,509	5,385	5,420	5,224	5,251
At work 35 hours or more	4,415	3,069	4,258	3,336	4,565	4,971
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,145	2,440	1,127	2,084	659	280
Due to economic reasons (2)	63	53	62	53	59	54
Due to other reasons (3)	1,082	2,387	1,065	2,031	600	226
Usually work less than 35 hours	555	560	498	496	449	426

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.
Total employed	6,717	6,805	6,546	6,629	6,327	6,431
Agriculture	629	674	660	713	661	728
Other primary industries	205	212	187	189	183	181
Manufacturing	1,753	1,772	1,652	1,660	1,593	1,612
Construction	498	493	490	502	469	484
Transportation and other utilities	524	544	532	554	534	550
Trade	1,084	1,101	1,061	1,047	1,014	1,021
Finance, insurance and real estate	252	256	254	255	260	262
Service	1,772	1,753	1,710	1,709	1,612	1,594

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 14, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,694	5,582	576	346	190
Agriculture	579	87	318	51	123
Non-agriculture	6,115	5,495	258	295	67
Men	4,747	3,839	501	320	87
Agriculture	516	80	312	49	75
Non-agriculture	4,231	3,759	189	271	12
Women	1,947	1,743	75	26	103
Agriculture	63	*	*	*	48
Non-agriculture	1,884	1,736	69	24	55

- (1) In the November 1962, 1963 and 1964 and October 1963 and 1964 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20
Total unemployed	258	258	303	265	342	283
Without work and seeking work (1)	244	245	286	253	324	267
Seeking full-time work	229	230	270	240	305	257
Seeking part-time work	15	15	16	13	19	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	14	13	17	12	18	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	244	245	286	253	324	267
Seeking under 1 month	95	110	111	96	117	92
Seeking 1-3 months	83	75	99	84	125	95
Seeking 4-6 months	32	26	34	30	39	32
Seeking more than 6 months	34	34	42	43	43	48

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 14, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,857	1,291	3,708	4,489	2,170	1,199
Men		6,382	644	1,829	2,212	1,094	603
Women		6,475	647	1,879	2,277	1,076	596
Labour force		6,952	613	1,951	2,552	1,192	644
Men		4,949	455	1,418	1,768	852	456
Women		2,003	158	533	784	340	188
Employed		6,694	572	1,854	2,491	1,160	617
Men		4,747	418	1,338	1,725	828	438
Women		1,947	154	516	766	332	179
Agriculture		579	38	93	153	275	20
Non-agriculture		6,115	534	1,761	2,338	885	597
Paid workers		5,582	485	1,596	2,157	806	538
Men		3,839	347	1,123	1,461	529	379
Women		1,743	138	473	696	277	159
Unemployed		258	41	97	61	32	27
Men		202	37	80	43	24	18
Women		56	*	17	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,905	678	1,757	1,937	978	555
Men		1,433	189	411	444	242	147
Women		4,472	489	1,346	1,493	736	408
Employed	1964, November 14	6,694	572	1,854	2,491	1,160	617
	October 17	6,704	587	1,840	2,472	1,187	618
	1963, November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
	October 19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
	1962, November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
	October 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
Unemployed	1964, November 14	258	41	97	61	32	27
	October 17	258	35	98	74	23	28
	1963, November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
	October 19	265	41	100	66	26	32
	1962, November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
	October 20	283	42	109	68	29	35

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Nonagricultural Labour Force (continued from page 2)

In 1963, the distribution according to age of male nonagricultural employment showed very little change from 1951. For women, however, the proportion of those 45 years of age and over rose from 19.0 per cent to 28.8 per cent.

Nonagricultural Employment Percentage Distribution by Age and Sex

	Under 25 Years		25-44 Years		45 Years and Over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	17.3	31.9	49.3	39.3	33.4	28.8
1951	18.3	41.1	49.3	40.0	32.4	19.0

There were relatively more married persons employed in nonagricultural industries in 1963 than in 1951. For men, the proportion rose from 71.4 per cent to 77.2 per cent and for women from 28.2 per cent to 49.3 per cent. The very large increase in the number of married women in the labour force is closely associated with the rise in the proportion of women 45 years of age and over.

Nonagricultural Employment Percentage Distribution by Marital Status and Sex

	Married		Single(1)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	77.2	49.3	22.8	50.7
1951	71.4	28.2	28.6	71.8

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and separated.

There is a strong relationship between unemployment and seasonality. As the following table shows, those industries in which fluctuations in employment above and below the annual average are the greatest also have the highest unemployment rate.

Amplitude of Seasonal Variation in Employment Compared with Unemployment Rates 1961-1963 Average

Industry Group	Amplitude of Seasonal Variation	Unemployment Rate
	%	%
Primary Industries(1)	30.5	19.4
Manufacturing	8.6	5.6
Construction	37.1	17.7
Transportation and Other Utilities	8.2	5.6
Trade	7.8	4.1
Finance, Service	4.1	3.3

(1) Excludes agriculture

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THE LABOUR FORCE

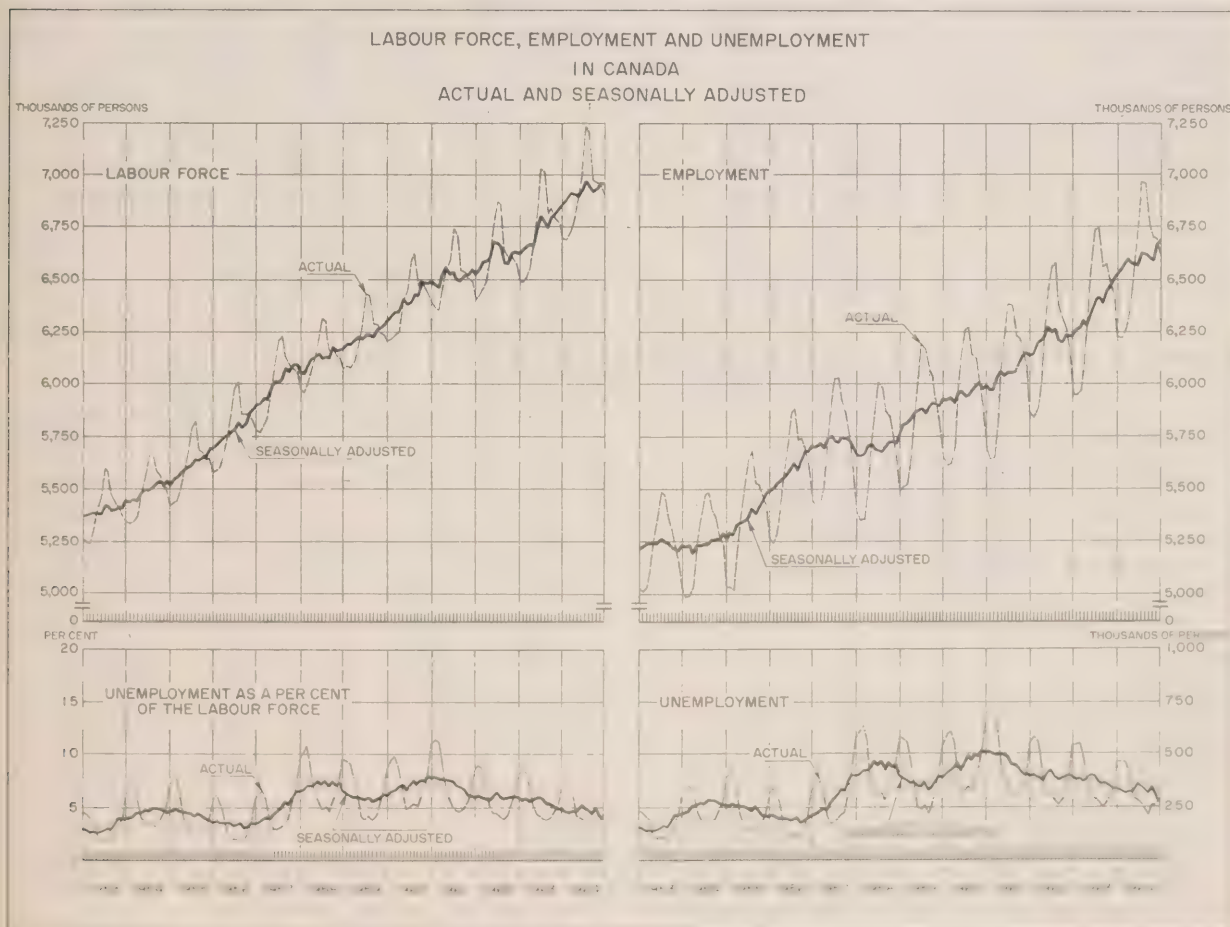
DECEMBER 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,899,000 in the week ended December 12, 1964. This total included 6,614,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 285,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between November and December, the labour force decreased by 53,000; the number of employed decreased by 80,000 and the unemployed increased by 27,000. Compared with December 1963, the labour force was 125,000 higher, the employed having increased by 186,000, while the unemployed decreased by 61,000.

November, 58,000 was in agriculture and 22,000 in nonagricultural industries. There was a year-to-year increase in employment of 246,000 in nonagricultural industries and a decrease of 60,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for virtually all of the decline in employment between November and December. Employment was higher than in December 1963 by 126,000 among men and by 60,000 among women.

The unemployment rate in December was 4.1, compared with rates of 3.7 in November and of 5.1 in December 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.0 in December 1964.

Of the total decrease in employment from



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

4th Quarter 1964

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour

force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the fourth quarter of 1964, with comparative data for the first three quarters of 1964 and the fourth quarter of 1963, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 4				1963	1 9 6 4				1963
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.8	3.4	4.7	6.9	4.5
Office and professional(2)	17	19	16	15	16	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.8
Transportation	7	7	8	10	9	4.8	3.6	6.5	10.4	6.2
Service	10	12	10	10	12	3.5	3.3	4.1	6.0	4.9
Primary(3)	12	8	11	12	11	4.1	2.2	4.3	7.8	4.4
Manufacturing and mechanical	17	15	13	13	15	3.7	2.9	3.6	5.1	3.8
Construction	11	9	11	14	12	7.6	6.0	10.5	18.3	9.4
Labourers(4)	18	15	18	21	18	11.7	8.5	14.8	24.3	13.5
Never worked(8)	7	15	12	4	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	267	243	326	463	305					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 4				1963	1 9 6 4				1963
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.8	3.4	4.7	6.9	4.5
Primary industries (5)	12	9	13	14	11	3.9	2.2	4.7	8.0	4.1
Manufacturing	27	23	21	21	23	4.0	3.1	3.9	5.7	4.1
Construction	19	15	19	24	22	9.4	6.9	12.4	23.0	12.6
Transportation and other utilities (6)	7	6	6	9	8	3.5	2.5	3.9	7.4	4.5
Trade	10	12	11	11	10	2.4	2.6	3.2	4.7	2.9
Service (7)	18	20	18	17	19	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.9
Never worked (8)	7	15	12	4	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	267	243	326	463	305					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (6) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (7) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (8) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Nov. 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,879	12,857	12,585	12,566	12,326	12,307
Labour force	6,899	6,952	6,774	6,799	6,574	6,612
Employed	6,614	6,694	6,428	6,496	6,160	6,270
Agriculture	521	579	581	613	582	597
Non-agriculture	6,093	6,115	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673
Unemployed	285	258	346	303	414	342
Not in labour force	5,980	5,905	5,811	5,767	5,752	5,695
Participation rate (2)	53.6	54.1	53.8	54.1	53.3	53.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.1	3.7	5.1	4.5	6.3	5.2
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.3	4.9	5.1	6.0	5.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,393	6,382	6,249	6,241	6,125	6,116
Labour force	4,908	4,949	4,841	4,868	4,778	4,787
Employed	4,673	4,747	4,547	4,624	4,420	4,509
Agriculture	476	516	530	552	537	542
Non-agriculture	4,197	4,231	4,017	4,072	3,883	3,967
Unemployed	235	202	294	244	358	278
Not in labour force	1,485	1,433	1,408	1,373	1,347	1,329
Participation rate (2)	76.8	77.5	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.8	4.1	6.1	5.0	7.5	5.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,486	6,475	6,336	6,325	6,201	6,191
Labour force	1,991	2,003	1,933	1,931	1,796	1,825
Employed	1,941	1,947	1,881	1,872	1,740	1,761
Agriculture	45	63	51	61	45	55
Non-agriculture	1,896	1,884	1,830	1,811	1,695	1,706
Unemployed	50	56	52	59	56	64
Not in labour force	4,495	4,472	4,403	4,394	4,405	4,366
Participation rate (2)	30.7	30.9	30.5	30.5	29.0	29.5
Unemployment rate (3)	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.5

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,745	12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,920	6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,595	6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		624	641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,972	5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		325	373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force		5,825	5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate(2)		54.3	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)		4.7	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 12, 1964		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,879	2,054	3,712	992	3,803	944	1,374
Labour force		6,899	639	3,567	825	1,005	654	209
Employed		6,614	585	3,450	754	986	639	200
Unemployed		285	54	117	71	19	15	*
Not in labour force		5,980	1,415	145	167	2,798	290	1,165
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Dec. 12		53.6	31.1	96.1	83.2	26.4	69.3	15.2
Nov. 14		54.1	31.9	96.6	84.5	26.6	68.6	16.0
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Dec. 12		4.1	8.5	3.3	8.6	1.9	2.3	*
Nov. 14		3.7	8.4	2.7	7.7	2.0	2.6	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Dec. 12	Nov. 14(1)	Dec. 14	Nov. 16(1)	Dec. 15	Nov. 17(1)
Total employed	6,614	6,694	6,428	6,496	6,160	6,270
Agriculture	521	579	581	613	582	597
Non-agriculture	6,093	6,115	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673
Employed, non-agriculture	6,093	6,115	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,539	5,560	5,346	5,385	5,149	5,224
At work 35 hours or more	5,114	4,415	5,014	4,258	4,864	4,565
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	425	1,145	332	1,127	285	659
Due to economic reasons (2)	57	63	71	62	75	59
Due to other reasons (3)	368	1,082	261	1,065	210	600
Usually work less than 35 hours	554	555	501	498	429	449

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.
Total employed	6,671	6,717	6,500	6,546	6,252	6,327
Agriculture	578	629	618	660	609	661
Other primary industries	201	205	192	187	179	183
Manufacturing	1,726	1,753	1,658	1,652	1,576	1,593
Construction	482	498	458	490	452	469
Transportation and other utilities	530	524	526	532	534	534
Trade	1,094	1,084	1,079	1,061	1,035	1,014
Finance, insurance and real estate	257	252	249	254	255	260
Service	1,803	1,772	1,720	1,710	1,612	1,612

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 12, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,614	5,562	556	334	162
Agriculture	521	75	304	41	101
Non-agriculture	6,093	5,487	252	293	61
Men	4,673	3,801	487	307	78
Agriculture	476	69	300	39	68
Non-agriculture	4,197	3,732	187	268	10
Women	1,941	1,761	69	27	84
Agriculture	45	*	*	*	33
Non-agriculture	1,896	1,755	65	25	51

(1) In the November 1962, 1963 and 1964 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Nov. 17
Total unemployed	285	258	346	303	414	342
Without work and seeking work (1)	271	244	326	286	387	324
Seeking full-time work	259	229	305	270	366	305
Seeking part-time work	12	15	21	16	21	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	14	14	20	17	27	18
Without work and seeking work (1)	271	244	326	286	387	324
Seeking under 1 month	105	95	121	111	127	117
Seeking 1-3 months	99	83	132	99	165	125
Seeking 4-6 months	33	32	35	34	51	39
Seeking more than 6 months	34	34	38	42	44	43

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 12, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,879	1,293	3,714	4,497	2,172	1,203
Men		6,393	645	1,832	2,216	1,095	605
Women		6,486	648	1,882	2,281	1,077	598
Labour force		6,899	604	1,938	2,548	1,168	641
Men		4,908	444	1,406	1,768	835	455
Women		1,991	160	532	780	333	186
Employed		6,614	562	1,834	2,472	1,136	610
Men		4,673	406	1,318	1,707	808	434
Women		1,941	156	516	765	328	176
Agriculture		521	33	80	140	250	18
Non-agriculture		6,093	529	1,754	2,332	886	592
Paid workers		5,562	479	1,597	2,149	804	533
Men		3,801	337	1,121	1,445	522	376
Women		1,761	142	476	704	282	157
Unemployed		285	42	104	76	32	31
Men		235	38	88	61	27	21
Women		50	*	16	15	*	10
Not in labour force		5,980	689	1,776	1,949	1,004	562
Men		1,485	201	426	448	260	150
Women		4,495	488	1,350	1,501	744	412
Employed	1964, December 12	6,614	562	1,834	2,472	1,136	610
	November 14	6,694	572	1,854	2,491	1,160	617
	1963, December 14	6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
	November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
	1962, December 15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
	November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
Unemployed	1964, December 12	285	42	104	76	32	31
	November 14	258	41	97	61	32	27
	1963, December 14	346	50	130	89	37	40
	November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
	1962, December 15	414	70	154	93	51	46
	November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1965

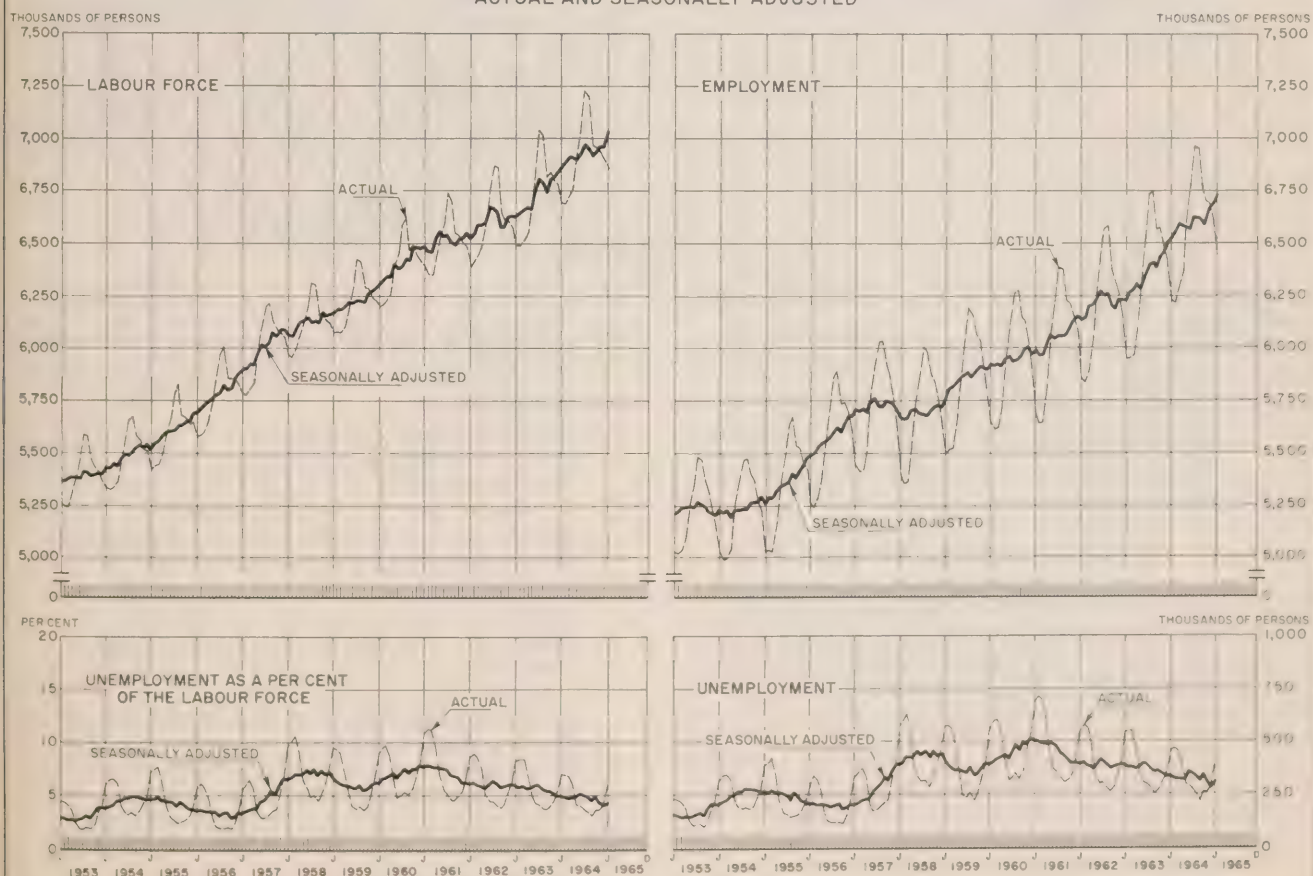
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,855,000 in the week ended January 16, 1965. This total included 6,447,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 408,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 44,000 from December; the employed decreased by 167,000 while the unemployed increased by 123,000. Compared with January last year, the January 1965 estimates were higher by 158,000 for the labour force and by 216,000 for the employed and lower by 58,000 for the unemployed.

Nearly all of the decrease in employment

between December and January occurred in non-agricultural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 276,000 higher than in January 1964; employment in agriculture was lower by 60,000. From December, employment declined by 117,000 among men and by 50,000 among women. Men accounted for 140,000 of the year-to-year increase in employment and women for 76,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.0, compared with rates of 4.1 in December and of 7.0 in January 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in January 1965 was 4.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1963 - 1964

Between the fourth quarter of 1963 and the fourth quarter of 1964, the labour force increased by 133,000, or 2.0 per cent and employment by 171,000 or 2.6 per cent. Unemployment declined by 38,000.

Fourth Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Labour force	6,938	6,805
Employed	6,671	6,500
Unemployed	267	305

As indicated in the table below, the year-over-year increase in the labour force narrowed considerably between the first and second half of 1964. This was especially true for the female labour force which, in the first quarter comparison, was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier, and in the closing quarter was only 3 per cent higher. In the second half of 1964, the growth of the female labour force was somewhat below average, whereas in the last half of 1963 it was well above average.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases
in the Labour Force
1963 - 1964

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>	<u>3rd</u>	<u>4th</u>
	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>	<u>Qtr.</u>
Both sexes	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.0
Men	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.5
Women	8.0	7.6	3.7	3.0

For the year as a whole, the labour force averaged 6,920,000 in 1964 and 6,737,000 in 1963, an increase of 2.7 per cent. This compares with an average annual rate of increase of 2.2 per cent for the previous ten years. In 1964, the average labour force was 1.7 per cent higher than a year earlier for men and 5.5 per cent for women. These rates are also greater than the ten-year annual average rates of 1.5 per cent and 4.4 per cent, respectively.

Total employment in the fourth quarter of 1964 was 2.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1963; male employment was higher by 2.4 per cent and female employment by 3.2 per cent. For both men and women, year-to-year gains in employment in the second half of 1964 were smaller than in the first half of the year.

Employment in the fourth quarter was higher in 1964 than in 1963 for all regions, gains ranging between 2.0 per cent in Quebec and 4.9 per cent in British Columbia.

Average employment throughout 1964 was also higher than in 1963 for all regions and the year-to-year increases were substantially greater than the 1953-1963 average annual increases.

Percentage Increase in Employment
Canada and Regions

	<u>4th</u>	<u>Calendar</u>	<u>Average</u>
	<u>Quarter</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual</u>
	<u>1963 - 64</u>	<u>1963 - 64</u>	<u>Increase</u>
			<u>1953 - 63</u>
Canada	2.6	3.6	2.0
Atlantic	3.4	4.0	1.3
Quebec	2.0	3.6	1.7
Ontario	2.6	3.8	2.2
Prairies	2.2	2.3	1.8
B.C.	4.9	5.5	2.9

In the service-producing industries, employment was 110,000 higher in the fourth quarter of 1964 than in the corresponding quarter of 1963. The service industry accounted for three-quarters of this increase. Although there was a drop of 40,000 in agricultural employment from a year earlier, the goods-producing sector as a whole showed a gain of 61,000.

The largest absolute increases in employment for men were 57,000 in manufacturing, 34,000 in service and 20,000 in construction. For women, employment in the service industry was 49,000 higher than a year earlier, but in the other industries there was little change except in transportation where there was a decline.

Employment by Industry
Fourth Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
All industries	6,671	6,500
Goods-producing industries	2,987	2,926
Agriculture	578	618
Other primary industries	201	192
Manufacturing	1,726	1,658
Construction	482	458
Service-producing industries	3,684	3,574
Transportation and other		
utilities	530	526
Trade	1,094	1,079
Finance	257	249
Service	1,803	1,720

Total unemployment averaged 267,000 in the fourth quarter of 1964, a reduction of 38,000 from the fourth quarter of 1963. Unemployment among men was 36,000 lower than a year earlier and married men accounted for two-thirds of this decline.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1965	1964		1963		1962
	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,905	12,879	12,609	12,585	12,347	12,326
Labour force	6,855	6,899	6,697	6,774	6,497	6,574
Employed	6,447	6,614	6,231	6,428	5,956	6,160
Agriculture	513	521	573	581	538	582
Non-agriculture	5,934	6,093	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578
Unemployed	408	285	466	346	541	414
Not in labour force	6,050	5,980	5,912	5,811	5,850	5,752
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.6	53.1	53.8	52.6	53.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	6.0	4.1	7.0	5.1	8.3	6.3
Seasonally adjusted	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,405	6,393	6,260	6,249	6,135	6,125
Labour force	4,894	4,908	4,811	4,841	4,741	4,778
Employed	4,556	4,673	4,416	4,547	4,273	4,420
Agriculture	474	476	528	530	506	537
Non-agriculture	4,082	4,197	3,888	4,017	3,767	3,883
Unemployed	338	235	395	294	468	358
Not in labour force	1,511	1,485	1,449	1,408	1,394	1,347
Participation rate (2)	76.4	76.8	76.9	77.5	77.3	78.0
Unemployment rate (3)	6.9	4.8	8.2	6.1	9.9	7.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,500	6,486	6,349	6,336	6,212	6,201
Labour force	1,961	1,991	1,886	1,933	1,756	1,796
Employed	1,891	1,941	1,815	1,881	1,683	1,740
Agriculture	39	45	45	51	32	45
Non-agriculture	1,852	1,896	1,770	1,830	1,651	1,695
Unemployed	70	50	71	52	73	56
Not in labour force	4,539	4,495	4,463	4,403	4,456	4,405
Participation rate (2)	30.2	30.7	29.7	30.5	28.3	29.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	2.5	3.8	2.7	4.2	3.1

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,745	12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force	6,920	6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,595	6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	624	641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed	325	373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,825	5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.3	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 16, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,905	2,063	3,723	988	3,810	946	1,375
Labour force	6,855	619	3,566	821	988	649	212
Employed	6,447	545	3,388	723	959	631	201
Unemployed	408	74	178	98	29	18	11
Not in labour force	6,050	1,444	157	167	2,822	297	1,163
Participation rate (2) - 1965, Jan. 16	53.1	30.0	95.8	83.1	25.9	68.6	15.4
1964, Dec. 12	53.6	31.1	96.1	83.2	26.4	69.3	15.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, Jan. 16	6.0	12.0	5.0	11.9	2.9	2.8	5.2
1964, Dec. 12	4.1	8.5	3.3	8.6	1.9	2.3	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1965	1964		1963		1962
	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15
Total employed	6,447	6,614	6,231	6,428	5,956	6,160
Agriculture	513	521	573	581	538	582
Non-agriculture	5,934	6,093	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578
Employed, non-agriculture	5,934	6,093	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,379	5,539	5,163	5,346	5,000	5,149
At work 35 hours or more	4,997	5,114	4,835	5,014	4,684	4,864
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	382	425	328	332	316	285
Due to economic reasons (1)	66	57	62	71	70	75
Due to other reasons (2)	316	368	266	261	246	210
Usually work less than 35 hours	555	554	495	501	418	429

Table 5 Industry	Average Nov. 1964 Dec. "	Average Oct. 1964 Nov. "	Average Nov. 1963 Dec. "	Average Oct. 1963 Nov. "	Average Nov. 1962 Dec. "	Average Oct. 1962 Nov. "
	Jan. 1965	Dec. "	Jan. 1964	Dec. "	Jan. 1963	Dec. "
Total employed	6,585	6,671	6,385	6,500	6,129	6,252
Agriculture	538	578	589	618	572	609
Other primary industries	203	201	189	192	180	179
Manufacturing	1,714	1,726	1,640	1,658	1,557	1,576
Construction	453	482	417	458	415	452
Transportation and other utilities	526	530	512	526	526	534
Trade	1,077	1,094	1,071	1,079	1,018	1,035
Finance, insurance and real estate	269	257	261	249	249	255
Service	1,805	1,803	1,706	1,720	1,612	1,612

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 16, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,447	5,415	556	321	155
Agriculture	513	72	308	40	93
Non-agriculture	5,934	5,343	248	281	62
Men	4,556	3,698	487	296	75
Agriculture	474	66	303	38	67
Non-agriculture	4,082	3,632	184	258	*
Women	1,891	1,717	69	25	80
Agriculture	39	*	*	*	26
Non-agriculture	1,852	1,711	64	23	54

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1965	1964		1963		1962
	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15
Total unemployed	408	285	466	346	541	414
Without work and seeking work (1)	383	271	428	326	503	387
Seeking full-time work	368	259	410	305	481	366
Seeking part-time work	15	12	18	21	22	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	25	14	38	20	38	27
Without work and seeking work (1)	383	271	428	326	503	387
Seeking under 1 month	127	105	126	121	127	127
Seeking 1-3 months	168	99	202	132	251	165
Seeking 4-6 months	44	33	54	35	71	51
Seeking more than 6 months	44	34	46	38	54	44

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended January 16, 1965

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,905	1,295	3,722	4,507	2,175	1,206
Men	6,405	646	1,836	2,220	1,096	607
Women	6,500	649	1,886	2,287	1,079	599
Labour force	6,855	592	1,928	2,540	1,155	640
Men	4,894	435	1,400	1,769	833	457
Women	1,961	157	528	771	322	183
Employed	6,447	528	1,769	2,442	1,108	600
Men	4,556	378	1,265	1,694	793	426
Women	1,891	150	504	748	315	174
Agriculture	513	29	92	135	241	16
Non-agriculture	5,934	499	1,677	2,307	867	584
Paid workers	5,415	453	1,523	2,123	787	529
Men	3,698	317	1,058	1,434	518	371
Women	1,717	136	465	689	269	158
Unemployed	408	64	159	98	47	40
Men	338	57	135	75	40	31
Women	70	*	24	23	*	*
Not in labour force	6,050	703	1,794	1,967	1,020	566
Men	1,511	211	436	451	263	150
Women	4,539	492	1,358	1,516	757	416
Employed						
1965, January 16	6,447	528	1,769	2,442	1,108	600
1964, December 12	6,614	562	1,834	2,472	1,136	610
1964, January 18	6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
1963, December 14	6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
1963, January 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
1962, December 15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
Unemployed						
1965, January 16	408	64	159	98	47	40
1964, December 12	285	42	104	76	32	31
1964, January 18	466	72	173	120	54	47
1963, December 14	346	50	130	89	37	40
1963, January 19	541	88	192	130	73	58
1962, December 15	414	70	154	93	51	46

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1963-1964 (continued from page 2)

Comparing fourth quarters, the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force was 4.5 in 1963 and 3.8 in 1964. For men, there was a substantial reduction from 5.1 per cent to 4.3 per cent, but for women there was virtually no change. Throughout 1964, unemployment rates were substantially lower than in 1963 for men.

For Canada as well as for each region, the unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 1964 was lower than a year earlier. On an annual average basis, the unemployment rate in 1964 for the Atlantic region and for Ontario was the lowest since 1956. For the other regions, the rate was the lowest since 1957.

Male Unemployment Rates

	Fourth Quarter	
	1964	1963
All ages	4.3	5.1
14 - 19 years	10.4	11.5
20 - 24 years	6.7	7.8
25 - 44 years	3.1	4.1
45 years and over	3.8	4.2
Married	2.9	3.7
Single and other	8.5	9.4

Unemployment Rates by Region

	Fourth Quarter		Calendar Year
	1964	1963	1964
Canada	3.8	4.5	4.7
Atlantic	6.4	7.5	7.8
Quebec	5.1	5.9	6.3
Ontario	2.7	3.1	3.3
Prairies	2.4	2.8	3.0
B.C.	4.5	5.8	5.3

11214 2.6
1869 4900.0
3728
11620
11214

1869
1211
104
96
87

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THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1965

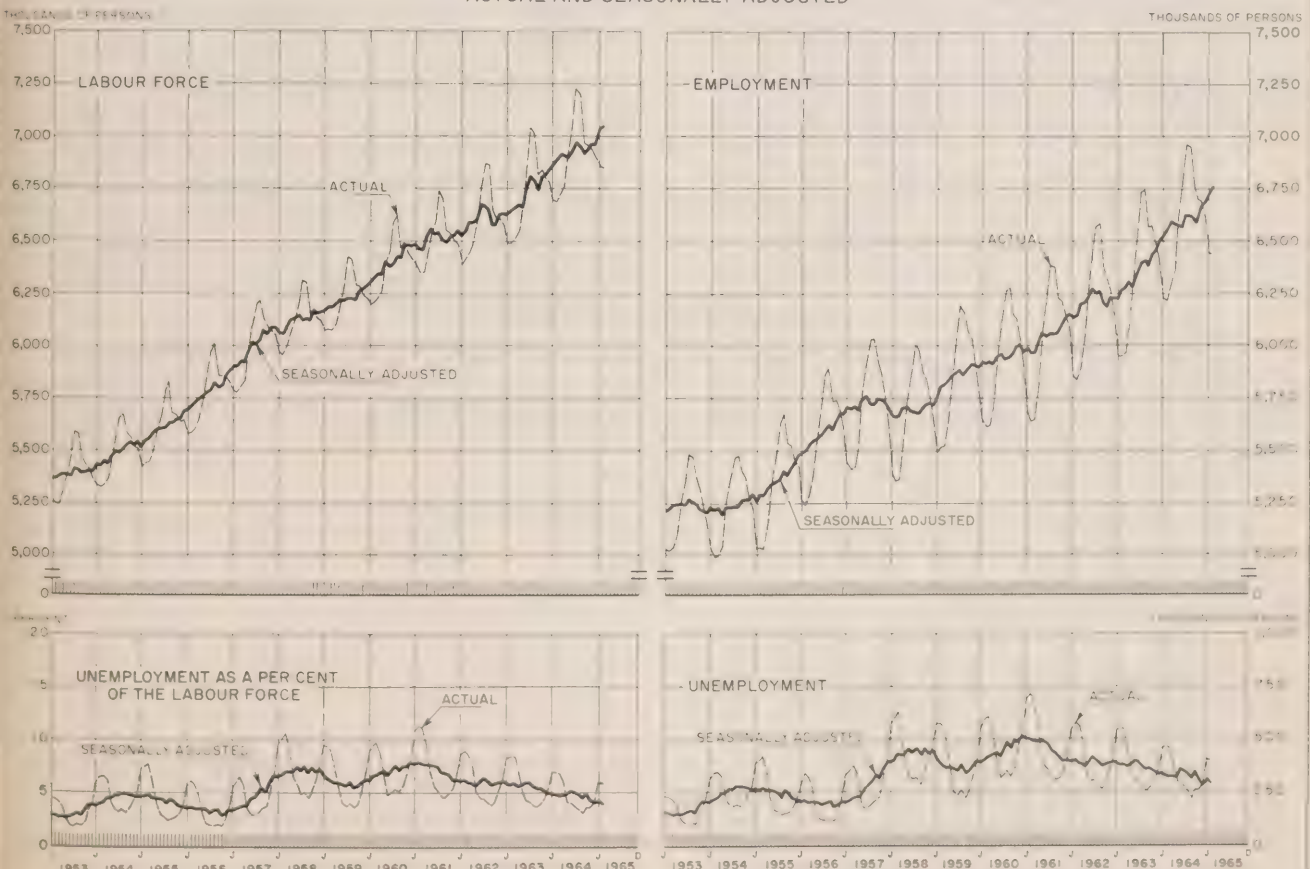
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,844,000 in the week ended February 20, 1965. Of this total, 6,446,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 398,000 were unemployed for the full week. There was little change in the estimates of the labour force, the employed or the unemployed from January. Compared with February 1964, the labour force in February 1965 was higher by 154,000, the number of employed was higher by 223,000, and the number of unemployed was lower by 69,000.

was 285,000 higher and agricultural employment was 62,000 lower than in February 1964. Of the year-to-year increase in total employment, 149,000 was among men and 74,000 was among women.

The unemployment rate in February was 5.8 per cent of the labour force, compared with rates of 6.0 in January 1965 and of 7.0 in February last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February 1965 was 4.0.

Employment in nonagricultural industries

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)
January 1964 - January 1965

Estimates relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended January 16, 1965, are presented in the following tables. Comparable data referring to the weeks ended January 18, April 18, July 18 and October 17, 1964, are also included. Comments on the most recent estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Out of the 408,000 persons unemployed in January 1965, 185,000 (45%) were heads of family units, 190,000 (47%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 33,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 375,000 members of families were distributed throughout 337,000 family units. In 59 per cent of these units, at least one person was employed.

Strong seasonal patterns are recognizable in the data,

which now covers four and one-half years. The proportion of the unemployed who were family heads has been highest in January and April (ranging between 45 and 51 per cent) and lowest in July (32-39%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-47%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). In the proportion of family units having one or more employed members, the seasonal variation was from a low in January of a little more than one-half to a high in July of about two-thirds.

Further detail for January 1965 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 16, 1965	408	375	185	131	59	33
October 17, 1964	258	235	104	94	37	23
July 18, 1964	265	244	85	125	34	21
April 18, 1964	403	373	188	132	53	30
January 18, 1964	466	422	216	142	64	44
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 16, 1965	100	92	45	32	15	8
October 17, 1964	100	91	40	37	14	9
July 18, 1964	100	92	32	47	13	8
April 18, 1964	100	93	47	33	13	7
January 18, 1964	100	91	46	31	14	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit <u>employed</u>	One or more persons in unit <u>employed</u>			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 16, 1965	337	137	200	121	54	25
October 17, 1964	217	76	141	83	38	20
July 18, 1964	222	66	156	74	54	28
April 18, 1964	327	148	179	110	49	20
January 18, 1964	371	169	202	128	50	24
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 16, 1965	100	41	59	36	16	7
October 17, 1964	100	35	65	38	18	9
July 18, 1964	100	30	70	33	24	13
April 18, 1964	100	45	55	34	15	6
January 18, 1964	100	46	54	35	13	6

- (1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Feb. 20(1)	Jan. 16(1)	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,930	12,905	12,633	12,609	12,364	12,347
Labour force	6,844	6,855	6,690	6,697	6,496	6,497
Employed	6,446	6,447	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956
Agriculture	508	513	570	573	532	538
Non-agriculture	5,938	5,934	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418
Unemployed	398	408	467	466	545	541
Not in labour force	6,086	6,050	5,943	5,912	5,868	5,850
Participation rate (3)	52.9	53.1	53.0	53.1	52.5	52.6
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.3
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,417	6,405	6,272	6,260	6,143	6,135
Labour force	4,886	4,894	4,801	4,811	4,738	4,741
Employed	4,548	4,556	4,399	4,416	4,265	4,273
Agriculture	467	474	526	528	497	506
Non-agriculture	4,081	4,082	3,873	3,888	3,768	3,767
Unemployed	338	338	402	395	473	468
Not in labour force	1,531	1,511	1,471	1,449	1,405	1,394
Participation rate (3)	76.1	76.4	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.3
Unemployment rate (4)	6.9	6.9	8.4	8.2	10.0	9.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,513	6,500	6,361	6,349	6,221	6,212
Labour force	1,958	1,961	1,889	1,886	1,758	1,756
Employed	1,898	1,891	1,824	1,815	1,686	1,683
Agriculture	41	39	44	45	35	32
Non-agriculture	1,857	1,852	1,780	1,770	1,651	1,651
Unemployed	60	70	65	71	72	73
Not in labour force	4,555	4,539	4,472	4,463	4,463	4,456
Participation rate (3)	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.7	28.3	28.3
Unemployment rate (4)	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2

(1) See "Introduction of new samples in Quebec and New Brunswick", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,745	12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force	6,920	6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,595	6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	624	641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed	325	373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,825	5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.3	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 20, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,930	2,072	3,731	988	3,823	940	1,376
Labour force	6,844	607	3,570	820	985	653	209
Employed	6,446	543	3,383	725	962	635	198
Unemployed	398	64	187	95	23	18	11
Not in labour force	6,086	1,465	161	168	2,838	287	1,167
Participation rate (2) - 1965, Feb. 20	52.9	29.3	95.7	83.0	25.8	69.5	15.2
1965, Jan. 16	53.1	30.0	95.8	83.1	25.9	68.6	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, Feb. 20	5.8	10.5	5.2	11.6	2.3	2.8	5.3
1965, Jan. 16	6.0	12.0	5.0	11.9	2.9	2.8	5.2

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
Total employed	6,446	6,447	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956
Agriculture	508	513	570	573	532	538
Non-agriculture	5,938	5,934	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418
Employed, non-agriculture	5,938	5,934	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,360	5,379	5,167	5,163	4,980	5,000
At work 35 hours or more	5,012	4,997	4,848	4,835	4,669	4,684
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	348	382	319	328	311	316
Due to economic reasons (1)	58	66	59	62	69	70
Due to other reasons (2)	290	316	260	266	242	246
Usually work less than 35 hours	578	555	486	495	439	418

Table 5 Industry	Average Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1964 Dec. " Jan. 1965	Average Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1963 Dec. " Jan. 1964	Average Dec. 1962 Jan. 1963 Feb. "	Average Nov. 1962 Dec. " Jan. 1963
Total employed	6,502	6,585	6,294	6,385	6,022	6,129
Agriculture	514	538	575	589	551	572
Other primary industries	204	203	180	189	170	180
Manufacturing	1,681	1,714	1,618	1,640	1,543	1,557
Construction	414	453	394	417	380	415
Transportation and other utilities	528	526	519	512	531	526
Trade	1,077	1,077	1,039	1,071	994	1,018
Finance, insurance and real estate	277	269	254	261	248	249
Service	1,807	1,805	1,715	1,706	1,605	1,612

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 20, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,446	5,417	550	323	156
Agriculture	508	69	304	39	96
Non-agriculture	5,938	5,348	246	284	60
Men	4,548	3,695	480	296	77
Agriculture	467	63	301	37	66
Non-agriculture	4,081	3,632	179	259	11
Women	1,898	1,722	70	27	79
Agriculture	41	*	*	*	30
Non-agriculture	1,857	1,716	67	25	49

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
Total unemployed	398	408	467	466	545	541
Without work and seeking work (1)	369	383	438	428	512	503
Seeking full-time work	350	368	423	410	495	481
Seeking part-time work	19	15	15	18	17	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	29	25	29	38	33	38

Without work and seeking work (1)	369	383	438	428	512	503
Seeking under 1 month	83	127	86	126	82	127
Seeking 1-3 months	180	168	213	202	256	251
Seeking 4-6 months	59	44	89	54	118	71
Seeking more than 6 months	47	44	50	46	56	54

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 20, 1965		Canada (2)	Atlantic region (2)	Quebec (2)	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,930	1,296	3,729	4,517	2,178	1,210
Men		6,417	646	1,839	2,225	1,098	609
Women		6,513	650	1,890	2,292	1,080	601
Labour force		6,844	600	1,943	2,512	1,146	643
Men		4,886	440	1,400	1,762	825	459
Women		1,958	160	543	750	321	184
Employed		6,446	522	1,799	2,419	1,100	606
Men		4,548	369	1,275	1,688	786	430
Women		1,898	153	524	731	314	176
Agriculture		508	27	94	130	239	18
Non-agriculture		5,938	495	1,705	2,289	861	588
Paid workers		5,417	449	1,540	2,109	790	529
Men		3,695	312	1,062	1,435	516	370
Women		1,722	137	478	674	274	159
Unemployed		398	78	144	93	46	37
Men		338	71	125	74	39	29
Women		60	*	19	19	*	*
Not in labour force		6,086	696	1,786	2,005	1,032	567
Men		1,531	206	439	463	273	150
Women		4,555	490	1,347	1,542	759	417

Employed	1965, February 20	6,446	522	1,799	2,419	1,100	606
	January 16	6,447	528	1,769	2,442	1,108	600
	1964, February 22	6,223	502	1,729	2,340	1,079	573
	January 18	6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
	1963, February 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
	January 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
Unemployed	1965, February 20	398	78	144	93	46	37
	January 16	408	64	159	98	47	40
	1964, February 22	467	73	176	115	56	47
	January 18	466	72	173	120	54	47
	1963, February 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
	January 19	541	88	192	130	73	58

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

(2) See "Introduction of new samples in Quebec and New Brunswick", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
Number (in thousands)					
January 16, 1965	337	121	111	61	44
October 17, 1964	217	73	71	38	35
July 18, 1964	222	69	73	44	36
April 18, 1964	327	107	113	60	47
January 18, 1964	371	126	120	72	53

(1) See footnote page 2.

Introduction of new samples in Quebec and New Brunswick

New samples of improved design were brought into use for Quebec and New Brunswick in the February 1965 survey. January 1965 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for January 1965, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada -- labour force - higher by 41,000; employed - higher by 47,000; unemployed - lower by 6,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 41,000.

Atlantic region -- labour force - higher by 6,000; employed - higher by 2,000; unemployed - higher by 4,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 6,000.

Quebec -- labour force - higher by 35,000; employed - higher by 45,000; unemployed - lower by 10,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 35,000.

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THE LABOUR FORCEMarch 1965Notes on the Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning with the statistics for March 1965 presented in this report, Labour Force Survey data are weighted up to estimates of population which take into account 1961 Census counts of population. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics already published for the period July 1956 to February 1965, which were weighted to population estimates projected from the 1956 Census.

So that comparison can be made with past data, summary labour force characteristics reweighted to the revised estimates of population are provided for the period July 1956 to February 1965 in the Supplement attached to this report. In addition, the Supplement contains revised estimates from January 1964 to February 1965 which are comparable with March 1965 data in tables 3, 6 and 8 of the regular report. Historical data provided in Tables 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 of the regular report are all on the revised basis.

The overall Canada adjustments are relatively small, rising gradually from zero in June 1956 to the following values in February 1965:

Population 14 years of age and over ...	+ 72 thousand
Labour force	+ 13 thousand
Employed	+ 14 thousand
Agriculture	+ 5 thousand
Non-agriculture	+ 9 thousand
Unemployed	- 1 thousand
Not in labour force	+ 59 thousand

In several age groups and regions, the labour force adjustments are somewhat greater than those shown above.

Concurrently with the revision of the labour force estimates, classification by industry and occupation has been converted to the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification and the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations. Data on the basis of the new classifications are available from January 1961.

On page 3 of the report, reference is made to "Other Data Available". To the extent to which it is practicable, revised data will be forwarded with the March 1965 material to regular recipients of these special tables.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

MARCH 1965

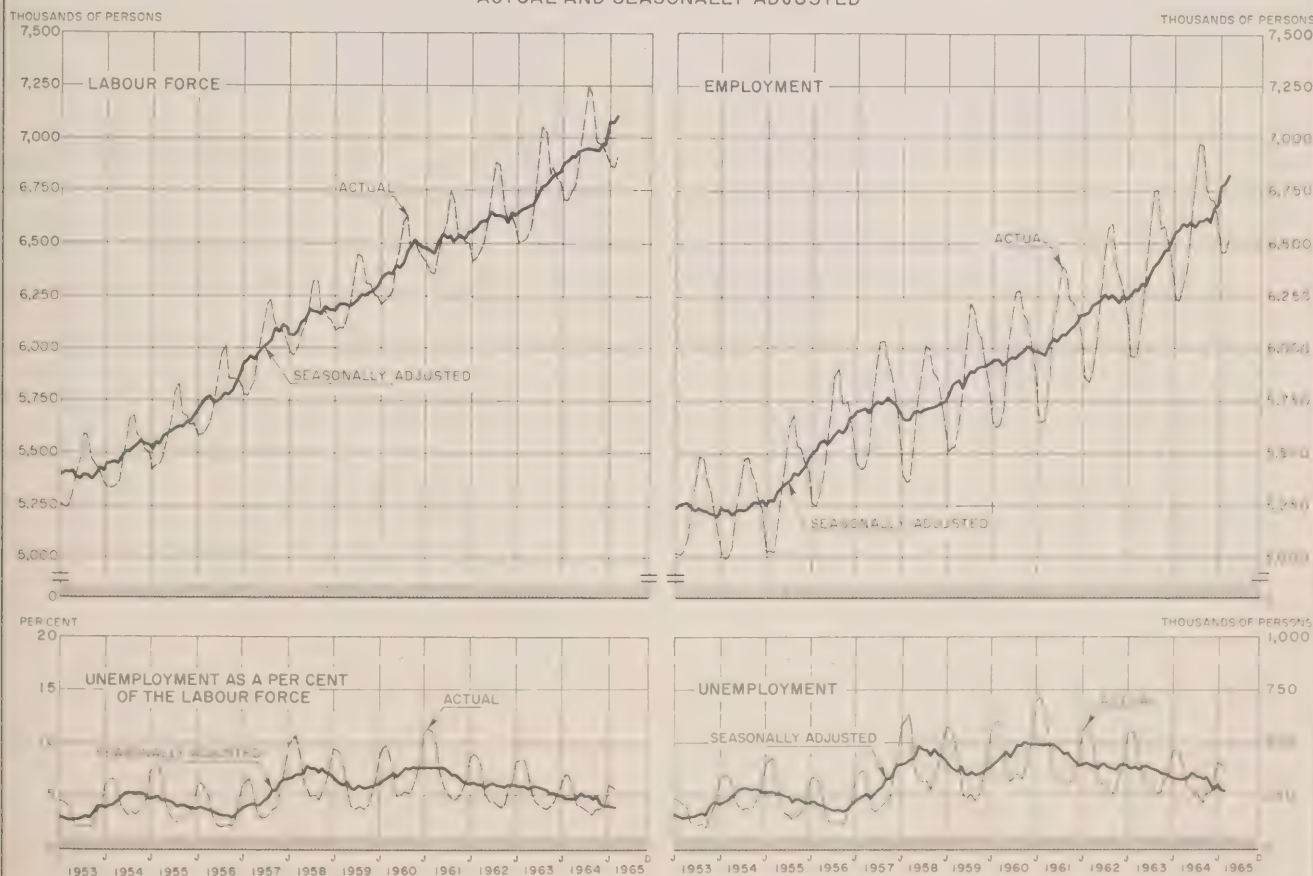
In the week ended March 20, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,908,000. This total included 6,521,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 387,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between February and March, there were increases of 51,000 in the labour force and of 61,000 in the employed; there was little change over the month in the number of unemployed. Compared with March 1964, the labour force was higher by 166,000, the employed having increased by 235,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 69,000.

Of the total increase in employment from

February, agriculture accounted for 25,000 and nonagricultural industries for 36,000. Non-agricultural employment was up 260,000 from March 1964; employment in agriculture was down 25,000 from a year earlier. Between February and March, employment increased by 31,000 among men and by 30,000 among women. There were 165,000 more men and 70,000 more women employed in March this year than in March 1964.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in March was 5.6, compared with rates of 5.8 in February and of 6.8 in March 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the March 1965 unemployment rate was 3.9.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1965

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by ex-

pressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1965, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1964, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 5	1 9 6 4				1 9 6 5	1 9 6 4			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.8	3.8	3.4	4.7	6.9
Office and profes- sional(2)	13	16	17	15	14	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.3
Transportation	9	6	6	8	9	9.0	4.4	3.6	6.7	10.2
Service and recreation	9	11	12	10	10	4.4	3.5	3.3	4.1	6.0
Primary(3)	13	12	8	11	12	7.1	4.1	2.2	4.2	7.8
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	31	31	27	27	31	7.3	4.8	3.7	5.2	8.4
Labourers(4)	21	17	14	17	20	21.1	11.9	8.7	15.0	24.7
Never worked(5)	4	7	15	12	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	397	266	243	326	463					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 5	1 9 6 4				1 9 6 5	1 9 6 4			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.8	3.8	3.4	4.7	6.9
Primary industries(6)	14	12	9	13	14	7.3	3.9	2.3	4.6	7.9
Manufacturing	21	25	21	20	20	5.0	3.8	2.9	3.8	5.6
Construction	22	17	14	17	22	19.1	9.3	7.1	12.5	22.8
Transportation and other utilities(7)	11	9	6	8	11	6.8	3.7	2.4	4.1	7.9
Trade	11	11	13	12	12	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.4	4.8
Service(8)	17	19	21	19	17	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.9
Never worked(5)	4	7	15	12	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	397	266	243	326	463					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to previously published estimates. See "Revision of Labour Force Statistics", page 8, and the Supplement attached to this report.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	March 20	February 20	March 21	February 22	March 23	February 16
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,027	13,002	12,726	12,705	12,455	12,431
Labour force	6,908	6,857	6,742	6,703	6,523	6,507
Employed	6,521	6,460	6,286	6,236	5,973	5,961
Agriculture	538	513	563	576	563	539
Non-agriculture	5,983	5,947	5,723	5,660	5,410	5,422
Unemployed	387	397	456	467	550	546
Not in labour force	6,119	6,145	5,984	6,002	5,932	5,924
Participation rate (2)	53.0	52.7	53.0	52.8	52.4	52.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	5.6	5.8	6.8	7.0	8.4	8.4
Seasonally adjusted	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,454	6,441	6,306	6,296	6,176	6,165
Labour force	4,905	4,887	4,811	4,802	4,751	4,738
Employed	4,581	4,550	4,416	4,400	4,266	4,265
Agriculture	488	472	521	532	521	504
Non-agriculture	4,093	4,078	3,895	3,868	3,745	3,761
Unemployed	324	337	395	402	485	473
Not in labour force	1,549	1,554	1,495	1,494	1,425	1,427
Participation rate (2)	76.0	75.9	76.3	76.3	76.9	76.9
Unemployment rate (3)	6.6	6.9	8.2	8.4	10.2	10.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,573	6,561	6,420	6,409	6,279	6,266
Labour force	2,003	1,970	1,931	1,901	1,772	1,769
Employed	1,940	1,910	1,870	1,836	1,707	1,696
Agriculture	50	41	42	44	42	35
Non-agriculture	1,890	1,869	1,828	1,792	1,665	1,661
Unemployed	63	60	61	65	65	73
Not in labour force	4,570	4,591	4,489	4,508	4,507	4,497
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.0	30.1	29.7	28.2	28.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7	4.1

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to previously published estimates. See "Revision of Labour Force Statistics", page 8, and the Supplement attached to this report.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 20, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,027	2,112	3,733	979	3,842	949	1,412
Labour force	6,908	623	3,575	814	1,012	665	119
Employed	6,521	557	3,398	723	988	648	107
Unemployed	387	66	177	91	24	17	12
Not in labour force	6,119	1,489	158	165	2,830	284	1,193
Participation rate (2) - 1965, March 20	53.0	29.5	95.8	83.1	26.3	70.1	17.8
1965, Feb. 20	52.7	29.4	95.7	83.0	25.7	69.5	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, March 20	5.6	10.6	5.0	11.3	2.4	2.6	8.8
1965, Feb. 20	5.8	10.4	5.2	11.4	2.3	2.9	8.7

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to previously published estimates. See "Revision of Labour Force Statistics", page 8, and the Supplement attached to this report.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	March 20	February 20	March 21	February 22	March 23	February 16
Total employed	6,521	6,460	6,286	6,236	5,973	5,961
Agriculture	538	513	563	576	563	539
Non-agriculture	5,983	5,947	5,723	5,660	5,410	5,422
Employed, non-agriculture	5,983	5,947	5,723	5,660	5,410	5,422
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,406	5,366	5,216	5,172	4,971	4,982
At work 35 hours or more	5,061	5,018	4,902	4,853	4,634	4,671
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	345	348	314	319	337	311
Due to economic reasons (1)	60	58	56	59	59	69
Due to other reasons (2)	285	290	258	260	278	242
Usually work less than 35 hours	577	581	507	488	439	440

Table 5 Industry	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Jan. 1965 Feb. " March "	Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. "	Jan. 1964 Feb. " March "	Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Jan. 1963 Feb. " March "	Dec. 1962 Jan. 1963 Feb. "
Total employed	6,481	6,516	6,255	6,306	5,966	6,032
Agriculture	523	519	573	582	549	558
Other primary industries	201	205	163	181	158	171
Manufacturing	1,602	1,628	1,573	1,561	1,467	1,484
Construction	369	378	348	359	330	336
Transportation and other utilities	585	593	569	583	578	597
Trade	1,100	1,115	1,063	1,079	1,011	1,036
Finance, insurance, real estate	274	278	259	255	257	248
Community, personal, other service	1,459	1,436	1,351	1,341	1,265	1,254
Public administration	368	364	356	365	351	348

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Previously published estimates by industry were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 20, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,521	5,462	571	314	174
Agriculture	538	67	319	39	113
Non-agriculture	5,983	5,395	252	275	61
Men	4,581	3,712	495	288	86
Agriculture	488	62	315	37	74
Non-agriculture	4,093	3,650	180	251	12
Women	1,940	1,750	76	26	88
Agriculture	50	*	*	*	39
Non-agriculture	1,890	1,745	72	24	49

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to previously published estimates. See "Revision of Labour Force Statistics", page 8, and the Supplement attached to this report.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	March 20	February 20	March 21	February 22	March 23	February 16
Total unemployed	387	397	456	467	550	546
Without work and seeking work (1)	362	368	426	438	512	513
Seeking full-time work	343	349	409	423	495	496
Seeking part-time work	19	19	17	15	17	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	25	29	30	29	38	33
Without work and seeking work (1)	362	368	426	438	512	513
Seeking under 1 month	79	83	82	86	92	82
Seeking 1-3 months	142	179	165	213	191	257
Seeking 4-6 months	92	59	121	89	161	118
Seeking more than 6 months	49	47	58	50	68	56

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 20, 1965			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,027	1,264	3,771	4,570	2,200	1,222
Men			6,454	627	1,857	2,249	1,114	607
Women			6,573	637	1,914	2,321	1,086	615
Labour force			6,908	585	1,969	2,535	1,176	643
Men			4,905	426	1,415	1,770	841	453
Women			2,003	159	554	765	335	190
Employed			6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
Men			4,581	360	1,283	1,709	799	430
Women			1,940	152	533	747	328	180
Agriculture			538	28	105	133	252	20
Non-agriculture			5,983	484	1,711	2,323	875	590
Paid workers			5,462	434	1,549	2,147	799	533
Men			3,712	298	1,062	1,457	523	372
Women			1,750	136	487	690	276	161
Unemployed			387	73	153	79	49	33
Men			324	66	132	61	42	23
Women			63	*	21	18	*	10
Not in labour force			6,119	679	1,802	2,035	1,024	579
Men			1,549	201	442	479	273	154
Women			4,570	478	1,360	1,556	751	425
Employed	1965, March	20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
	February	20	6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
	1964, March	21	6,286	485	1,757	2,389	1,078	577
	February	22	6,236	479	1,741	2,353	1,094	569
	1963, March	23	5,973	469	1,639	2,263	1,058	544
	February	16	5,961	475	1,636	2,275	1,042	533
Unemployed	1965, March	20	387	73	153	79	49	33
	February	20	397	76	144	93	47	37
	1964, March	21	456	74	171	106	60	45
	February	22	467	71	176	116	57	47
	1963, March	23	550	87	202	139	71	51
	February	16	546	85	201	136	72	52

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning with the statistics for March 1965 presented in this report, Labour Force Survey data are weighted up to estimates of population which take into account 1961 Census counts of population. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics already published for the period July 1956 to February 1965, which were weighted to population estimates projected from the 1956 Census.

So that comparison can be made with past data, summary labour force characteristics reweighted to the revised estimates of population are provided for the period July 1956 to February 1965 in the Supplement attached to this report. In addition, the Supplement contains revised estimates from January 1964 to February 1965 which are comparable with March 1965 data in Tables 3, 6 and 8 of the regular report. Historical data provided in Tables 1, 2, 4, 5 and 7 of the regular report are all on the revised basis.

The overall Canada adjustments are relatively small, rising gradually from zero in June 1956 to the following values in February 1965:

Population 14 years of age and over	+ 72 thousand
Labour force	+ 13 thousand
Employed	+ 14 thousand
Agriculture	+ 5 thousand
Non-agriculture	+ 9 thousand
Unemployed	- 1 thousand
Not in labour force	+ 59 thousand

In several age groups and regions, the labour force adjustments are somewhat greater than those shown above.

Concurrently with the revision of the labour force estimates, classification by industry and occupation has been converted to the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification and the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations. Data on the basis of the new classifications are available from January 1961.

On page 3 of this report, reference is made to "Other Data Available". To the extent to which it is practicable, revised data will be forwarded with the March 1965 material to regular recipients of these special tables.

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SUPPLEMENT



Statistics Bureau of

THE LABOUR FORCE

(Supplement to March 1965 Report)

Published by Authority of
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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Special Surveys Division

April 1965
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THE LABOUR FORCE

(SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARCH 1965 REPORT)

This supplement presents statistics of labour force characteristics reweighted to estimates of population which take into account 1961 Census counts of population and which are comparable with March 1965 and subsequent statistics on the labour force.

Table 1 - Canada, Historical Summary by Sex

Table 2 - Regions, Historical Summary

Table 3 - Canada, Age and Marital Status, 1964-1965
(Comparable with Table 3 of regular report)

Table 4 - Canada, Class of Worker, 1964-1965
(Comparable with Table 6 of regular report)

Table 5 - Regions, Summary by Sex, 1964-1965
(Comparable with Table 8 of regular report)

Canada
Historical Summary by Sex
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed					Un- employed	
			All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Both sexes</u>									
<u>Annual averages</u>									
1946	8,779	4,829	4,666	1,186	3,480	3,137	2,990	163	3,950
1947	9,007	4,942	4,832	1,122	3,711	3,275	3,156	110	4,065
1948	9,141	4,988	4,875	1,096	3,779	3,367	3,234	114	4,153
1949	9,268	5,055	4,913	1,077	3,837	3,440	3,298	141	4,213
1950	9,615	5,163	4,976	1,018	3,958	3,522	3,411	186	4,453
1951	9,732	5,223	5,097	939	4,158	3,722	3,623	126	4,509
1952	9,956	5,324	5,169	891	4,278	3,866	3,755	155	4,632
1953	10,164	5,397	5,235	858	4,377	3,955	3,842	162	4,767
1954	10,391	5,493	5,243	878	4,365	3,961	3,840	250	4,898
1955	10,597	5,610	5,364	819	4,546	4,133	4,027	245	4,987
1956	10,807	5,782	5,585	777	4,808	4,389	4,286	197	5,025
1957	11,123	6,008	5,731	748	4,983	4,540	4,442	278	5,115
1958	11,388	6,137	5,706	718	4,988	4,560	4,461	432	5,250
1959	11,605	6,242	5,870	700	5,170	4,735	4,624	372	5,363
1960	11,831	6,411	5,965	683	5,282	4,843	4,732	446	5,420
1961	12,053	6,521	6,055	681	5,374	4,911	4,799	466	5,531
1962	12,280	6,615	6,225	660	5,565	5,089	4,980	390	5,665
1963	12,536	6,748	6,375	649	5,726	5,241	5,138	374	5,787
1964	12,817	6,933	6,609	630	5,979	5,466	5,368	324	5,884
<u>Week ended:</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	8,356	4,515	4,321	1,056	3,265	2,916	2,790	194	3,841
1946 - Feb. 23	8,580	4,551	4,311	1,082	3,229	2,886	2,769	240	4,029
June 1	8,768	4,862	4,720	1,271	3,449	3,125	2,968	142	3,906
Aug. 31	8,859	5,025	4,896	1,318	3,578	3,261	3,072	129	3,834
Nov. 9	8,907	4,876	4,737	1,074	3,663	3,277	3,152	139	4,031
1947 - Mar. 1	8,959	4,729	4,570	933	3,637	3,154	3,085	159	4,230
May 31	8,993	4,954	4,855	1,172	3,683	3,255	3,132	99	4,039
Aug. 16	9,021	5,117	5,033	1,306	3,727	3,343	3,174	84	3,904
Nov. 8	9,054	4,968	4,870	1,075	3,795	3,348	3,231	98	4,086
1948 - Feb. 21	9,094	4,847	4,674	968	3,706	3,244	3,138	173	4,247
June 5	9,123	5,035	4,938	1,186	3,752	3,351	3,209	97	4,088
Sept. 4	9,159	5,109	5,036	1,247	3,789	3,434	3,259	73	4,050
Nov. 20	9,189	4,961	4,850	983	3,867	3,437	3,328	111	4,228
1949 - Mar. 5	9,227	4,870	4,659	947	3,712	3,262	3,168	211	4,357
June 4	9,254	5,092	4,983	1,114	3,869	3,471	3,318	109	4,162
Aug. 20	9,281	5,213	5,110	1,221	3,889	3,547	3,348	103	4,068
Oct. 29	9,536	5,156	5,000	1,033	3,967	3,546	3,422	156	4,380

(1) Includes paid workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Note: (a) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(b) Newfoundland included only from October 1949 (in annual averages only from 1950).

Canada

- 6 -

Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Un- employed	Not in the labour force
			Total labour force	Employed						
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
Both sexes										
Week ended:										
1950 - Mar. 4	9,581	5,048	4,703	923	3,780	3,326	3,238	345	4,533	
June 3	9,610	5,198	5,043	1,066	3,977	3,540	3,416	155	4,412	
Aug. 19	9,625	5,266	5,153	1,133	4,020	3,594	3,463	113	4,359	
Nov. 4	9,645	5,138	5,006	951	4,055	3,628	3,528	132	4,507	
1951 - Mar. 3	9,677	5,101	4,902	830	4,072	3,592	3,524	199	4,576	
June 2	9,696	5,236	5,142	991	4,151	3,723	3,612	94	4,460	
Aug. 18	9,751	5,338	5,246	1,063	4,183	3,782	3,653	92	4,413	
Nov. 3	9,802	5,217	5,097	872	4,225	3,791	3,701	120	4,585	
1952 - Mar. 1	9,870	5,177	4,918	822	4,096	3,680	3,593	259	4,693	
May 31	9,933	5,344	5,220	927	4,293	3,881	3,776	124	4,589	
Aug. 16	9,984	5,448	5,344	1,012	4,332	3,951	3,807	104	4,536	
Nov. 22	10,035	5,325	5,192	802	4,390	3,953	3,844	133	4,710	
Dec. 13	10,045	5,311	5,154	784	4,370	3,898	3,802	157	4,734	
1953 - Jan. 24	10,062	5,260	5,023	778	4,245	3,780	3,694	237	4,802	
Feb. 21	10,074	5,247	5,014	770	4,244	3,770	3,692	233	4,827	
Mar. 21	10,088	5,246	5,033	802	4,231	3,770	3,696	213	4,842	
Apr. 18	10,106	5,297	5,103	837	4,266	3,838	3,744	194	4,809	
May 16	10,127	5,386	5,259	898	4,361	3,939	3,830	127	4,741	
June 20	10,154	5,461	5,359	911	4,448	4,027	3,898	102	4,693	
July 18	10,175	5,594	5,491	1,007	4,484	4,085	3,939	103	4,581	
Aug. 22	10,200	5,589	5,478	977	4,501	4,121	3,954	111	4,611	
Sept. 19	10,216	5,472	5,374	908	4,466	4,126	3,972	98	4,744	
Oct. 24	10,240	5,437	5,310	836	4,474	4,051	3,932	127	4,803	
Nov. 21	10,258	5,408	5,226	796	4,430	4,007	3,902	182	4,850	
Dec. 12	10,269	5,369	5,150	773	4,377	3,943	3,850	219	4,900	
1954 - Jan. 23	10,289	5,341	5,031	765	4,266	3,833	3,754	310	4,948	
Feb. 20	10,302	5,332	4,990	769	4,221	3,800	3,717	342	4,970	
Mar. 20	10,316	5,343	4,997	794	4,203	3,770	3,683	346	4,973	
Apr. 17	10,334	5,369	5,040	831	4,209	3,793	3,695	329	4,965	
May 22	10,362	5,476	5,245	893	4,352	3,940	3,815	231	4,886	
June 19	10,384	5,557	5,361	906	4,455	4,043	3,913	196	4,827	
July 24	10,409	5,662	5,477	1,022	4,455	4,063	3,908	185	4,747	
Aug. 21	10,428	5,675	5,484	1,025	4,459	4,099	3,919	191	4,753	
Sept. 18	10,443	5,586	5,405	938	4,467	4,086	3,931	181	4,857	
Oct. 23	10,463	5,562	5,370	941	4,429	4,062	3,924	192	4,901	
Nov. 20	10,478	5,514	5,284	846	4,438	4,038	3,924	230	4,964	
Dec. 11	10,488	5,504	5,235	807	4,428	4,007	3,901	269	4,984	
1955 - Jan. 22	10,506	5,423	5,033	758	4,275	3,864	3,767	390	5,083	
Feb. 19	10,518	5,440	5,035	732	4,303	3,864	3,783	405	5,078	
Mar. 19	10,531	5,447	5,026	761	4,265	3,846	3,764	421	5,084	
Apr. 23	10,552	5,496	5,153	807	4,346	3,921	3,821	343	5,056	
May 21	10,571	5,585	5,360	873	4,487	4,090	3,966	225	4,986	
June 18	10,589	5,666	5,497	880	4,617	4,226	4,096	169	4,923	

See footnotes on page 5.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada			Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
				Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
					All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
					Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
<u>Both sexes</u>											
<u>Week ended:</u>											
<u>1955</u>	-	July 23	10,611	5,789	5,633	988	4,645	4,267	4,127	156	4,822
		Aug. 20	10,627	5,826	5,685	960	4,725	4,345	4,203	141	4,801
		Sept. 17	10,640	5,685	5,536	844	4,692	4,300	4,177	149	4,955
		Oct. 22	10,659	5,675	5,522	775	4,747	4,319	4,223	153	4,984
		Nov. 19	10,674	5,639	5,464	729	4,735	4,290	4,207	175	5,035
		Dec. 10	10,683	5,647	5,429	715	4,714	4,264	4,189	218	5,036
<u>1956</u>	-	Jan. 21	10,702	5,580	5,265	691	4,574	4,133	4,058	315	5,122
		Feb. 18	10,714	5,589	5,249	681	4,568	4,129	4,047	340	5,125
		Mar. 24	10,731	5,605	5,284	683	4,601	4,153	4,074	321	5,126
		Apr. 21	10,749	5,654	5,381	766	4,615	4,179	4,087	273	5,095
		May 19	10,771	5,738	5,563	819	4,744	4,317	4,210	175	5,033
		June 23	10,797	5,843	5,716	808	4,908	4,488	4,381	127	4,954
		July 21	10,818	5,974	5,862	903	4,959	4,554	4,425	112	4,844
		Aug. 18	10,841	6,009	5,893	951	4,942	4,563	4,415	116	4,832
		Sept. 22	10,859	5,857	5,741	845	4,896	4,510	4,382	116	5,002
		Oct. 20	10,878	5,857	5,747	795	4,952	4,552	4,436	110	5,021
		Nov. 17	10,903	5,854	5,705	698	5,007	4,577	4,489	149	5,049
		Dec. 15	10,923	5,830	5,619	684	4,935	4,513	4,430	211	5,093
<u>1957</u>	-	Jan. 19	10,948	5,784	5,456	676	4,780	4,359	4,282	328	5,164
		Feb. 16	10,972	5,775	5,423	657	4,766	4,336	4,275	352	5,197
		Mar. 16	10,998	5,809	5,431	674	4,757	4,325	4,261	378	5,189
		Apr. 20	11,039	5,841	5,507	709	4,798	4,342	4,270	334	5,198
		May 18	11,081	5,975	5,766	776	4,990	4,529	4,439	209	5,106
		June 22	11,128	6,094	5,917	777	5,140	4,675	4,573	177	5,034
		July 20	11,159	6,211	6,030	882	5,148	4,704	4,575	181	4,948
		Aug. 24	11,194	6,229	6,035	903	5,132	4,717	4,564	194	4,965
		Sept. 21	11,212	6,142	5,928	814	5,114	4,691	4,549	214	5,070
		Oct. 19	11,230	6,097	5,874	747	5,127	4,676	4,567	223	5,133
		Nov. 16	11,251	6,083	5,765	697	5,068	4,602	4,510	318	5,168
		Dec. 14	11,266	6,058	5,636	665	4,971	4,518	4,441	422	5,208
<u>1958</u>	-	Jan. 18	11,282	5,985	5,406	639	4,767	4,327	4,254	579	5,297
		Feb. 15	11,296	5,966	5,366	613	4,753	4,316	4,247	600	5,330
		Mar. 22	11,315	6,006	5,370	629	4,741	4,308	4,239	636	5,309
		Apr. 19	11,334	6,067	5,514	696	4,818	4,388	4,304	553	5,267
		May 24	11,363	6,130	5,742	745	4,997	4,585	4,481	388	5,233
		June 21	11,383	6,213	5,874	746	5,128	4,695	4,586	339	5,170
		July 19	11,399	6,324	6,014	857	5,157	4,739	4,610	310	5,075
		Aug. 23	11,425	6,317	6,000	874	5,126	4,734	4,586	317	5,108
		Sept. 20	11,440	6,170	5,886	780	5,106	4,702	4,566	284	5,270
		Oct. 18	11,454	6,188	5,860	735	5,125	4,685	4,578	328	5,266
		Nov. 15	11,473	6,147	5,769	659	5,110	4,655	4,571	378	5,326
		Dec. 13	11,487	6,133	5,667	640	5,027	4,581	4,505	466	5,354

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Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
Both sexes										
Week ended:										
1959	Jan. 17	11,503	6,089	5,512	611	4,901	4,453	4,383	577	5,414
	Feb. 21	11,523	6,098	5,528	616	4,912	4,473	4,402	570	5,425
	Mar. 21	11,536	6,091	5,538	626	4,912	4,457	4,382	553	5,445
	Apr. 18	11,553	6,123	5,657	669	4,988	4,536	4,450	466	5,430
	May 16	11,576	6,201	5,847	732	5,115	4,686	4,560	354	5,375
	June 20	11,599	6,302	6,054	739	5,315	4,896	4,761	248	5,297
	July 18	11,617	6,449	6,210	843	5,367	4,961	4,800	239	5,168
	Aug. 22	11,636	6,438	6,181	832	5,349	4,959	4,789	257	5,198
	Sept. 19	11,653	6,304	6,080	758	5,322	4,910	4,773	224	5,349
	Oct. 17	11,672	6,303	6,053	705	5,348	4,917	4,796	250	5,369
	Nov. 14	11,689	6,259	5,943	645	5,298	4,830	4,735	316	5,430
	Dec. 12	11,704	6,243	5,838	626	5,212	4,738	4,653	405	5,461
1960	Jan. 16	11,722	6,215	5,669	601	5,068	4,616	4,529	546	5,507
	Feb. 20	11,742	6,228	5,631	576	5,055	4,607	4,525	597	5,514
	Mar. 19	11,755	6,244	5,637	596	5,041	4,591	4,513	607	5,511
	Apr. 23	11,778	6,269	5,719	649	5,070	4,647	4,549	550	5,509
	May 21	11,801	6,399	5,982	683	5,299	4,874	4,760	417	5,402
	June 18	11,822	6,462	6,149	690	5,459	5,003	4,888	313	5,360
	July 23	11,848	6,600	6,272	827	5,445	5,018	4,874	328	5,248
	Aug. 20	11,867	6,630	6,280	828	5,452	5,040	4,877	350	5,237
	Sept. 17	11,885	6,481	6,156	765	5,391	4,966	4,825	325	5,404
	Oct. 15	11,904	6,506	6,140	703	5,437	4,993	4,873	366	5,398
	Nov. 12	11,919	6,463	6,037	657	5,380	4,928	4,823	426	5,456
	Dec. 10	11,934	6,435	5,910	618	5,292	4,834	4,743	525	5,499
1961	Jan. 14	11,955	6,401	5,711	593	5,118	4,658	4,581	690	5,554
	Feb. 18	11,970	6,367	5,651	578	5,073	4,604	4,528	716	5,603
	Mar. 18	11,984	6,357	5,655	601	5,054	4,590	4,512	702	5,627
	Apr. 22	12,005	6,444	5,825	659	5,166	4,680	4,596	619	5,561
	May 20	12,022	6,544	6,090	734	5,356	4,906	4,787	454	5,478
	June 17	12,040	6,594	6,227	712	5,515	5,035	4,922	367	5,446
	July 22	12,063	6,745	6,394	800	5,594	5,131	4,984	351	5,318
	Aug. 19	12,085	6,707	6,387	810	5,577	5,149	4,985	320	5,378
	Sept. 16	12,102	6,546	6,241	732	5,509	5,075	4,933	305	5,556
	Oct. 14	12,117	6,541	6,226	712	5,514	5,087	4,934	315	5,576
	Nov. 11	12,137	6,509	6,162	637	5,525	5,040	4,937	347	5,628
	Dec. 9	12,152	6,500	6,089	606	5,483	4,979	4,886	411	5,652
1962	Jan. 13	12,171	6,414	5,871	582	5,289	4,789	4,707	543	5,757
	Feb. 17	12,192	6,429	5,847	581	5,266	4,773	4,694	582	5,763
	Mar. 24	12,210	6,460	5,901	585	5,316	4,811	4,740	559	5,750
	Apr. 21	12,229	6,498	6,014	635	5,379	4,885	4,793	484	5,731
	May 19	12,249	6,597	6,262	689	5,573	5,090	4,974	335	5,652
	June 23	12,272	6,759	6,459	694	5,765	5,306	5,178	300	5,513

See footnotes on page 5.

Canada
Historical Summary by Sex
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed					Un- employed	
			All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Both sexes</u>									
<u>Week ended:</u>									
<u>1962</u> - July 21	12,289	6,884	6,577	753	5,824	5,363	5,225	307	5,405
Aug. 18	12,310	6,870	6,591	805	5,786	5,360	5,201	279	5,440
Sept. 22	12,331	6,653	6,394	746	5,648	5,201	5,064	259	5,678
Oct. 20	12,350	6,617	6,335	656	5,679	5,208	5,085	282	5,733
Nov. 17	12,370	6,621	6,279	605	5,674	5,181	5,081	342	5,749
Dec. 15	12,389	6,583	6,169	590	5,579	5,105	5,016	414	5,806
<u>1963</u> - Jan. 19	12,410	6,506	5,965	545	5,420	4,950	4,871	541	5,904
Feb. 16	12,431	6,507	5,961	539	5,422	4,948	4,878	546	5,924
Mar. 23	12,455	6,523	5,973	563	5,410	4,922	4,854	550	5,932
Apr. 20	12,474	6,570	6,107	617	5,490	4,989	4,911	463	5,904
May 18	12,499	6,670	6,323	671	5,652	5,164	5,062	347	5,829
June 22	12,526	6,851	6,546	695	5,851	5,360	5,241	305	5,675
July 20	12,549	7,047	6,753	782	5,971	5,504	5,360	294	5,502
Aug. 24	12,576	7,028	6,757	781	5,976	5,545	5,377	271	5,548
Sept. 21	12,597	6,827	6,576	714	5,862	5,390	5,253	251	5,770
Oct. 19	12,617	6,853	6,587	668	5,919	5,421	5,311	266	5,764
Nov. 16	12,637	6,811	6,508	621	5,887	5,364	5,276	303	5,826
Dec. 14	12,656	6,786	6,440	589	5,851	5,333	5,257	346	5,870
<u>1964</u> - Jan. 18	12,680	6,709	6,243	581	5,662	5,149	5,079	466	5,971
Feb. 22	12,705	6,703	6,236	576	5,660	5,138	5,068	467	6,002
Mar. 21	12,726	6,742	6,286	563	5,723	5,203	5,126	456	5,984
Apr. 18	12,749	6,776	6,373	602	5,771	5,244	5,157	403	5,973
May 23	12,780	6,914	6,621	674	5,947	5,423	5,320	293	5,866
June 20	12,806	7,055	6,773	679	6,094	5,587	5,472	282	5,751
July 18	12,829	7,245	6,980	731	6,249	5,765	5,626	265	5,584
Aug. 22	12,860	7,217	6,971	721	6,250	5,769	5,627	246	5,643
Sept. 19	12,884	6,985	6,768	680	6,088	5,590	5,469	217	5,899
Oct. 17	12,905	6,975	6,718	641	6,077	5,567	5,468	257	5,930
Nov. 14	12,929	6,965	6,708	585	6,123	5,591	5,503	257	5,964
Dec. 12	12,951	6,912	6,628	527	6,101	5,571	5,495	284	6,039
<u>1965</u> - Jan. 16	12,977	6,868	6,461	518	5,943	5,424	5,352	407	6,109
Feb. 20	13,002	6,857	6,460	513	5,947	5,426	5,357	397	6,145

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Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed					Un- employed	
			All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Men</u>									
<u>Annual averages</u>									
1946	4,400	3,746	3,609	1,030	2,579	2,305	2,171	137	653
1947	4,548	3,869	3,777	977	2,800	2,445	2,338	92	680
1948	4,611	3,923	3,828	974	2,854	2,521	2,399	95	689
1949	4,661	3,969	3,847	974	2,873	2,551	2,422	122	693
1950	4,822	4,050	3,891	940	2,951	2,599	2,495	159	772
1951	4,857	4,076	3,974	867	3,107	2,751	2,660	103	781
1952	4,971	4,144	4,015	826	3,188	2,856	2,753	129	827
1953	5,075	4,206	4,063	816	3,248	2,902	2,800	143	869
1954	5,188	4,263	4,044	839	3,205	2,876	2,766	218	925
1955	5,290	4,341	4,128	783	3,345	3,012	2,914	213	949
1956	5,398	4,437	4,266	737	3,528	3,188	3,094	171	961
1957	5,559	4,573	4,329	709	3,620	3,268	3,179	244	986
1958	5,684	4,641	4,263	666	3,598	3,263	3,173	377	1,044
1959	5,785	4,687	4,363	651	3,712	3,373	3,270	325	1,098
1960	5,890	4,754	4,368	632	3,736	3,398	3,296	386	1,136
1961	5,991	4,782	4,381	622	3,758	3,405	3,304	401	1,209
1962	6,094	4,819	4,488	598	3,890	3,526	3,428	331	1,276
1963	6,215	4,879	4,567	580	3,987	3,616	3,522	312	1,337
1964	6,351	4,961	4,698	561	4,136	3,755	3,667	264	1,390
<u>Week ended:</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	4,040	3,421	3,263	930	2,333	2,071	1,954	158	619
1946 - Feb. 23	4,237	3,533	3,330	984	2,346	2,079	1,968	203	704
June 1	4,398	3,756	3,633	1,071	2,562	2,305	2,162	123	642
Aug. 31	4,466	3,879	3,774	1,102	2,672	2,413	2,248	105	587
Nov. 9	4,497	3,817	3,700	963	2,737	2,422	2,306	117	680
1947 - Mar. 1	4,523	3,747	3,610	871	2,739	2,336	2,270	137	776
May 31	4,542	3,869	3,787	1,001	2,786	2,438	2,326	82	673
Aug. 16	4,556	3,968	3,899	1,080	2,819	2,511	2,365	69	588
Nov. 8	4,572	3,890	3,810	956	2,854	2,494	2,389	80	682
1948 - Feb. 21	4,590	3,842	3,690	903	2,787	2,413	2,312	152	748
June 5	4,604	3,943	3,868	1,026	2,842	2,518	2,387	75	661
Sept. 4	4,619	3,984	3,926	1,062	2,864	2,581	2,425	58	635
Nov. 20	4,631	3,921	3,828	906	2,922	2,572	2,470	93	710
1949 - Mar. 5	4,646	3,879	3,691	905	2,786	2,416	2,325	188	767
June 4	4,656	3,978	3,885	982	2,903	2,577	2,439	93	678
Aug. 20	4,666	4,056	3,972	1,056	2,916	2,639	2,468	84	610
Oct. 29	4,794	4,055	3,920	960	2,960	2,622	2,508	135	739

See footnotes on page 5.

Table 1 Canada			Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
				Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
					All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
					Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
Men											
Week ended:											
1950	- Mar.	4	4,813	3,977	3,668	883	2,785	2,422	2,338	309	836
	June	3	4,826	4,064	3,934	973	2,961	2,609	2,491	130	762
	Aug.	19	4,822	4,135	4,046	1,022	3,024	2,679	2,561	89	687
	Nov.	4	4,827	4,025	3,916	883	3,033	2,684	2,590	109	802
1951	- Mar.	3	4,833	3,985	3,812	790	3,022	2,632	2,567	173	848
	June	2	4,833	4,057	3,984	892	3,092	2,746	2,644	73	776
	Aug.	18	4,868	4,180	4,111	965	3,146	2,816	2,701	69	688
	Nov.	3	4,895	4,083	3,988	822	3,166	2,810	2,727	95	812
1952	- Mar.	1	4,927	4,044	3,823	783	3,040	2,704	2,621	221	883
	May	31	4,959	4,147	4,044	841	3,203	2,873	2,774	103	812
	Aug.	16	4,985	4,250	4,168	918	3,250	2,944	2,814	82	735
	Nov.	22	5,011	4,133	4,023	763	3,260	2,902	2,804	110	878
	Dec.	13	5,016	4,121	3,985	751	3,234	2,846	2,757	136	895
1953	- Jan.	24	5,024	4,113	3,903	755	3,148	2,767	2,687	210	911
	Feb.	21	5,029	4,108	3,900	750	3,150	2,761	2,688	208	921
	Mar.	21	5,036	4,105	3,909	779	3,130	2,755	2,684	196	931
	Apr.	18	5,045	4,138	3,962	808	3,154	2,806	2,717	176	907
	May	16	5,056	4,200	4,087	848	3,239	2,895	2,793	113	856
	June	20	5,070	4,253	4,167	851	3,316	2,972	2,855	86	817
	July	18	5,081	4,353	4,271	928	3,343	3,017	2,888	82	728
	Aug.	22	5,094	4,365	4,272	900	3,372	3,054	2,912	93	729
	Sept.	19	5,102	4,258	4,174	849	3,325	3,040	2,908	84	844
	Oct.	24	5,114	4,232	4,123	798	3,325	2,983	2,875	109	882
	Nov.	21	5,123	4,195	4,033	769	3,264	2,918	2,821	162	928
	Dec.	12	5,128	4,156	3,960	751	3,209	2,854	2,767	196	972
1954	- Jan.	23	5,137	4,135	3,853	741	3,112	2,754	2,681	282	1,002
	Feb.	20	5,143	4,127	3,822	750	3,072	2,726	2,647	305	1,016
	Mar.	20	5,150	4,130	3,820	771	3,049	2,699	2,616	310	1,020
	Apr.	17	5,159	4,162	3,869	804	3,065	2,731	2,639	293	997
	May	22	5,173	4,270	4,066	858	3,208	2,876	2,760	204	903
	June	19	5,184	4,329	4,160	864	3,296	2,961	2,843	169	855
	July	24	5,197	4,418	4,265	962	3,303	2,995	2,852	153	779
	Aug.	21	5,207	4,426	4,266	961	3,305	3,008	2,852	160	781
	Sept.	18	5,214	4,318	4,165	883	3,282	2,969	2,835	153	896
	Oct.	23	5,224	4,312	4,153	891	3,262	2,968	2,840	159	912
	Nov.	20	5,231	4,271	4,075	813	3,262	2,933	2,826	196	960
	Dec.	11	5,236	4,253	4,016	774	3,242	2,897	2,799	237	983
1955	- Jan.	22	5,244	4,209	3,865	730	3,135	2,800	2,709	344	1,035
	Feb.	19	5,250	4,227	3,867	711	3,156	2,799	2,721	360	1,023
	Mar.	19	5,256	4,234	3,854	740	3,114	2,773	2,695	380	1,022
	Apr.	23	5,267	4,263	3,953	780	3,173	2,834	2,740	310	1,004
	May	21	5,277	4,331	4,135	837	3,298	2,987	2,871	196	946
	June	18	5,286	4,379	4,241	831	3,410	3,102	2,985	138	907

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Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada			Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
				Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
					All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
					Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
Men											
Week ended:											
1955 -	July	23	5,298	4,497	4,371	935	3,436	3,139	3,009	126	801
	Aug.	20	5,306	4,522	4,409	896	3,513	3,208	3,083	113	784
	Sept.	17	5,313	4,384	4,264	802	3,462	3,146	3,034	120	929
	Oct.	22	5,322	4,385	4,260	746	3,514	3,169	3,080	125	937
	Nov.	19	5,330	4,334	4,185	700	3,485	3,116	3,040	149	996
	Dec.	10	5,335	4,328	4,136	689	3,447	3,076	3,006	192	1,007
1956 -	Jan.	21	5,345	4,295	4,015	670	3,345	2,987	2,916	280	1,050
	Feb.	18	5,351	4,302	3,999	662	3,337	2,977	2,899	303	1,049
	Mar.	24	5,359	4,302	4,011	665	3,346	2,981	2,905	291	1,057
	Apr.	21	5,368	4,338	4,091	738	3,353	2,995	2,909	247	1,030
	May	19	5,380	4,415	4,264	777	3,487	3,143	3,042	151	965
	June	23	5,393	4,489	4,388	758	3,630	3,282	3,186	101	904
	July	21	5,404	4,612	4,525	842	3,683	3,355	3,238	87	792
	Aug.	18	5,415	4,634	4,543	873	3,670	3,364	3,237	91	781
	Sept.	22	5,424	4,494	4,396	788	3,608	3,295	3,180	98	930
	Oct.	20	5,434	4,479	4,388	749	3,639	3,316	3,212	91	955
	Nov.	17	5,446	4,455	4,328	668	3,660	3,316	3,234	127	991
	Dec.	15	5,456	4,427	4,238	659	3,579	3,240	3,164	189	1,029
1957 -	Jan.	19	5,469	4,405	4,112	650	3,462	3,123	3,052	293	1,064
	Feb.	16	5,482	4,416	4,096	640	3,456	3,104	3,046	320	1,066
	Mar.	16	5,495	4,433	4,090	657	3,433	3,084	3,024	343	1,062
	Apr.	20	5,517	4,459	4,156	684	3,472	3,104	3,036	303	1,058
	May	18	5,540	4,554	4,370	737	3,633	3,262	3,177	184	986
	June	22	5,565	4,638	4,490	725	3,765	3,388	3,297	148	927
	July	20	5,581	4,772	4,622	818	3,804	3,450	3,336	150	809
	Aug.	24	5,597	4,779	4,616	845	3,771	3,445	3,306	163	818
	Sept.	21	5,605	4,648	4,468	755	3,713	3,383	3,258	180	957
	Oct.	19	5,613	4,624	4,434	710	3,724	3,375	3,275	190	989
	Nov.	16	5,621	4,589	4,313	657	3,656	3,293	3,209	276	1,032
	Dec.	14	5,627	4,563	4,182	633	3,549	3,200	3,129	381	1,064
1958 -	Jan.	18	5,634	4,547	4,033	612	3,421	3,085	3,016	514	1,087
	Feb.	15	5,641	4,538	3,996	590	3,406	3,070	3,003	542	1,103
	Mar.	22	5,650	4,560	3,988	604	3,384	3,048	2,983	572	1,090
	Apr.	19	5,659	4,586	4,088	658	3,430	3,096	3,017	498	1,073
	May	24	5,673	4,647	4,309	689	3,620	3,298	3,203	338	1,026
	June	21	5,682	4,699	4,412	681	3,731	3,389	3,292	287	983
	July	19	5,690	4,799	4,545	770	3,775	3,445	3,330	254	891
	Aug.	23	5,702	4,789	4,523	783	3,740	3,429	3,301	266	913
	Sept.	20	5,710	4,645	4,407	703	3,704	3,381	3,269	238	1,065
	Oct.	18	5,716	4,645	4,369	671	3,698	3,353	3,258	276	1,071
	Nov.	15	5,724	4,621	4,294	620	3,674	3,318	3,239	327	1,103
	Dec.	13	5,730	4,612	4,197	605	3,592	3,241	3,168	415	1,118

See footnotes on page 5.

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
<u>Men</u>										
<u>Week ended:</u>										
<u>1959</u> - Jan.	17	5,737	4,590	4,072	578	3,494	3,142	3,077	518	1,147
Feb.	21	5,746	4,582	4,071	583	3,488	3,148	3,081	511	1,164
Mar.	21	5,752	4,585	4,084	600	3,484	3,127	3,055	501	1,167
Apr.	18	5,761	4,604	4,183	632	3,551	3,197	3,115	421	1,157
May	16	5,772	4,669	4,355	684	3,671	3,336	3,217	314	1,103
June	20	5,784	4,738	4,529	677	3,852	3,521	3,400	209	1,046
July	18	5,792	4,873	4,679	763	3,916	3,604	3,456	194	919
Aug.	22	5,799	4,851	4,639	753	3,886	3,587	3,437	212	948
Sept.	19	5,808	4,726	4,541	696	3,845	3,526	3,401	185	1,082
Oct.	17	5,817	4,705	4,502	650	3,852	3,515	3,404	203	1,112
Nov.	14	5,823	4,668	4,396	603	3,793	3,431	3,341	272	1,155
Dec.	12	5,829	4,656	4,301	595	3,706	3,338	3,257	355	1,173
<u>1960</u> - Jan.	16	5,838	4,635	4,156	569	3,587	3,237	3,156	479	1,203
Feb.	20	5,847	4,638	4,106	553	3,553	3,206	3,129	532	1,209
Mar.	19	5,853	4,636	4,090	568	3,522	3,172	3,097	546	1,217
Apr.	23	5,864	4,688	4,197	614	3,583	3,244	3,151	491	1,176
May	21	5,875	4,756	4,391	636	3,755	3,429	3,322	365	1,119
June	18	5,885	4,805	4,546	630	3,916	3,561	3,460	259	1,080
July	23	5,898	4,936	4,661	751	3,910	3,588	3,456	275	962
Aug.	20	5,907	4,931	4,638	738	3,900	3,580	3,439	293	976
Sept.	17	5,916	4,783	4,517	693	3,824	3,501	3,375	266	1,133
Oct.	15	5,925	4,779	4,475	649	3,826	3,490	3,379	304	1,146
Nov.	12	5,931	4,750	4,390	607	3,783	3,440	3,346	360	1,181
Dec.	10	5,937	4,713	4,251	579	3,672	3,326	3,243	462	1,224
<u>1961</u> - Jan.	14	5,947	4,702	4,099	559	3,540	3,190	3,119	603	1,245
Feb.	18	5,953	4,680	4,042	553	3,489	3,133	3,061	638	1,273
Mar.	18	5,960	4,679	4,052	569	3,483	3,133	3,061	627	1,281
Apr.	22	5,969	4,722	4,175	616	3,559	3,195	3,117	547	1,247
May	20	5,976	4,791	4,397	664	3,733	3,397	3,285	394	1,185
June	17	5,985	4,832	4,525	644	3,881	3,513	3,410	307	1,153
July	22	5,996	4,971	4,683	714	3,969	3,610	3,479	288	1,025
Aug.	19	6,006	4,958	4,694	714	3,980	3,648	3,505	264	1,048
Sept.	16	6,014	4,795	4,548	650	3,898	3,559	3,437	247	1,219
Oct.	14	6,022	4,783	4,524	638	3,886	3,555	3,424	259	1,239
Nov.	11	6,031	4,745	4,456	585	3,871	3,502	3,409	289	1,286
Dec.	9	6,036	4,726	4,373	561	3,812	3,427	3,343	353	1,310
<u>1962</u> - Jan.	13	6,045	4,688	4,214	543	3,671	3,288	3,212	474	1,357
Feb.	17	6,054	4,713	4,203	548	3,655	3,276	3,202	510	1,341
Mar.	24	6,062	4,708	4,209	546	3,663	3,273	3,207	499	1,354
Apr.	21	6,070	4,741	4,315	592	3,723	3,347	3,260	426	1,329
May	19	6,079	4,818	4,535	622	3,913	3,540	3,434	283	1,261
June	23	6,090	4,913	4,672	615	4,057	3,706	3,593	241	1,177

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Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
<u>Men</u>										
<u>Week ended:</u>										
1962 - July 21		6,098	5,032	4,787	669	4,118	3,773	3,651	245	1,066
Aug. 18		6,107	5,023	4,796	704	4,092	3,769	3,633	227	1,084
Sept. 22		6,118	4,825	4,618	652	3,966	3,626	3,503	207	1,293
Oct. 20		6,127	4,800	4,574	591	3,983	3,623	3,512	226	1,327
Nov. 17		6,136	4,786	4,509	549	3,960	3,582	3,494	277	1,350
Dec. 15		6,145	4,777	4,420	544	3,876	3,510	3,433	357	1,368
1963 - Jan. 19		6,155	4,740	4,273	513	3,760	3,398	3,326	467	1,415
Feb. 16		6,165	4,738	4,265	504	3,761	3,399	3,333	473	1,427
Mar. 23		6,176	4,751	4,266	521	3,745	3,367	3,302	485	1,425
Apr. 20		6,185	4,793	4,390	563	3,827	3,442	3,368	403	1,392
May 18		6,198	4,855	4,563	593	3,970	3,593	3,499	292	1,343
June 22		6,211	4,968	4,729	609	4,120	3,742	3,635	239	1,243
July 20		6,222	5,111	4,880	677	4,203	3,850	3,719	231	1,111
Aug. 24		6,235	5,094	4,883	680	4,203	3,875	3,728	211	1,141
Sept. 21		6,245	4,891	4,699	622	4,077	3,723	3,601	192	1,354
Oct. 19		6,255	4,894	4,687	588	4,099	3,723	3,624	207	1,361
Nov. 16		6,265	4,868	4,624	559	4,065	3,668	3,588	244	1,397
Dec. 14		6,273	4,841	4,547	537	4,010	3,615	3,547	294	1,432
1964 - Jan. 18		6,284	4,811	4,416	535	3,881	3,496	3,431	395	1,473
Feb. 22		6,296	4,802	4,400	532	3,868	3,478	3,412	402	1,494
Mar. 21		6,306	4,811	4,416	521	3,895	3,509	3,437	395	1,495
Apr. 18		6,317	4,850	4,505	547	3,958	3,565	3,485	345	1,467
May 23		6,333	4,948	4,714	595	4,119	3,733	3,640	234	1,385
June 20		6,346	5,058	4,847	591	4,256	3,873	3,772	211	1,288
July 18		6,357	5,226	5,023	636	4,387	4,025	3,905	203	1,131
Aug. 22		6,373	5,215	5,030	631	4,399	4,037	3,920	185	1,158
Sept. 19		6,385	4,985	4,824	583	4,241	3,870	3,768	161	1,400
Oct. 17		6,395	4,968	4,771	564	4,207	3,835	3,747	197	1,427
Nov. 14		6,406	4,950	4,749	521	4,228	3,837	3,757	201	1,456
Dec. 12		6,417	4,909	4,675	481	4,194	3,799	3,730	234	1,508
1965 - Jan. 16		6,429	4,895	4,558	479	4,079	3,696	3,630	337	1,534
Feb. 20		6,441	4,887	4,550	472	4,078	3,693	3,630	337	1,554

See footnotes on page 5.

Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada	Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed					Un- employed	
			All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Women</u>									
<u>Annual averages</u>									
1946	4,379	1,082	1,057	156	901	833	819	26	3,297
1947	4,459	1,074	1,056	145	911	830	818	18	3,385
1948	4,530	1,066	1,047	122	925	846	835	19	3,465
1949	4,606	1,086	1,066	103	963	889	875	20	3,520
1950	4,793	1,112	1,085	78	1,007	924	916	27	3,681
1951	4,874	1,147	1,123	72	1,051	971	963	24	3,728
1952	4,985	1,180	1,154	65	1,090	1,011	1,002	26	3,805
1953	5,089	1,191	1,172	42	1,129	1,053	1,042	19	3,898
1954	5,203	1,231	1,199	39	1,160	1,085	1,075	32	3,973
1955	5,306	1,269	1,236	35	1,201	1,121	1,113	33	4,038
1956	5,409	1,346	1,320	40	1,280	1,201	1,193	26	4,064
1957	5,564	1,435	1,402	39	1,363	1,272	1,263	33	4,129
1958	5,703	1,496	1,442	52	1,390	1,297	1,287	54	4,207
1959	5,820	1,554	1,507	49	1,458	1,362	1,354	47	4,266
1960	5,942	1,657	1,597	50	1,546	1,445	1,436	60	4,285
1961	6,061	1,739	1,674	59	1,615	1,506	1,495	65	4,322
1962	6,186	1,797	1,737	62	1,675	1,563	1,552	60	4,389
1963	6,320	1,870	1,808	68	1,739	1,625	1,615	62	4,451
1964	6,466	1,972	1,911	69	1,843	1,712	1,700	61	4,494
<u>Week ended:</u>									
1945 - Nov. 17	4,316	1,094	1,058	126	932	845	836	36	3,222
1946 - Feb. 23	4,343	1,018	981	98	883	807	801	37	3,325
June 1	4,370	1,106	1,087	200	887	820	806	19	3,264
Aug. 31	4,393	1,146	1,122	216	906	848	824	24	3,247
Nov. 9	4,410	1,059	1,037	111	926	855	846	22	3,351
1947 - Mar. 1	4,436	982	960	62	898	818	815	22	3,454
May 31	4,451	1,085	1,068	171	897	817	806	17	3,366
Aug. 16	4,465	1,149	1,134	226	908	832	809	15	3,316
Nov. 8	4,482	1,078	1,060	119	941	854	842	18	3,404
1948 - Feb. 21	4,504	1,005	984	65	919	831	826	21	3,499
June 5	4,519	1,092	1,070	160	910	833	822	22	3,427
Sept. 4	4,540	1,125	1,110	185	925	853	834	15	3,415
Nov. 20	4,558	1,040	1,022	77	945	865	858	18	3,518
1949 - Mar. 5	4,581	991	968	42	926	846	843	23	3,590
June 4	4,598	1,114	1,098	132	966	894	879	16	3,484
Aug. 20	4,615	1,157	1,138	165	973	908	880	19	3,458
Oct. 29	4,742	1,101	1,080	73	1,007	924	914	21	3,641

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Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada			Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
				Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
					All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
					Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
Women											
Week ended:											
1950	- Mar.	4	4,768	1,071	1,035	40	995	904	900	36	3,697
	June	3	4,784	1,134	1,109	93	1,016	931	925	25	3,650
	Aug.	19	4,803	1,131	1,107	111	996	915	902	24	3,672
	Nov.	4	4,818	1,113	1,090	68	1,022	944	938	23	3,705
1951	- Mar.	3	4,844	1,116	1,090	40	1,050	960	957	26	3,728
	June	2	4,863	1,179	1,158	99	1,059	977	968	21	3,684
	Aug.	18	4,883	1,158	1,135	98	1,037	966	952	23	3,725
	Nov.	3	4,907	1,134	1,109	50	1,059	981	974	25	3,773
1952	- Mar.	1	4,943	1,133	1,095	39	1,056	976	972	38	3,810
	May	31	4,974	1,197	1,176	86	1,090	1,008	1,002	21	3,777
	Aug.	16	4,999	1,198	1,176	94	1,082	1,007	993	22	3,801
	Nov.	22	5,024	1,192	1,169	39	1,130	1,051	1,040	23	3,832
	Dec.	13	5,029	1,190	1,169	33	1,136	1,052	1,045	21	3,839
1953	- Jan.	24	5,038	1,147	1,120	23	1,097	1,013	1,007	27	3,891
	Feb.	21	5,045	1,139	1,114	20	1,094	1,009	1,004	25	3,906
	Mar.	21	5,052	1,141	1,124	23	1,101	1,015	1,012	17	3,911
	Apr.	18	5,061	1,159	1,141	29	1,112	1,032	1,027	18	3,902
	May	16	5,071	1,186	1,172	50	1,122	1,044	1,037	14	3,885
	June	20	5,084	1,208	1,192	60	1,132	1,055	1,043	16	3,876
	July	18	5,094	1,241	1,220	79	1,141	1,068	1,051	21	3,853
	Aug.	22	5,106	1,224	1,206	77	1,129	1,067	1,042	18	3,882
	Sept.	19	5,114	1,214	1,200	59	1,141	1,086	1,064	14	3,900
	Oct.	24	5,126	1,205	1,187	38	1,149	1,068	1,057	18	3,921
	Nov.	21	5,135	1,213	1,193	27	1,166	1,089	1,081	20	3,922
	Dec.	12	5,141	1,213	1,190	22	1,168	1,089	1,083	23	3,928
1954	- Jan.	23	5,152	1,206	1,178	24	1,154	1,079	1,073	28	3,946
	Feb.	20	5,159	1,205	1,168	19	1,149	1,074	1,070	37	3,954
	Mar.	20	5,166	1,213	1,177	23	1,154	1,071	1,067	36	3,953
	Apr.	17	5,175	1,207	1,171	27	1,144	1,062	1,056	36	3,968
	May	22	5,189	1,206	1,179	35	1,144	1,064	1,055	27	3,983
	June	19	5,200	1,228	1,201	42	1,159	1,082	1,070	27	3,972
	July	24	5,212	1,244	1,212	60	1,152	1,068	1,056	32	3,968
	Aug.	21	5,221	1,249	1,218	64	1,154	1,091	1,067	31	3,972
	Sept.	18	5,229	1,268	1,240	55	1,185	1,117	1,096	28	3,961
	Oct.	23	5,239	1,250	1,217	50	1,167	1,094	1,084	33	3,989
	Nov.	20	5,247	1,243	1,209	33	1,176	1,105	1,098	34	4,004
	Dec.	11	5,252	1,251	1,219	33	1,186	1,110	1,102	32	4,001
1955	- Jan.	22	5,262	1,214	1,168	28	1,140	1,064	1,058	46	4,048
	Feb.	19	5,268	1,213	1,168	21	1,147	1,065	1,062	45	4,055
	Mar.	19	5,275	1,213	1,172	21	1,151	1,073	1,069	41	4,062
	Apr.	23	5,285	1,233	1,200	27	1,173	1,087	1,081	33	4,052
	May	21	5,294	1,254	1,225	36	1,189	1,103	1,095	29	4,040
	June	18	5,303	1,287	1,256	49	1,207	1,124	1,111	31	4,016

See footnotes on page 5.

Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force							Not in the labour force
			Total labour force	Employed					Un- employed	
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Women</u>										
<u>Week ended:</u>										
1955 - July 23	5,313	1,292	1,262	53	1,209	1,128	1,118	30	4,021	
Aug. 20	5,321	1,304	1,276	64	1,212	1,137	1,120	28	4,017	
Sept. 17	5,327	1,301	1,272	42	1,230	1,154	1,143	29	4,026	
Oct. 22	5,337	1,290	1,262	29	1,233	1,150	1,143	28	4,047	
Nov. 19	5,344	1,305	1,279	29	1,250	1,174	1,167	26	4,039	
Dec. 10	5,348	1,319	1,293	26	1,267	1,188	1,183	26	4,029	
1956 - Jan. 21	5,357	1,285	1,250	21	1,229	1,146	1,142	35	4,072	
Feb. 18	5,363	1,287	1,250	19	1,231	1,152	1,148	37	4,076	
Mar. 24	5,372	1,303	1,273	18	1,255	1,172	1,169	30	4,069	
Apr. 21	5,381	1,316	1,290	28	1,262	1,184	1,178	26	4,065	
May 19	5,391	1,323	1,299	42	1,257	1,174	1,168	24	4,068	
June 23	5,404	1,354	1,328	50	1,278	1,206	1,195	26	4,050	
July 21	5,414	1,362	1,337	61	1,276	1,199	1,187	25	4,052	
Aug. 18	5,426	1,375	1,350	78	1,272	1,199	1,178	25	4,051	
Sept. 22	5,435	1,363	1,345	57	1,288	1,215	1,202	18	4,072	
Oct. 20	5,444	1,378	1,359	46	1,313	1,236	1,224	19	4,066	
Nov. 17	5,457	1,399	1,377	30	1,347	1,261	1,255	22	4,058	
Dec. 15	5,467	1,403	1,381	25	1,356	1,273	1,266	22	4,064	
1957 - Jan. 19	5,479	1,379	1,344	26	1,318	1,236	1,230	35	4,100	
Feb. 16	5,490	1,359	1,327	17	1,310	1,232	1,229	32	4,131	
Mar. 16	5,503	1,376	1,341	17	1,324	1,241	1,237	35	4,127	
Apr. 20	5,522	1,382	1,351	25	1,326	1,238	1,234	31	4,140	
May 18	5,541	1,421	1,396	39	1,357	1,267	1,262	25	4,120	
June 22	5,563	1,456	1,427	52	1,375	1,287	1,276	29	4,107	
July 20	5,578	1,439	1,408	64	1,344	1,254	1,239	31	4,139	
Aug. 24	5,597	1,450	1,419	58	1,361	1,272	1,258	31	4,147	
Sept. 21	5,607	1,494	1,460	59	1,401	1,308	1,291	34	4,113	
Oct. 19	5,617	1,473	1,440	37	1,403	1,301	1,292	33	4,144	
Nov. 16	5,630	1,494	1,452	40	1,412	1,309	1,301	42	4,136	
Dec. 14	5,639	1,495	1,454	32	1,422	1,318	1,312	41	4,144	
1958 - Jan. 18	5,648	1,438	1,373	27	1,346	1,242	1,238	65	4,210	
Feb. 15	5,655	1,428	1,370	23	1,347	1,246	1,244	58	4,227	
Mar. 22	5,665	1,446	1,382	25	1,357	1,260	1,256	64	4,219	
Apr. 19	5,675	1,481	1,426	38	1,388	1,292	1,287	55	4,194	
May 24	5,690	1,483	1,433	56	1,377	1,287	1,278	50	4,207	
June 21	5,701	1,514	1,462	65	1,397	1,306	1,294	52	4,187	
July 19	5,709	1,525	1,469	87	1,382	1,294	1,280	56	4,184	
Aug. 23	5,723	1,528	1,477	91	1,386	1,305	1,285	51	4,195	
Sept. 20	5,730	1,525	1,479	77	1,402	1,321	1,297	46	4,205	
Oct. 18	5,738	1,543	1,491	64	1,427	1,332	1,320	52	4,195	
Nov. 15	5,749	1,526	1,475	39	1,436	1,337	1,332	51	4,223	
Dec. 13	5,757	1,521	1,470	35	1,435	1,340	1,337	51	4,236	

See footnotes on page 5.

Canada

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Historical Summary by Sex

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Un- employed	Not in the labour force
			Total labour force	Employed						
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Women</u>										
<u>Week ended:</u>										
<u>1959</u> - Jan.	17	5,766	1,499	1,440	33	1,407	1,311	1,306	59	4,267
Feb.	21	5,777	1,516	1,457	33	1,424	1,325	1,321	59	4,261
Mar.	21	5,784	1,506	1,454	26	1,428	1,330	1,327	52	4,278
Apr.	18	5,792	1,519	1,474	37	1,437	1,339	1,335	45	4,273
May	16	5,804	1,532	1,492	48	1,444	1,350	1,343	40	4,272
June	20	5,815	1,564	1,525	62	1,463	1,375	1,361	39	4,251
July	18	5,825	1,576	1,531	80	1,451	1,357	1,344	45	4,249
Aug.	22	5,837	1,587	1,542	79	1,463	1,372	1,352	45	4,250
Sept.	19	5,845	1,578	1,539	62	1,477	1,384	1,372	39	4,267
Oct.	17	5,855	1,598	1,551	55	1,496	1,402	1,392	47	4,257
Nov.	14	5,866	1,591	1,547	42	1,505	1,399	1,394	44	4,275
Dec.	12	5,875	1,587	1,537	31	1,506	1,400	1,396	50	4,288
<u>1960</u> - Jan.	16	5,884	1,580	1,513	32	1,481	1,379	1,373	67	4,304
Feb.	20	5,895	1,590	1,525	23	1,502	1,401	1,396	65	4,305
Mar.	19	5,902	1,608	1,547	28	1,519	1,419	1,416	61	4,294
Apr.	23	5,914	1,581	1,522	35	1,487	1,403	1,398	59	4,333
May	21	5,926	1,643	1,591	47	1,544	1,445	1,438	52	4,283
June	18	5,937	1,657	1,603	60	1,543	1,442	1,428	54	4,280
July	23	5,950	1,664	1,611	76	1,535	1,430	1,418	53	4,286
Aug.	20	5,960	1,699	1,642	90	1,552	1,460	1,438	57	4,261
Sept.	17	5,969	1,698	1,639	72	1,567	1,465	1,450	59	4,271
Oct.	15	5,979	1,727	1,665	54	1,611	1,503	1,494	62	4,252
Nov.	12	5,988	1,713	1,647	50	1,597	1,488	1,477	66	4,275
Dec.	10	5,997	1,722	1,659	39	1,620	1,508	1,500	63	4,275
<u>1961</u> - Jan.	14	6,008	1,699	1,612	34	1,578	1,468	1,462	87	4,309
Feb.	18	6,017	1,687	1,609	25	1,584	1,471	1,467	78	4,330
Mar.	18	6,024	1,678	1,603	32	1,571	1,457	1,451	75	4,346
Apr.	22	6,036	1,722	1,650	43	1,607	1,485	1,479	72	4,314
May	20	6,046	1,753	1,693	70	1,623	1,509	1,502	60	4,293
June	17	6,055	1,762	1,702	68	1,634	1,522	1,512	60	4,293
July	22	6,067	1,774	1,711	86	1,625	1,521	1,505	63	4,293
Aug.	19	6,079	1,749	1,693	96	1,597	1,501	1,480	56	4,330
Sept.	16	6,088	1,751	1,693	82	1,611	1,516	1,496	58	4,337
Oct.	14	6,095	1,758	1,702	74	1,628	1,532	1,510	56	4,337
Nov.	11	6,106	1,764	1,706	52	1,654	1,538	1,528	58	4,342
Dec.	9	6,116	1,774	1,716	45	1,671	1,552	1,543	58	4,342
<u>1962</u> - Jan.	13	6,126	1,726	1,657	39	1,618	1,501	1,495	69	4,400
Feb.	17	6,138	1,716	1,644	33	1,611	1,497	1,492	72	4,422
Mar.	24	6,148	1,752	1,692	39	1,653	1,538	1,533	60	4,396
Apr.	21	6,159	1,757	1,699	43	1,656	1,538	1,533	58	4,402
May	19	6,170	1,779	1,727	67	1,660	1,550	1,540	52	4,391
June	23	6,182	1,846	1,787	79	1,708	1,600	1,585	59	4,336

See footnotes on page 5.

Table 1 Canada		Popula- tion 14 years of age and over	Labour force						Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed				Un- employed		
				All status groups(1)			Paid workers			
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture	Total			Non- agri- culture
<u>Women</u>										
<u>Week ended:</u>										
1962 - July 21	6,191	1,852	1,790	84	1,706	1,590	1,574	62	4,339	
Aug. 18	6,203	1,847	1,795	101	1,694	1,591	1,568	52	4,356	
Sept. 22	6,213	1,828	1,776	94	1,682	1,575	1,561	52	4,385	
Oct. 20	6,223	1,817	1,761	65	1,696	1,585	1,573	56	4,406	
Nov. 17	6,234	1,835	1,770	56	1,714	1,599	1,587	65	4,399	
Dec. 15	6,244	1,806	1,749	46	1,703	1,595	1,583	57	4,438	
1963 - Jan. 19	6,255	1,766	1,692	32	1,660	1,552	1,545	74	4,489	
Feb. 16	6,266	1,769	1,696	35	1,661	1,549	1,545	73	4,497	
Mar. 23	6,279	1,772	1,707	42	1,665	1,555	1,552	65	4,507	
Apr. 20	6,289	1,777	1,717	54	1,663	1,547	1,543	60	4,512	
May 18	6,301	1,815	1,760	78	1,682	1,571	1,563	55	4,486	
June 22	6,315	1,883	1,817	86	1,731	1,618	1,606	66	4,432	
July 20	6,327	1,936	1,873	105	1,768	1,654	1,641	63	4,391	
Aug. 24	6,341	1,934	1,874	101	1,773	1,670	1,649	60	4,407	
Sept. 21	6,352	1,936	1,877	92	1,785	1,667	1,652	59	4,416	
Oct. 19	6,362	1,959	1,900	80	1,820	1,698	1,687	59	4,403	
Nov. 16	6,372	1,943	1,884	62	1,822	1,696	1,688	59	4,429	
Dec. 14	6,383	1,945	1,893	52	1,841	1,718	1,710	52	4,438	
1964 - Jan. 18	6,396	1,898	1,827	46	1,781	1,653	1,648	71	4,498	
Feb. 22	6,409	1,901	1,836	44	1,792	1,660	1,656	65	4,508	
Mar. 21	6,420	1,931	1,870	42	1,828	1,694	1,689	61	4,489	
Apr. 18	6,432	1,926	1,868	55	1,813	1,679	1,672	58	4,506	
May 23	6,447	1,966	1,907	79	1,828	1,690	1,680	59	4,481	
June 20	6,460	1,997	1,926	88	1,838	1,714	1,700	71	4,463	
July 18	6,472	2,019	1,957	95	1,862	1,740	1,721	62	4,453	
Aug. 22	6,487	2,002	1,941	90	1,851	1,732	1,707	61	4,485	
Sept. 19	6,499	2,000	1,944	97	1,847	1,720	1,701	56	4,499	
Oct. 17	6,510	2,007	1,947	77	1,870	1,732	1,721	60	4,503	
Nov. 14	6,523	2,015	1,959	64	1,895	1,754	1,746	56	4,508	
Dec. 12	6,534	2,003	1,953	46	1,907	1,772	1,765	50	4,531	
1965 - Jan. 16	6,548	1,973	1,903	39	1,864	1,728	1,722	70	4,575	
Feb. 20	6,561	1,970	1,910	41	1,869	1,733	1,727	60	4,591	

See footnotes on page 5.

Regions

Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)		Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force				Not in the labour force	
			Total labour force	Employed				Unemployed
				Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Atlantic</u>								
<u>Annual averages</u>								
1946	810	415	392	93	300	23	395	
1947	829	428	408	86	322	20	401	
1948	832	426	407	82	326	19	405	
1949	834	427	406	81	325	20	408	
1950	1,062	524	483	78	405	41	538	
1951	1,055	513	491	62	429	22	542	
1952	1,066	502	479	58	420	23	564	
1953	1,078	506	478	56	422	28	572	
1954	1,090	501	468	50	417	33	589	
1955	1,102	511	478	49	429	33	590	
1956	1,115	520	489	49	440	31	595	
1957	1,125	537	492	53	439	45	588	
1958	1,138	535	469	55	414	67	602	
1959	1,152	541	482	56	426	59	611	
1960	1,168	550	492	55	437	59	617	
1961	1,186	571	507	55	452	64	614	
1962	1,210	578	516	44	472	62	632	
1963	1,234	577	522	34	488	55	656	
1964	1,252	588	542	38	504	46	664	
<u>Week ended:</u>								
1956 - Jan. 21	1,109	494	451	41	410	43	615	
Feb. 18	1,110	497	450	42	408	47	613	
Mar. 24	1,111	498	444	44	400	54	613	
Apr. 21	1,112	504	444	49	395	60	608	
May 19	1,113	520	487	49	438	33	593	
June 23	1,116	535	518	48	470	17	581	
July 21	1,117	545	529	61	468	16	572	
Aug. 18	1,118	544	527	69	458	17	574	
Sept. 22	1,119	535	520	46	474	15	584	
Oct. 20	1,119	532	517	57	460	15	587	
Nov. 17	1,119	526	502	43	459	24	593	
Dec. 15	1,119	509	474	39	435	35	610	
1957 - Jan. 19	1,121	509	460	36	424	49	612	
Feb. 16	1,120	510	449	35	414	61	610	
Mar. 16	1,121	517	449	39	410	68	604	
Apr. 20	1,122	515	452	40	412	63	607	
May 18	1,123	534	495	47	448	39	589	
June 22	1,125	545	520	42	478	25	580	
July 20	1,126	562	530	67	463	32	564	
Aug. 24	1,127	560	530	67	463	30	567	
Sept. 21	1,128	558	522	78	444	36	570	
Oct. 19	1,129	555	523	70	453	32	574	

See "Note", page 5.

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Atlantic</u>							
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1957</u> - Nov. 16	1,129	540	495	60	435	45	589
Dec. 14	1,130	542	481	52	429	61	588
<u>1958</u> - Jan. 18	1,132	518	437	50	387	81	614
Feb. 15	1,131	518	430	47	383	88	613
Mar. 22	1,133	525	421	46	375	104	608
Apr. 19	1,135	526	427	51	376	99	609
May 24	1,137	539	476	63	413	63	598
June 21	1,138	542	495	54	441	47	596
July 19	1,140	547	507	65	442	40	593
Aug. 23	1,139	548	497	63	434	51	591
Sept. 20	1,141	540	498	63	435	42	601
Oct. 18	1,142	543	495	63	432	48	599
Nov. 15	1,143	545	485	49	436	60	598
Dec. 13	1,144	534	456	44	412	78	610
<u>1959</u> - Jan. 17	1,145	528	442	45	397	86	617
Feb. 21	1,144	515	427	45	382	88	629
Mar. 21	1,145	520	425	45	380	95	625
Apr. 18	1,149	531	447	46	401	84	618
May 16	1,150	545	480	64	416	65	605
June 20	1,153	560	517	57	460	43	593
July 18	1,154	558	518	67	451	40	596
Aug. 22	1,155	563	522	67	455	41	592
Sept. 19	1,156	555	517	65	452	38	601
Oct. 17	1,158	552	516	67	449	36	606
Nov. 14	1,159	538	499	50	449	39	621
Dec. 12	1,161	529	474	48	426	55	632
<u>1960</u> - Jan. 16	1,162	527	450	44	406	77	635
Feb. 20	1,163	530	444	42	402	86	633
Mar. 19	1,164	519	430	46	384	89	645
Apr. 23	1,165	527	439	52	387	88	638
May 21	1,165	545	483	60	423	62	620
June 18	1,166	557	521	52	469	36	609
July 23	1,168	569	539	68	471	30	599
Aug. 20	1,168	564	526	65	461	38	604
Sept. 17	1,171	571	535	70	465	36	600
Oct. 15	1,172	574	530	61	469	44	598
Nov. 12	1,172	564	513	52	461	51	608
Dec. 10	1,174	559	492	49	443	67	615
<u>1961</u> - Jan. 14	1,176	546	464	46	418	82	630
Feb. 18	1,177	542	443	45	398	99	635
Mar. 18	1,179	540	441	45	396	99	639
Apr. 22	1,181	553	456	51	405	97	628
May 20	1,181	568	496	59	437	72	613
June 17	1,183	590	543	58	485	47	593

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Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Atlantic</u>							
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1961</u> - July 22	1,186	608	567	66	501	41	578
Aug. 19	1,189	595	555	61	494	40	594
Sept. 16	1,191	584	540	55	485	44	607
Oct. 14	1,193	592	552	77	475	40	601
Nov. 11	1,194	567	518	52	466	49	627
Dec. 9	1,196	571	509	48	461	62	625
<u>1962</u> - Jan. 13	1,198	549	467	47	420	82	649
Feb. 17	1,200	559	467	46	421	92	641
Mar. 24	1,202	554	459	44	415	95	648
Apr. 21	1,205	565	475	44	431	90	640
May 19	1,206	578	513	51	462	65	628
June 23	1,209	588	545	44	501	43	621
July 21	1,210	607	563	47	516	44	603
Aug. 18	1,212	602	564	48	516	38	610
Sept. 22	1,215	581	545	43	502	36	634
Oct. 20	1,217	585	545	44	501	40	632
Nov. 17	1,219	583	531	36	495	52	636
Dec. 15	1,221	580	512	31	481	68	641
<u>1963</u> - Jan. 19	1,224	572	486	31	455	86	652
Feb. 16	1,224	560	475	27	448	85	664
Mar. 23	1,227	556	469	28	441	87	671
Apr. 20	1,228	557	477	30	447	80	671
May 18	1,230	561	502	36	466	59	669
June 22	1,233	590	553	32	521	37	643
July 20	1,235	608	575	39	536	33	627
Aug. 24	1,237	604	571	41	530	33	633
Sept. 21	1,239	594	562	38	524	32	645
Oct. 19	1,241	589	550	41	509	39	652
Nov. 16	1,242	575	532	35	497	43	667
Dec. 14	1,244	562	514	34	480	48	682
<u>1964</u> - Jan. 18	1,246	548	478	31	447	70	698
Feb. 22	1,247	550	479	34	445	71	697
Mar. 21	1,249	559	485	36	449	74	690
Apr. 18	1,250	569	499	36	463	70	681
May 23	1,250	590	550	41	509	40	660
June 20	1,252	616	586	36	550	30	636
July 18	1,253	637	607	47	560	30	616
Aug. 22	1,254	629	601	45	556	28	625
Sept. 19	1,256	601	569	42	527	32	655
Oct. 17	1,257	595	562	43	519	33	662
Nov. 14	1,257	586	547	36	511	39	671
Dec. 12	1,259	577	537	31	506	40	682
<u>1965</u> - Jan. 16	1,261	565	503	27	476	62	696
Feb. 20	1,262	573	497	25	472	76	689

See "Note", page 5.

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
Quebec							
Annual averages							
1946	2,493	1,337	1,283	277	1,005	54	1,156
1947	2,548	1,358	1,324	253	1,072	34	1,190
1948	2,587	1,385	1,351	246	1,106	34	1,202
1949	2,631	1,423	1,376	242	1,134	48	1,207
1950	2,672	1,433	1,370	255	1,116	63	1,239
1951	2,715	1,462	1,420	229	1,190	42	1,253
1952	2,785	1,504	1,448	209	1,239	56	1,281
1953	2,842	1,538	1,480	203	1,277	58	1,304
1954	2,908	1,562	1,470	214	1,256	92	1,347
1955	2,975	1,591	1,493	172	1,320	98	1,384
1956	3,040	1,615	1,535	165	1,370	80	1,425
1957	3,129	1,678	1,576	171	1,405	101	1,451
1958	3,213	1,735	1,582	162	1,420	153	1,478
1959	3,285	1,758	1,620	155	1,465	138	1,526
1960	3,362	1,803	1,639	135	1,504	164	1,559
1961	3,444	1,820	1,652	138	1,514	168	1,624
1962	3,528	1,852	1,713	132	1,581	139	1,677
1963	3,618	1,904	1,762	124	1,638	142	1,714
1964	3,706	1,951	1,827	114	1,713	124	1,756
Week ended:							
1956 - Jan. 21	3,008	1,583	1,456	147	1,309	127	1,425
Feb. 18	3,012	1,579	1,442	155	1,287	137	1,433
Mar. 24	3,017	1,577	1,437	159	1,278	140	1,440
Apr. 21	3,023	1,585	1,473	171	1,302	112	1,438
May 19	3,029	1,601	1,523	177	1,346	78	1,428
June 23	3,036	1,618	1,561	170	1,391	57	1,418
July 21	3,043	1,643	1,599	184	1,415	44	1,400
Aug. 18	3,051	1,655	1,606	193	1,413	49	1,396
Sept. 22	3,057	1,633	1,592	171	1,421	41	1,424
Oct. 20	3,062	1,638	1,594	160	1,434	44	1,424
Nov. 17	3,069	1,640	1,589	146	1,443	51	1,429
Dec. 15	3,075	1,627	1,549	144	1,405	78	1,448
1957 - Jan. 19	3,082	1,624	1,493	154	1,339	131	1,458
Feb. 16	3,089	1,632	1,500	167	1,333	132	1,457
Mar. 16	3,096	1,641	1,493	178	1,315	148	1,455
Apr. 20	3,106	1,636	1,503	174	1,329	133	1,470
May 18	3,117	1,652	1,576	181	1,395	76	1,465
June 22	3,128	1,697	1,630	179	1,451	67	1,431
July 20	3,136	1,722	1,662	200	1,462	60	1,414
Aug. 24	3,146	1,719	1,652	194	1,458	67	1,427
Sept. 21	3,152	1,711	1,643	177	1,466	68	1,441
Oct. 19	3,158	1,697	1,620	159	1,461	77	1,461

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Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Quebec</u>							
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1957</u> - Nov. 16	3,165	1,702	1,594	146	1,448	108	1,463
Dec. 14	3,169	1,700	1,551	147	1,404	149	1,469
<u>1958</u> - Jan. 18	3,176	1,701	1,505	136	1,369	196	1,475
Feb. 15	3,182	1,684	1,479	128	1,351	205	1,498
Mar. 22	3,189	1,700	1,468	144	1,324	232	1,489
Apr. 19	3,195	1,722	1,515	158	1,357	207	1,473
May 24	3,204	1,718	1,579	170	1,409	139	1,486
June 21	3,211	1,756	1,634	175	1,459	122	1,455
July 19	3,216	1,787	1,675	206	1,469	112	1,429
Aug. 23	3,226	1,788	1,676	203	1,473	112	1,438
Sept. 20	3,230	1,733	1,631	174	1,457	102	1,497
Oct. 18	3,236	1,748	1,636	167	1,469	112	1,488
Nov. 15	3,241	1,741	1,606	143	1,463	135	1,500
Dec. 13	3,246	1,738	1,578	134	1,444	160	1,508
<u>1959</u> - Jan. 17	3,253	1,736	1,525	132	1,393	211	1,517
Feb. 21	3,260	1,742	1,526	128	1,398	216	1,518
Mar. 21	3,264	1,732	1,512	136	1,376	220	1,532
Apr. 18	3,268	1,724	1,534	147	1,387	190	1,544
May 16	3,275	1,739	1,596	174	1,422	143	1,536
June 20	3,281	1,761	1,664	173	1,491	97	1,520
July 18	3,287	1,805	1,720	198	1,522	85	1,482
Aug. 22	3,294	1,802	1,713	184	1,529	89	1,492
Sept. 19	3,300	1,770	1,695	163	1,532	75	1,530
Oct. 17	3,307	1,768	1,677	151	1,526	91	1,539
Nov. 14	3,313	1,769	1,668	138	1,530	101	1,544
Dec. 12	3,318	1,754	1,611	133	1,478	143	1,564
<u>1960</u> - Jan. 16	3,325	1,745	1,545	128	1,417	200	1,580
Feb. 20	3,333	1,764	1,522	120	1,402	242	1,569
Mar. 19	3,337	1,760	1,516	124	1,392	244	1,577
Apr. 23	3,344	1,757	1,536	122	1,414	221	1,587
May 21	3,352	1,787	1,631	122	1,509	156	1,565
June 18	3,358	1,823	1,719	128	1,591	104	1,535
July 23	3,366	1,859	1,739	167	1,572	120	1,507
Aug. 20	3,373	1,868	1,752	160	1,592	116	1,505
Sept. 17	3,380	1,822	1,706	152	1,554	116	1,558
Oct. 15	3,386	1,827	1,701	142	1,559	126	1,559
Nov. 12	3,393	1,815	1,672	129	1,543	143	1,578
Dec. 10	3,399	1,813	1,630	123	1,507	183	1,586
<u>1961</u> - Jan. 14	3,407	1,801	1,552	122	1,430	249	1,606
Feb. 18	3,413	1,806	1,546	122	1,424	260	1,607
Mar. 18	3,419	1,793	1,526	125	1,401	267	1,626
Apr. 22	3,427	1,811	1,578	132	1,446	233	1,616
May 20	3,434	1,819	1,654	145	1,509	165	1,615
June 17	3,441	1,832	1,693	142	1,551	139	1,609

See "Note", page 5.

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
Quebec							
Week ended:							
1961 - July 22	3,449	1,863	1,741	157	1,584	122	1,586
Aug. 19	3,457	1,840	1,724	158	1,566	116	1,617
Sept. 16	3,463	1,821	1,707	148	1,559	114	1,642
Oct. 14	3,468	1,820	1,706	149	1,557	114	1,648
Nov. 11	3,475	1,819	1,707	130	1,577	112	1,656
Dec. 9	3,481	1,816	1,687	123	1,564	129	1,665
1962 - Jan. 13	3,489	1,804	1,625	124	1,501	179	1,685
Feb. 17	3,496	1,809	1,605	125	1,480	204	1,687
Mar. 24	3,503	1,829	1,631	124	1,507	198	1,674
Apr. 21	3,510	1,824	1,652	128	1,524	172	1,686
May 19	3,517	1,840	1,726	136	1,590	114	1,677
June 23	3,525	1,878	1,773	132	1,641	105	1,647
July 21	3,532	1,924	1,815	145	1,670	109	1,608
Aug. 18	3,539	1,904	1,808	167	1,641	96	1,635
Sept. 22	3,546	1,848	1,751	149	1,602	97	1,698
Oct. 20	3,554	1,849	1,740	124	1,616	109	1,705
Nov. 17	3,560	1,859	1,734	117	1,617	125	1,701
Dec. 15	3,568	1,851	1,696	116	1,580	155	1,717
1963 - Jan. 19	3,575	1,844	1,651	104	1,547	193	1,731
Feb. 16	3,583	1,837	1,636	103	1,533	201	1,746
Mar. 23	3,592	1,841	1,639	106	1,533	202	1,751
Apr. 20	3,599	1,853	1,670	118	1,552	183	1,746
May 18	3,607	1,865	1,734	132	1,602	131	1,742
June 22	3,615	1,921	1,807	134	1,673	114	1,694
July 20	3,622	1,990	1,877	155	1,722	113	1,632
Aug. 24	3,631	1,978	1,869	161	1,708	109	1,653
Sept. 21	3,638	1,923	1,814	141	1,673	109	1,715
Oct. 19	3,644	1,942	1,841	126	1,715	101	1,702
Nov. 16	3,651	1,930	1,818	108	1,710	112	1,721
Dec. 14	3,656	1,924	1,793	103	1,690	131	1,732
1964 - Jan. 18	3,664	1,911	1,737	112	1,625	174	1,753
Feb. 22	3,671	1,917	1,741	110	1,631	176	1,754
Mar. 21	3,678	1,928	1,757	114	1,643	171	1,750
Apr. 18	3,684	1,920	1,764	115	1,649	156	1,764
May 23	3,695	1,919	1,806	127	1,679	113	1,776
June 20	3,702	1,957	1,851	137	1,714	106	1,745
July 18	3,710	2,020	1,917	140	1,777	103	1,690
Aug. 22	3,719	2,019	1,919	121	1,798	100	1,700
Sept. 19	3,727	1,951	1,867	119	1,748	84	1,776
Oct. 17	3,734	1,951	1,853	102	1,751	98	1,783
Nov. 14	3,742	1,964	1,867	94	1,773	97	1,778
Dec. 12	3,748	1,951	1,847	81	1,766	104	1,797
1965 - Jan. 16	3,756	1,941	1,782	92	1,690	159	1,815
Feb. 20	3,763	1,956	1,812	94	1,718	144	1,807

See "Note", page 5.

Regions

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Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Ontario</u>							
<u>Annual averages</u>							
1946	3,052	1,702	1,654	320	1,335	48	1,351
1947	3,137	1,759	1,729	300	1,429	31	1,377
1948	3,188	1,776	1,745	290	1,456	31	1,412
1949	3,240	1,815	1,774	285	1,490	41	1,425
1950	3,293	1,826	1,782	254	1,528	44	1,467
1951	3,350	1,870	1,838	238	1,600	32	1,480
1952	3,442	1,908	1,867	228	1,639	42	1,534
1953	3,526	1,948	1,907	220	1,687	41	1,578
1954	3,617	2,022	1,945	253	1,692	77	1,595
1955	3,694	2,059	1,993	236	1,757	66	1,636
1956	3,773	2,147	2,096	214	1,883	51	1,626
1957	3,911	2,238	2,161	193	1,968	77	1,673
1958	4,013	2,264	2,142	177	1,965	122	1,749
1959	4,091	2,301	2,198	177	2,022	103	1,790
1960	4,170	2,377	2,249	179	2,070	128	1,794
1961	4,238	2,401	2,269	162	2,107	132	1,837
1962	4,303	2,422	2,317	158	2,159	105	1,881
1963	4,382	2,476	2,382	172	2,209	94	1,907
1964	4,488	2,556	2,473	160	2,314	83	1,932
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1956</u> - Jan. 21	3,732	2,064	1,983	203	1,780	81	1,668
Feb. 18	3,736	2,071	1,982	192	1,790	89	1,665
Mar. 24	3,742	2,081	2,017	200	1,817	64	1,661
Apr. 21	3,749	2,097	2,044	211	1,833	53	1,652
May 19	3,758	2,116	2,079	212	1,867	37	1,642
June 23	3,769	2,175	2,138	221	1,917	37	1,594
July 21	3,777	2,217	2,182	248	1,934	35	1,560
Aug. 18	3,786	2,233	2,194	261	1,933	39	1,553
Sept. 22	3,793	2,164	2,115	226	1,889	49	1,629
Oct. 20	3,801	2,169	2,137	208	1,929	32	1,632
Nov. 17	3,813	2,180	2,139	194	1,945	41	1,633
Dec. 15	3,821	2,198	2,147	190	1,957	51	1,623
<u>1957</u> - Jan. 19	3,832	2,171	2,092	186	1,906	79	1,661
Feb. 16	3,843	2,155	2,072	167	1,905	83	1,688
Mar. 16	3,855	2,175	2,086	168	1,918	89	1,680
Apr. 20	3,875	2,194	2,116	185	1,931	78	1,681
May 18	3,895	2,231	2,172	200	1,972	59	1,664
June 22	3,916	2,266	2,212	212	2,000	54	1,650
July 20	3,929	2,303	2,247	225	2,022	56	1,626
Aug. 24	3,943	2,315	2,248	240	2,008	67	1,628
Sept. 21	3,949	2,262	2,179	191	1,988	83	1,687
Oct. 19	3,956	2,258	2,187	183	2,004	71	1,698

See "Note", page 5.

Regions
Historical Summary
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Ontario</u>							
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1957</u> - Nov. 16	3,964	2,267	2,179	184	1,995	88	1,697
Dec. 14	3,970	2,259	2,145	180	1,965	114	1,711
<u>1958</u> - Jan. 18	3,974	2,229	2,070	171	1,899	159	1,745
Feb. 15	3,979	2,222	2,054	158	1,896	168	1,757
Mar. 22	3,985	2,227	2,061	155	1,906	166	1,758
Apr. 19	3,991	2,239	2,105	162	1,943	134	1,752
May 24	4,004	2,261	2,152	167	1,985	109	1,743
June 21	4,011	2,282	2,183	176	2,007	99	1,729
July 19	4,018	2,314	2,219	206	2,013	95	1,704
Aug. 23	4,027	2,312	2,211	218	1,993	101	1,715
Sept. 20	4,033	2,274	2,185	194	1,991	89	1,759
Oct. 18	4,037	2,275	2,169	178	1,991	106	1,762
Nov. 15	4,045	2,264	2,157	170	1,987	107	1,781
Dec. 13	4,050	2,263	2,133	169	1,964	130	1,787
<u>1959</u> - Jan. 17	4,055	2,254	2,101	155	1,946	153	1,801
Feb. 21	4,064	2,256	2,101	149	1,952	155	1,808
Mar. 21	4,068	2,257	2,109	151	1,958	148	1,811
Apr. 18	4,073	2,261	2,143	165	1,978	118	1,812
May 16	4,082	2,276	2,189	173	2,016	87	1,806
June 20	4,090	2,312	2,247	187	2,060	65	1,778
July 18	4,097	2,370	2,301	208	2,093	69	1,727
Aug. 22	4,102	2,367	2,286	228	2,058	81	1,735
Sept. 19	4,108	2,303	2,230	191	2,039	73	1,805
Oct. 17	4,114	2,321	2,249	180	2,069	72	1,793
Nov. 14	4,119	2,319	2,215	168	2,047	104	1,800
Dec. 12	4,123	2,321	2,210	168	2,042	111	1,802
<u>1960</u> - Jan. 16	4,129	2,328	2,185	164	2,021	143	1,801
Feb. 20	4,137	2,324	2,175	149	2,026	149	1,813
Mar. 19	4,142	2,338	2,187	150	2,037	151	1,804
Apr. 23	4,152	2,349	2,213	174	2,039	136	1,803
May 21	4,160	2,389	2,273	170	2,103	116	1,771
June 18	4,168	2,386	2,288	176	2,112	98	1,782
July 23	4,179	2,411	2,304	217	2,087	107	1,768
Aug. 20	4,185	2,437	2,313	222	2,091	124	1,748
Sept. 17	4,190	2,381	2,272	197	2,075	109	1,809
Oct. 15	4,197	2,402	2,282	182	2,100	120	1,795
Nov. 12	4,201	2,393	2,266	179	2,087	127	1,808
Dec. 10	4,205	2,384	2,231	164	2,067	153	1,821
<u>1961</u> - Jan. 14	4,211	2,381	2,179	143	2,036	202	1,830
Feb. 18	4,215	2,363	2,161	136	2,025	202	1,852
Mar. 18	4,218	2,357	2,167	144	2,023	190	1,861
Apr. 22	4,224	2,376	2,216	158	2,058	160	1,848
May 20	4,229	2,399	2,274	164	2,110	125	1,839
June 17	4,234	2,423	2,315	163	2,152	108	1,811

See "Note", page 5.

Regions

Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
Ontario							
Week ended:							
1961 - July 22	4,241	2,465	2,353	201	2,152	112	1,776
Aug. 19	4,247	2,465	2,370	207	2,163	95	1,782
Sept. 16	4,251	2,392	2,309	179	2,130	83	1,859
Oct. 14	4,256	2,394	2,302	159	2,143	92	1,862
Nov. 11	4,262	2,402	2,303	153	2,150	99	1,860
Dec. 9	4,266	2,395	2,282	143	2,139	113	1,871
1962 - Jan. 13	4,271	2,369	2,220	132	2,088	149	1,902
Feb. 17	4,277	2,364	2,202	122	2,080	162	1,913
Mar. 24	4,282	2,365	2,215	127	2,088	150	1,917
Apr. 21	4,287	2,378	2,264	145	2,119	114	1,909
May 19	4,294	2,404	2,322	159	2,163	82	1,890
June 23	4,301	2,494	2,401	174	2,227	93	1,807
July 21	4,306	2,502	2,407	180	2,227	95	1,804
Aug. 18	4,312	2,505	2,413	205	2,208	92	1,807
Sept. 22	4,318	2,415	2,340	174	2,166	75	1,903
Oct. 20	4,323	2,413	2,344	157	2,187	69	1,910
Nov. 17	4,330	2,431	2,348	162	2,186	83	1,899
Dec. 15	4,335	2,420	2,326	160	2,166	94	1,915
1963 - Jan. 19	4,341	2,388	2,257	146	2,111	131	1,953
Feb. 16	4,348	2,411	2,275	147	2,128	136	1,937
Mar. 23	4,354	2,402	2,263	161	2,102	139	1,952
Apr. 20	4,359	2,417	2,308	166	2,142	109	1,942
May 18	4,369	2,454	2,373	171	2,202	81	1,915
June 22	4,378	2,518	2,428	191	2,237	90	1,860
July 20	4,387	2,560	2,478	210	2,268	82	1,827
Aug. 24	4,396	2,560	2,487	207	2,280	73	1,836
Sept. 21	4,404	2,481	2,423	175	2,248	58	1,923
Oct. 19	4,409	2,499	2,432	167	2,265	67	1,910
Nov. 16	4,418	2,503	2,428	168	2,260	75	1,915
Dec. 14	4,424	2,515	2,426	157	2,269	89	1,909
1964 - Jan. 18	4,432	2,478	2,358	144	2,214	120	1,954
Feb. 22	4,442	2,469	2,353	142	2,211	116	1,973
Mar. 21	4,450	2,495	2,389	137	2,252	106	1,955
Apr. 18	4,460	2,499	2,409	151	2,258	90	1,961
May 23	4,473	2,541	2,471	162	2,309	70	1,932
June 20	4,485	2,620	2,532	174	2,358	88	1,865
July 18	4,493	2,663	2,588	182	2,406	75	1,830
Aug. 22	4,507	2,661	2,593	191	2,402	68	1,846
Sept. 19	4,516	2,559	2,504	171	2,333	55	1,957
Oct. 17	4,523	2,561	2,487	164	2,323	74	1,962
Nov. 14	4,534	2,567	2,506	155	2,351	61	1,967
Dec. 12	4,542	2,563	2,487	142	2,345	76	1,979
1965 - Jan. 16	4,552	2,555	2,457	137	2,320	98	1,997
Feb. 20	4,562	2,527	2,434	132	2,302	93	2,035

See "Note", page 5.

Regions
Historical Summary
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Prairies</u>							
<u>Annual averages</u>							
1946	1,672	969	947	466	481	21	704
1947	1,708	971	957	450	507	14	738
1948	1,726	968	953	444	509	15	758
1949	1,739	953	935	433	502	18	787
1950	1,753	951	931	404	528	20	803
1951	1,768	948	933	382	551	15	820
1952	1,799	964	947	375	572	18	835
1953	1,830	956	938	358	580	18	875
1954	1,861	949	925	338	586	24	912
1955	1,884	969	939	331	609	30	914
1956	1,903	998	976	324	652	22	905
1957	1,927	1,019	992	308	684	27	908
1958	1,960	1,055	1,013	300	713	43	905
1959	2,000	1,084	1,049	289	760	35	916
1960	2,039	1,115	1,069	285	784	47	924
1961	2,076	1,154	1,100	299	802	53	922
1962	2,111	1,175	1,129	299	830	46	936
1963	2,146	1,181	1,138	300	838	44	965
1964	2,178	1,199	1,162	296	866	37	980
<u>Week ended:</u>							
1956 - Jan. 21	1,894	956	914	276	638	42	938
Feb. 18	1,894	960	914	267	647	46	934
Mar. 24	1,896	966	922	254	668	44	930
Apr. 21	1,898	973	940	308	632	33	925
May 19	1,900	1,002	988	355	633	14	898
June 23	1,902	1,007	1,000	344	656	*	895
July 21	1,905	1,047	1,038	379	659	*	858
Aug. 18	1,908	1,055	1,049	399	650	*	853
Sept. 22	1,907	1,018	1,013	377	636	*	889
Oct. 20	1,908	1,010	1,001	346	655	*	898
Nov. 17	1,910	996	979	292	687	17	914
Dec. 15	1,911	981	954	289	665	27	930
1957 - Jan. 19	1,911	974	938	275	663	36	937
Feb. 16	1,913	970	926	268	658	44	943
Mar. 16	1,913	964	919	268	651	45	949
Apr. 20	1,915	978	943	288	655	35	937
May 18	1,920	1,022	1,006	328	678	16	898
June 22	1,926	1,033	1,021	319	702	12	893
July 20	1,930	1,057	1,044	357	687	13	873
Aug. 24	1,935	1,074	1,063	374	689	11	861
Sept. 21	1,937	1,067	1,056	343	713	11	870
Oct. 19	1,939	1,044	1,027	314	713	17	895

See "Note", page 5.

* Less than 10,000.

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Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Prairies</u>							
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1957</u> - Nov. 16	1,942	1,031	993	288	705	38	911
Dec. 14	1,944	1,015	968	269	699	47	929
<u>1958</u> - Jan. 18	1,945	1,001	924	264	660	77	944
Feb. 15	1,948	1,006	931	260	671	75	942
Mar. 22	1,950	1,015	942	261	681	73	935
Apr. 19	1,953	1,039	982	300	682	57	914
May 24	1,957	1,068	1,034	319	715	34	889
June 21	1,960	1,077	1,047	310	737	30	883
July 19	1,961	1,111	1,089	347	742	22	850
Aug. 23	1,966	1,109	1,090	359	731	19	857
Sept. 20	1,968	1,074	1,056	324	732	18	894
Oct. 18	1,969	1,074	1,049	305	744	25	895
Nov. 15	1,972	1,046	1,011	278	733	35	926
Dec. 13	1,974	1,043	996	273	723	47	931
<u>1959</u> - Jan. 17	1,976	1,028	966	260	706	62	948
Feb. 21	1,983	1,039	980	274	706	59	944
Mar. 21	1,987	1,040	989	272	717	51	947
Apr. 18	1,990	1,059	1,019	287	732	40	931
May 16	1,995	1,085	1,056	296	760	29	910
June 20	2,000	1,104	1,085	294	791	19	896
July 18	2,003	1,137	1,117	332	785	20	866
Aug. 22	2,008	1,138	1,120	325	795	18	870
Sept. 19	2,011	1,118	1,104	313	791	14	893
Oct. 17	2,014	1,100	1,075	284	791	25	914
Nov. 14	2,017	1,079	1,043	269	774	36	938
Dec. 12	2,020	1,085	1,034	258	776	51	935
<u>1960</u> - Jan. 16	2,023	1,064	997	246	751	67	959
Feb. 20	2,025	1,058	994	242	752	64	967
Mar. 19	2,027	1,072	998	251	747	74	955
Apr. 23	2,030	1,085	1,027	273	754	58	945
May 21	2,034	1,120	1,079	302	777	41	914
June 18	2,038	1,130	1,099	302	797	31	908
July 23	2,041	1,176	1,146	335	811	30	865
Aug. 20	2,045	1,181	1,152	346	806	29	864
Sept. 17	2,047	1,144	1,120	315	805	24	903
Oct. 15	2,050	1,128	1,096	286	810	32	922
Nov. 12	2,054	1,118	1,068	267	801	50	936
Dec. 10	2,056	1,109	1,048	252	796	61	947
<u>1961</u> - Jan. 14	2,059	1,103	1,021	255	766	82	956
Feb. 18	2,062	1,090	1,013	252	761	77	972
Mar. 18	2,064	1,103	1,026	261	765	77	961
Apr. 22	2,067	1,136	1,063	291	772	73	931
May 20	2,072	1,178	1,132	335	797	46	894
June 17	2,075	1,173	1,142	319	823	31	902

See "Note", page 5.

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>Prairies</u>							
Week ended:							
<u>1961</u> - July 22	2,079	1,214	1,176	342	834	38	865
Aug. 19	2,082	1,213	1,180	350	830	33	869
Sept. 16	2,085	1,175	1,140	326	814	35	910
Oct. 14	2,087	1,161	1,124	302	822	37	926
Nov. 11	2,090	1,150	1,100	280	820	50	940
Dec. 9	2,092	1,148	1,086	271	815	62	944
<u>1962</u> - Jan. 13	2,095	1,125	1,049	259	790	76	970
Feb. 17	2,098	1,126	1,053	264	789	73	972
Mar. 24	2,101	1,139	1,067	264	803	72	962
Apr. 21	2,104	1,152	1,084	289	795	68	952
May 19	2,106	1,187	1,150	316	834	37	919
June 23	2,110	1,195	1,168	311	857	27	915
July 21	2,113	1,237	1,210	343	867	27	876
Aug. 18	2,115	1,242	1,219	349	870	23	873
Sept. 22	2,118	1,217	1,196	352	844	21	901
Oct. 20	2,121	1,179	1,149	305	844	30	942
Nov. 17	2,124	1,158	1,114	270	844	44	966
Dec. 15	2,127	1,141	1,089	264	825	52	986
<u>1963</u> - Jan. 19	2,130	1,118	1,044	249	795	74	1,012
Feb. 16	2,132	1,114	1,042	248	794	72	1,018
Mar. 23	2,136	1,129	1,058	256	802	71	1,007
Apr. 20	2,139	1,149	1,098	286	812	51	990
May 18	2,141	1,184	1,143	312	831	41	957
June 22	2,145	1,205	1,173	315	858	32	940
July 20	2,148	1,254	1,223	350	873	31	894
Aug. 24	2,151	1,245	1,221	345	876	24	906
Sept. 21	2,153	1,215	1,191	340	851	24	938
Oct. 19	2,157	1,203	1,176	318	858	27	954
Nov. 16	2,158	1,186	1,149	297	852	37	972
Dec. 14	2,161	1,170	1,132	283	849	38	991
<u>1964</u> - Jan. 18	2,165	1,160	1,105	281	824	55	1,005
Feb. 22	2,167	1,151	1,094	279	815	57	1,016
Mar. 21	2,169	1,138	1,078	261	817	60	1,031
Apr. 18	2,172	1,163	1,109	284	825	54	1,009
May 23	2,174	1,220	1,188	322	866	32	954
June 20	2,177	1,212	1,187	305	882	25	965
July 18	2,180	1,256	1,228	326	902	28	924
Aug. 22	2,183	1,239	1,215	328	887	24	944
Sept. 19	2,185	1,233	1,212	325	887	21	952
Oct. 17	2,188	1,225	1,201	308	893	24	963
Nov. 14	2,189	1,206	1,173	279	894	33	983
Dec. 12	2,191	1,182	1,149	254	895	33	1,009
<u>1965</u> - Jan. 16	2,194	1,169	1,121	245	876	48	1,025
Feb. 20	2,197	1,160	1,113	243	870	47	1,037

See "Note", page 5.

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Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
<u>British Columbia</u>							
<u>Annual averages</u>							
1946	752	407	390	31	360	16	345
1947	786	427	415	34	381	12	359
1948	810	433	418	36	383	15	377
1949	824	437	422	37	386	15	387
1950	835	429	411	29	382	19	406
1951	845	431	416	28	388	15	414
1952	865	446	429	21	408	17	419
1953	888	449	432	21	411	18	439
1954	915	461	437	23	413	24	454
1955	943	480	462	31	431	18	463
1956	976	503	489	26	464	14	473
1957	1,032	536	509	23	486	27	496
1958	1,064	548	501	24	477	47	516
1959	1,076	556	521	24	496	36	520
1960	1,092	565	516	30	487	48	527
1961	1,109	575	527	27	500	49	534
1962	1,128	590	551	27	523	39	539
1963	1,156	610	571	18	553	39	546
1964	1,192	639	605	22	583	34	553
<u>Week ended:</u>							
<u>1956</u> - Jan. 21	959	483	461	24	437	22	476
Feb. 18	962	482	461	25	436	21	480
Mar. 24	965	483	464	26	438	19	482
Apr. 21	967	495	480	27	453	15	472
May 19	971	499	486	26	460	13	472
June 23	974	508	499	25	474	*	466
July 21	976	522	514	31	483	*	454
Aug. 18	978	522	517	29	488	*	456
Sept. 22	983	507	501	25	476	*	476
Oct. 20	988	508	498	24	474	10	480
Nov. 17	992	512	496	23	473	16	480
Dec. 15	997	515	495	22	473	20	482
<u>1957</u> - Jan. 19	1,002	506	473	25	448	33	496
Feb. 16	1,007	508	476	20	456	32	499
Mar. 16	1,013	512	484	21	463	28	501
Apr. 20	1,021	518	493	22	471	25	503
May 18	1,026	536	517	20	497	19	490
June 22	1,033	553	534	25	509	19	480
July 20	1,038	567	547	33	514	20	471
Aug. 24	1,043	561	542	28	514	19	482
Sept. 21	1,046	544	528	25	503	16	502
Oct. 19	1,048	543	517	21	496	26	505

See "Note", page 5.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
British Columbia							
Week ended:							
1957 - Nov. 16	1,051	543	504	19	485	39	508
Dec. 14	1,053	542	491	17	474	51	511
1958 - Jan. 18	1,055	536	470	18	452	66	519
Feb. 15	1,056	536	472	20	452	64	520
Mar. 22	1,058	539	478	23	455	61	519
Apr. 19	1,060	541	485	25	460	56	519
May 24	1,061	544	501	26	475	43	517
June 21	1,063	556	515	31	484	41	507
July 19	1,064	565	524	33	491	41	499
Aug. 23	1,067	560	526	31	495	34	507
Sept. 20	1,068	549	516	25	491	33	519
Oct. 18	1,070	548	511	22	489	37	522
Nov. 15	1,072	551	510	19	491	41	521
Dec. 13	1,073	555	504	20	484	51	518
1959 - Jan. 17	1,074	543	478	19	459	65	531
Feb. 21	1,072	546	494	20	474	52	526
Mar. 21	1,072	542	503	22	481	39	530
Apr. 18	1,073	548	514	24	490	34	525
May 16	1,074	556	526	25	501	30	518
June 20	1,075	565	541	28	513	24	510
July 18	1,076	579	554	38	516	25	497
Aug. 22	1,077	568	540	28	512	28	509
Sept. 19	1,078	558	534	26	508	24	520
Oct. 17	1,079	562	536	23	513	26	517
Nov. 14	1,081	554	518	20	498	36	527
Dec. 12	1,082	554	509	19	490	45	528
1960 - Jan. 16	1,083	551	492	19	473	59	532
Feb. 20	1,084	552	496	23	473	56	532
Mar. 19	1,085	555	506	25	481	49	530
Apr. 23	1,087	551	504	28	476	47	536
May 21	1,090	558	516	29	487	42	532
June 18	1,092	566	522	32	490	44	526
July 23	1,094	585	544	40	504	41	509
Aug. 20	1,096	580	537	35	502	43	516
Sept. 17	1,097	563	523	31	492	40	534
Oct. 15	1,099	575	531	32	499	44	524
Nov. 12	1,099	573	518	30	488	55	526
Dec. 10	1,100	570	509	30	479	61	530
1961 - Jan. 14	1,102	570	495	27	468	75	532
Feb. 18	1,103	566	488	23	465	78	537
Mar. 18	1,104	564	495	26	469	69	540
Apr. 22	1,106	568	512	27	485	56	538
May 20	1,106	580	534	31	503	46	526
June 17	1,107	576	534	30	504	42	531

See "Note", page 5.

Regions

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Historical Summary

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Regions (Total both sexes)	Population 14 years of age and over	Labour force					Not in the labour force
		Total labour force	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agri- culture	Non- agri- culture		
British Columbia							
Week ended:							
1961 - July 22	1,108	595	557	34	523	38	513
Aug. 19	1,110	594	558	34	524	36	516
Sept. 16	1,112	574	545	24	521	29	538
Oct. 14	1,113	574	542	25	517	32	539
Nov. 11	1,116	571	534	22	512	37	545
Dec. 9	1,117	570	525	21	504	45	547
1962 - Jan. 13	1,118	567	510	20	490	57	551
Feb. 17	1,121	571	520	24	496	51	550
Mar. 24	1,122	573	529	26	503	44	549
Apr. 21	1,123	579	539	29	510	40	544
May 19	1,126	588	551	27	524	37	538
June 23	1,127	604	572	33	539	32	523
July 21	1,128	614	582	38	544	32	514
Aug. 18	1,132	617	587	36	551	30	515
Sept. 22	1,134	592	562	28	534	30	542
Oct. 20	1,135	591	557	26	531	34	544
Nov. 17	1,137	590	552	20	532	38	547
Dec. 15	1,138	591	546	19	527	45	547
1963 - Jan. 19	1,140	584	527	15	512	57	556
Feb. 16	1,144	585	533	14	519	52	559
Mar. 23	1,146	595	544	12	532	51	551
Apr. 20	1,149	594	554	17	537	40	555
May 18	1,152	606	571	20	551	35	546
June 22	1,155	617	585	23	562	32	538
July 20	1,157	635	600	28	572	35	522
Aug. 24	1,161	641	609	27	582	32	520
Sept. 21	1,163	614	586	20	566	28	549
Oct. 19	1,166	620	588	16	572	32	546
Nov. 16	1,168	617	581	13	568	36	551
Dec. 14	1,171	615	575	12	563	40	556
1964 - Jan. 18	1,173	612	565	13	552	47	561
Feb. 22	1,178	616	569	11	558	47	562
Mar. 21	1,180	622	577	15	562	45	558
Apr. 18	1,183	625	592	16	576	33	558
May 23	1,188	644	606	22	584	38	544
June 20	1,190	650	617	27	590	33	540
July 18	1,193	669	640	36	604	29	524
Aug. 22	1,197	669	643	36	607	26	528
Sept. 19	1,200	641	616	23	593	25	559
Oct. 17	1,203	643	615	24	591	28	560
Nov. 14	1,207	642	615	21	594	27	565
Dec. 12	1,211	639	608	19	589	31	572
1965 - Jan. 16	1,214	638	598	17	581	40	576
Feb. 20	1,218	641	604	19	585	37	577

See "Note", page 5.

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
12-month averages 1964							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	2,045	3,663	986	3,799	930	1,394
Labour force	6,933	700	3,535	850	977	647	224
Employed	6,609	628	3,404	773	959	629	216
Unemployed	324	72	131	76	18	19	*
Not in labour force	5,884	1,345	128	136	2,822	283	1,170
Participation rate(2)	54.1	34.2	96.5	86.2	25.7	69.6	16.1
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	10.3	3.7	8.9	1.8	2.9	*
Week ended January 18, 1964							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,680	1,998	3,619	988	3,767	923	1,385
Labour force	6,709	611	3,469	828	936	649	216
Employed	6,243	531	3,254	718	912	624	204
Unemployed	466	80	215	110	24	25	12
Not in labour force	5,971	1,387	150	160	2,831	274	1,169
Participation rate(2)	52.9	30.6	95.9	83.8	24.8	70.3	15.6
Unemployment rate(3)	6.9	13.1	6.2	13.3	2.6	3.9	5.6
Week ended February 22, 1964							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,705	2,008	3,611	1,004	3,761	936	1,385
Labour force	6,703	607	3,457	836	926	659	218
Employed	6,236	528	3,241	719	906	636	206
Unemployed	467	79	216	117	20	23	12
Not in labour force	6,002	1,401	154	168	2,835	277	1,167
Participation rate(2)	52.8	30.2	95.7	83.3	24.6	70.4	15.7
Unemployment rate(3)	7.0	13.0	6.2	14.0	2.2	3.5	5.5
Week ended March 21, 1964							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,726	2,016	3,609	1,011	3,765	938	1,387
Labour force	6,742	602	3,459	842	946	671	222
Employed	6,286	525	3,249	727	925	651	209
Unemployed	456	77	210	115	21	20	13
Not in labour force	5,984	1,414	150	169	2,819	267	1,165
Participation rate(2)	53.0	29.9	95.8	83.3	25.1	71.5	16.0
Unemployment rate(3)	6.8	12.8	6.1	13.7	2.2	3.0	5.9

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Age and Marital Status, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
<u>Week ended April 18, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,749	2,024	3,633	994	3,777	933	1,388
Labour force	6,776	604	3,494	834	957	662	225
Employed	6,373	534	3,311	734	938	641	215
Unemployed	403	70	183	100	19	21	10
Not in labour force	5,973	1,420	139	160	2,820	271	1,163
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Participation rate(2)	53.1	29.8	96.2	83.9	25.3	71.0	16.2
Unemployment rate(3)	5.9	11.6	5.2	12.0	2.0	3.2	4.4
<u>Week ended May 23, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,780	2,034	3,655	982	3,795	923	1,391
Labour force	6,914	647	3,539	861	984	653	230
Employed	6,621	586	3,417	795	966	633	224
Unemployed	293	61	122	66	18	20	*
Not in labour force	5,866	1,387	116	121	2,811	270	1,161
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Participation rate(2)	54.1	31.8	96.8	87.7	25.9	70.7	16.5
Unemployment rate(3)	4.2	9.4	3.4	7.7	1.8	3.1	*
<u>Week ended June 20, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,806	2,042	3,657	989	3,798	927	1,393
Labour force	7,055	751	3,550	889	988	649	228
Employed	6,773	647	3,469	827	974	634	222
Unemployed	282	104	81	62	14	15	*
Not in labour force	5,751	1,291	107	100	2,810	278	1,165
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Participation rate(2)	55.1	36.8	97.1	89.9	26.0	70.0	16.4
Unemployment rate(3)	4.0	13.8	2.3	7.0	1.4	2.3	*
<u>Week ended July 18, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,829	2,049	3,674	978	3,805	928	1,395
Labour force	7,245	970	3,566	895	956	634	224
Employed	6,980	875	3,486	839	943	620	217
Unemployed	265	95	80	56	13	14	*
Not in labour force	5,584	1,079	108	83	2,849	294	1,171
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Participation rate(2)	56.5	47.3	97.1	91.5	25.1	68.3	16.1
Unemployment rate(3)	3.7	9.8	2.2	6.3	1.4	2.2	*

See footnotes on page 35.

Age and Marital Status, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
<u>Week ended August 22, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,860	2,059	3,681	981	3,829	912	1,398
Labour force	7,217	935	3,576	896	967	618	225
Employed	6,971	862	3,497	843	949	602	218
Unemployed	246	73	79	53	18	16	*
Not in labour force	5,643	1,124	105	85	2,862	294	1,173
Participation rate(2)	56.1	45.4	97.1	91.3	25.3	67.8	16.1
Unemployment rate(3)	3.4	7.8	2.2	5.9	1.9	2.6	*
<u>Week ended September 19, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,884	2,066	3,693	977	3,831	917	1,400
Labour force	6,985	679	3,578	846	1,023	631	228
Employed	6,768	626	3,507	795	1,005	614	221
Unemployed	217	53	71	51	18	17	*
Not in labour force	5,899	1,387	115	131	2,808	286	1,172
Participation rate(2)	54.2	32.9	96.9	86.6	26.7	68.8	16.3
Unemployment rate(3)	3.1	7.8	2.0	6.0	1.8	2.7	*
<u>Week ended October 17, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,905	2,072	3,712	964	3,829	926	1,402
Labour force	6,975	675	3,592	822	1,022	635	229
Employed	6,718	617	3,492	767	1,004	616	222
Unemployed	257	58	100	55	18	19	*
Not in labour force	5,930	1,397	120	142	2,807	291	1,173
Participation rate(2)	54.0	32.6	96.8	85.3	26.7	68.6	16.3
Unemployment rate(3)	3.7	8.6	2.8	6.7	1.8	3.0	*
<u>Week ended November 14, 1964</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,929	2,080	3,706	976	3,815	949	1,403
Labour force	6,965	664	3,583	825	1,015	651	227
Employed	6,708	609	3,487	763	995	633	221
Unemployed	257	55	96	62	20	18	*
Not in labour force	5,964	1,416	123	151	2,800	298	1,176
Participation rate(2)	53.9	31.9	96.7	84.5	26.6	68.6	16.2
Unemployment rate(3)	3.7	8.3	2.7	7.5	2.0	2.8	*

See footnotes on page 35.

Age and Marital Status, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Week ended December 12, 1964							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,951	2,087	3,702	987	3,821	948	1,406
Labour force	6,912	650	3,559	821	1,009	657	216
Employed	6,628	596	3,442	752	990	641	207
Unemployed	284	54	117	69	19	16	*
Not in labour force	6,039	1,437	143	166	2,812	291	1,190
Participation rate(2)	53.4	31.1	96.1	83.2	26.4	69.3	15.4
Unemployment rate(3)	4.1	8.3	3.3	8.4	1.9	2.4	*
Week ended January 16, 1965							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,977	2,096	3,713	983	3,828	950	1,407
Labour force	6,868	630	3,558	817	992	652	219
Employed	6,461	556	3,380	721	963	633	208
Unemployed	407	74	178	96	29	19	11
Not in labour force	6,109	1,466	155	166	2,836	298	1,188
Participation rate(2)	52.9	30.1	95.8	83.1	25.9	68.6	15.6
Unemployment rate(3)	5.9	11.7	5.0	11.8	2.9	2.9	5.0
Week ended February 20, 1965							
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,002	2,105	3,721	983	3,841	944	1,408
Labour force	6,857	618	3,562	816	989	656	216
Employed	6,460	554	3,375	723	966	637	205
Unemployed	397	64	187	93	23	19	11
Not in labour force	6,145	1,487	159	167	2,852	288	1,192
Participation rate(2)	52.7	29.4	95.7	83.0	25.7	69.5	15.3
Unemployment rate(3)	5.8	10.4	5.2	11.4	2.3	2.9	5.1

See footnotes on page 35.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
<u>12-month averages 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,609	5,466	584	358	200
Agriculture	630	99	336	61	134
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,368	248	297	66
Men	4,698	3,755	518	330	95
Agriculture	561	88	330	59	85
Non-agriculture	4,136	3,667	188	271	10
Women	1,911	1,712	67	28	105
Agriculture	69	11	*	*	49
Non-agriculture	1,843	1,700	60	26	56
<u>Week ended January 18, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,243	5,149	582	330	182
Agriculture	581	70	351	47	113
Non-agriculture	5,662	5,079	231	283	69
Men	4,416	3,496	526	303	91
Agriculture	535	65	344	46	80
Non-agriculture	3,881	3,431	182	257	11
Women	1,827	1,653	56	27	91
Agriculture	46	*	*	*	33
Non-agriculture	1,781	1,648	49	26	58
<u>Week ended February 22, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,236	5,138	587	336	175
Agriculture	576	70	350	45	111
Non-agriculture	5,660	5,068	237	291	64
Men	4,400	3,478	525	311	86
Agriculture	532	66	342	45	79
Non-agriculture	3,868	3,412	183	266	*
Women	1,836	1,660	62	25	89
Agriculture	44	*	*	*	32
Non-agriculture	1,792	1,656	54	25	57
<u>Week ended March 21, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,286	5,203	583	339	161
Agriculture	563	77	335	50	101
Non-agriculture	5,723	5,126	248	289	60
Men	4,416	3,509	514	312	81
Agriculture	521	72	326	49	74
Non-agriculture	3,895	3,437	188	263	*
Women	1,870	1,694	69	27	80
Agriculture	42	*	*	*	27
Non-agriculture	1,828	1,689	60	26	53

* Less than 10,000.

Class of Worker, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

<u>Table 4</u> Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
<u>Week ended April 18, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,373	5,244	595	353	181
Agriculture	602	87	345	54	116
Non-agriculture	5,771	5,157	250	299	65
Men	4,505	3,565	530	324	86
Agriculture	547	80	338	52	77
Non-agriculture	3,958	3,485	192	272	*
Women	1,868	1,679	65	29	95
Agriculture	55	*	*	*	39
Non-agriculture	1,813	1,672	58	27	56
<u>Week ended May 23, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,621	5,423	604	376	218
Agriculture	674	103	349	72	150
Non-agriculture	5,947	5,320	255	304	68
Men	4,714	3,733	536	346	99
Agriculture	595	93	343	70	89
Non-agriculture	4,119	3,640	193	276	10
Women	1,907	1,690	68	30	119
Agriculture	79	10	*	*	61
Non-agriculture	1,828	1,680	62	28	58
<u>Week ended June 20, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,773	5,587	600	369	217
Agriculture	679	115	354	59	151
Non-agriculture	6,094	5,472	246	310	66
Men	4,847	3,873	538	340	96
Agriculture	591	101	346	57	87
Non-agriculture	4,256	3,772	192	283	*
Women	1,926	1,714	62	29	121
Agriculture	88	14	*	*	64
Non-agriculture	1,838	1,700	54	27	57
<u>Week ended July 18, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,980	5,765	580	389	246
Agriculture	731	139	331	81	180
Non-agriculture	6,249	5,626	249	308	66
Men	5,023	4,025	516	359	123
Agriculture	636	120	326	79	111
Non-agriculture	4,387	3,905	190	280	12
Women	1,957	1,740	64	30	123
Agriculture	95	19	*	*	69
Non-agriculture	1,862	1,721	59	28	54

* Less than 10,000.

Canada
Class of Worker, 1964-1965
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
<u>Week ended August 22, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,971	5,769	585	376	241
Agriculture	721	142	337	74	168
Non-agriculture	6,250	5,627	248	302	73
Men	5,030	4,037	519	348	126
Agriculture	631	117	331	73	110
Non-agriculture	4,399	3,920	188	275	16
Women	1,941	1,732	66	28	115
Agriculture	90	25	*	*	58
Non-agriculture	1,851	1,707	60	27	57
<u>Week ended September 19, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,768	5,590	580	381	217
Agriculture	680	121	330	79	150
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,469	250	302	67
Men	4,824	3,870	509	352	93
Agriculture	583	102	322	76	83
Non-agriculture	4,241	3,768	187	276	10
Women	1,944	1,720	71	29	124
Agriculture	97	19	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,847	1,701	63	26	57
<u>Week ended October 17, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,718	5,567	580	365	206
Agriculture	641	99	325	74	143
Non-agriculture	6,077	5,468	255	291	63
Men	4,771	3,835	505	339	92
Agriculture	564	88	319	73	84
Non-agriculture	4,207	3,747	186	266	*
Women	1,947	1,732	75	26	114
Agriculture	77	11	*	*	59
Non-agriculture	1,870	1,721	69	25	55
<u>Week ended November 14, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,708	5,591	579	346	192
Agriculture	585	88	321	52	124
Non-agriculture	6,123	5,503	258	294	68
Men	4,749	3,837	504	320	88
Agriculture	521	80	315	50	76
Non-agriculture	4,228	3,757	189	270	12
Women	1,959	1,754	75	26	104
Agriculture	64	*	*	*	48
Non-agriculture	1,895	1,746	69	24	56

* Less than 10,000.

Class of Worker, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

<u>Table 4</u> Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
<u>Week ended December 12, 1964</u>					
Total employed	6,628	5,571	559	334	164
Agriculture	527	76	307	42	102
Non-agriculture	6,101	5,495	252	292	62
Men	4,675	3,799	490	307	79
Agriculture	481	69	303	40	69
Non-agriculture	4,194	3,730	187	267	10
Women	1,953	1,772	69	27	85
Agriculture	46	*	*	*	33
Non-agriculture	1,907	1,765	65	25	52
<u>Week ended January 16, 1965</u>					
Total employed	6,461	5,424	559	321	157
Agriculture	518	72	311	41	94
Non-agriculture	5,943	5,352	248	280	63
Men	4,558	3,696	490	296	76
Agriculture	479	66	306	39	68
Non-agriculture	4,079	3,630	184	257	*
Women	1,903	1,728	69	25	81
Agriculture	39	*	*	*	26
Non-agriculture	1,864	1,722	64	23	55
<u>Week ended February 20, 1965</u>					
Total employed	6,460	5,426	553	323	158
Agriculture	513	69	307	40	97
Non-agriculture	5,947	5,357	246	283	61
Men	4,550	3,693	483	296	78
Agriculture	472	63	304	38	67
Non-agriculture	4,078	3,630	179	258	11
Women	1,910	1,733	70	27	80
Agriculture	41	*	*	*	30
Non-agriculture	1,869	1,727	67	25	50

* Less than 10,000.

Regions
Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 5 Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>12-month averages 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,817	1,252	3,706	4,488	2,178	1,192
Men	6,351	620	1,825	2,208	1,105	593
Women	6,466	632	1,882	2,280	1,074	599
Labour force	6,933	588	1,951	2,556	1,199	639
Men	4,961	437	1,423	1,780	869	452
Women	1,972	151	528	776	330	187
Employed	6,609	542	1,827	2,473	1,162	605
Men	4,698	395	1,318	1,718	839	428
Women	1,911	147	510	756	322	177
Agriculture	630	38	114	160	296	22
Non-agriculture	5,979	504	1,713	2,314	866	583
Paid workers	5,466	449	1,558	2,134	797	529
Men	3,755	317	1,093	1,445	529	371
Women	1,712	132	464	689	268	158
Unemployed	324	46	124	83	37	34
Men	264	42	105	62	30	24
Women	61	*	18	21	*	10
Not in labour force	5,884	664	1,756	1,932	980	553
Men	1,390	183	402	428	236	141
Women	4,494	481	1,354	1,503	744	412
<u>Week ended January 18, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,680	1,246	3,664	4,432	2,165	1,173
Men	6,284	616	1,803	2,181	1,099	585
Women	6,396	630	1,861	2,251	1,066	588
Labour force	6,709	548	1,911	2,478	1,160	612
Men	4,811	412	1,387	1,733	842	437
Women	1,898	136	524	745	318	175
Employed	6,243	478	1,737	2,358	1,105	565
Men	4,416	346	1,235	1,637	798	400
Women	1,827	132	502	721	307	165
Agriculture	581	31	112	144	281	13
Non-agriculture	5,662	447	1,625	2,214	824	552
Paid workers	5,149	397	1,474	2,026	756	496
Men	3,496	277	1,010	1,370	493	346
Women	1,653	120	464	656	263	150
Unemployed	466	70	174	120	55	47
Men	395	66	152	96	44	37
Women	71	*	22	24	11	10
Not in labour force	5,971	698	1,753	1,954	1,005	561
Men	1,473	204	416	448	257	148
Women	4,498	494	1,337	1,506	748	413

* Less than 10,000.

Regions

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Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 5 Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended February 22, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,705	1,247	3,671	4,442	2,167	1,178
Men	6,296	617	1,807	2,185	1,100	587
Women	6,409	630	1,864	2,257	1,067	591
Labour force	6,703	550	1,917	2,469	1,151	616
Men	4,802	409	1,389	1,725	842	437
Women	1,901	141	528	744	309	179
Employed	6,236	479	1,741	2,353	1,094	569
Men	4,400	342	1,228	1,634	793	403
Women	1,836	137	513	719	301	166
Agriculture	576	34	110	142	279	11
Non-agriculture	5,660	445	1,631	2,211	815	558
Paid workers	5,138	399	1,479	2,020	742	498
Men	3,478	274	1,007	1,363	486	348
Women	1,660	125	472	657	256	150
Unemployed	467	71	176	116	57	47
Men	402	67	161	91	49	34
Women	65	*	15	25	*	13
Not in labour force	6,002	697	1,754	1,973	1,016	562
Men	1,494	208	418	460	258	150
Women	4,508	489	1,336	1,513	758	412
<u>Week ended March 21, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,726	1,249	3,678	4,450	2,169	1,180
Men	6,306	618	1,810	2,189	1,101	588
Women	6,420	631	1,868	2,261	1,068	592
Labour force	6,742	559	1,928	2,495	1,138	622
Men	4,811	413	1,388	1,740	832	438
Women	1,931	146	540	755	306	184
Employed	6,286	485	1,757	2,389	1,078	577
Men	4,416	343	1,234	1,655	779	405
Women	1,870	142	523	734	299	172
Agriculture	563	36	114	137	261	15
Non-agriculture	5,723	449	1,643	2,252	817	562
Paid workers	5,203	400	1,492	2,061	746	504
Men	3,509	272	1,011	1,386	492	348
Women	1,694	128	481	675	254	156
Unemployed	456	74	171	106	60	45
Men	395	70	154	85	53	33
Women	61	*	17	21	*	12
Not in labour force	5,984	690	1,750	1,955	1,031	558
Men	1,495	205	422	449	269	150
Women	4,489	485	1,328	1,506	762	408

* Less than 10,000.

Regions
Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 5 Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended April 18, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,749	1,250	3,684	4,460	2,172	1,183
Men	6,317	619	1,813	2,194	1,102	589
Women	6,432	631	1,871	2,266	1,070	594
Labour force	6,776	569	1,920	2,499	1,163	625
Men	4,850	419	1,391	1,741	855	444
Women	1,926	150	529	758	308	181
Employed	6,373	499	1,764	2,409	1,109	592
Men	4,505	352	1,254	1,670	808	421
Women	1,868	147	510	739	301	171
Agriculture	602	36	115	151	284	16
Non-agriculture	5,771	463	1,649	2,258	825	576
Paid workers	5,244	407	1,491	2,070	758	518
Men	3,565	273	1,028	1,395	505	364
Women	1,679	134	463	675	253	154
Unemployed	403	70	156	90	54	33
Men	345	67	137	71	47	23
Women	58	*	19	19	*	10
Not in labour force	5,973	681	1,764	1,961	1,009	558
Men	1,467	200	422	453	247	145
Women	4,506	481	1,342	1,508	762	413
<u>Week ended May 23, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,780	1,250	3,695	4,473	2,174	1,188
Men	6,333	619	1,819	2,201	1,103	591
Women	6,447	631	1,876	2,272	1,071	597
Labour force	6,914	590	1,919	2,541	1,220	644
Men	4,948	437	1,406	1,770	879	456
Women	1,966	153	513	771	341	188
Employed	6,621	550	1,806	2,471	1,188	606
Men	4,714	401	1,310	1,720	853	430
Women	1,907	149	496	751	335	176
Agriculture	674	41	127	162	322	22
Non-agriculture	5,947	509	1,679	2,309	866	584
Paid workers	5,423	448	1,523	2,126	798	528
Men	3,733	312	1,076	1,445	528	372
Women	1,690	136	447	681	270	156
Unemployed	293	40	113	70	32	38
Men	234	36	96	50	26	26
Women	59	*	17	20	*	12
Not in labour force	5,866	660	1,776	1,932	954	544
Men	1,385	182	413	431	224	135
Women	4,481	478	1,363	1,501	730	409

* Less than 10,000.

Regions

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Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

<u>Table 5</u> Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended June 20, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,806	1,252	3,702	4,485	2,177	1,190
Men	6,346	620	1,823	2,207	1,104	592
Women	6,460	632	1,879	2,278	1,073	598
Labour force	7,055	616	1,957	2,620	1,212	650
Men	5,058	457	1,440	1,820	878	463
Women	1,997	159	517	800	334	187
Employed	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
Men	4,847	430	1,355	1,762	859	441
Women	1,926	156	496	770	328	176
Agriculture	679	36	137	174	305	27
Non-agriculture	6,094	550	1,714	2,358	882	590
Paid workers	5,587	476	1,570	2,184	816	541
Men	3,873	336	1,123	1,485	546	383
Women	1,714	140	447	699	270	158
Unemployed	282	30	106	88	25	33
Men	211	27	85	58	19	22
Women	71	*	21	30	*	11
Not in labour force	5,751	636	1,745	1,865	965	540
Men	1,288	163	383	387	226	129
Women	4,463	473	1,362	1,478	739	411
<u>Week ended July 18, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,829	1,253	3,710	4,493	2,180	1,193
Men	6,357	621	1,827	2,211	1,105	593
Women	6,472	632	1,883	2,282	1,075	600
Labour force	7,245	637	2,020	2,663	1,256	669
Men	5,226	479	1,496	1,865	913	473
Women	2,019	158	524	798	343	196
Employed	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
Men	5,023	453	1,412	1,809	894	455
Women	1,957	154	505	779	334	185
Agriculture	731	47	140	182	326	36
Non-agriculture	6,249	560	1,777	2,406	902	604
Paid workers	5,765	499	1,620	2,239	847	560
Men	4,025	361	1,166	1,529	573	396
Women	1,740	138	454	710	274	164
Unemployed	265	30	103	75	28	29
Men	203	26	84	56	19	18
Women	62	*	19	19	*	11
Not in labour force	5,584	616	1,690	1,830	924	524
Men	1,131	142	331	346	192	120
Women	4,453	474	1,359	1,484	732	404

* Less than 10,000.

Regions
Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 5 Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended August 22, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,860	1,254	3,719	4,507	2,183	1,197
Men	6,373	621	1,831	2,218	1,107	596
Women	6,487	633	1,888	2,289	1,076	601
Labour force	7,217	629	2,019	2,661	1,239	669
Men	5,215	473	1,492	1,862	913	475
Women	2,002	156	527	799	326	194
Employed	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
Men	5,030	449	1,413	1,815	896	457
Women	1,941	152	506	778	319	186
Agriculture	721	45	121	191	328	36
Non-agriculture	6,250	556	1,798	2,402	887	607
Paid workers	5,769	492	1,637	2,247	827	566
Men	4,037	356	1,180	1,535	565	401
Women	1,732	136	457	712	262	165
Unemployed	246	28	100	68	24	26
Men	185	24	79	47	17	18
Women	61	*	21	21	*	*
Not in labour force	5,643	625	1,700	1,846	944	528
Men	1,158	148	339	356	194	121
Women	4,485	477	1,361	1,490	750	407
<u>Week ended September 19, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,884	1,256	3,727	4,516	2,185	1,200
Men	6,385	622	1,835	2,223	1,108	597
Women	6,499	634	1,892	2,293	1,077	603
Labour force	6,985	601	1,951	2,559	1,233	641
Men	4,985	450	1,421	1,781	882	451
Women	2,000	151	530	778	351	190
Employed	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
Men	4,824	423	1,356	1,744	866	435
Women	1,944	146	511	760	346	181
Agriculture	680	42	119	171	325	23
Non-agriculture	6,088	527	1,748	2,333	887	593
Paid workers	5,590	477	1,599	2,159	819	536
Men	3,870	346	1,136	1,467	547	374
Women	1,720	131	463	692	272	162
Unemployed	217	32	84	55	21	25
Men	161	27	65	37	16	16
Women	56	*	19	18	*	*
Not in labour force	5,899	655	1,776	1,957	952	559
Men	1,400	172	414	442	226	146
Women	4,499	483	1,362	1,515	726	413

* Less than 10,000.

Regions

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Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 5 Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended October 17, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,905	1,257	3,734	4,523	2,188	1,203
Men	6,395	622	1,839	2,226	1,110	598
Women	6,510	635	1,895	2,297	1,078	605
Labour force	6,975	595	1,951	2,561	1,225	643
Men	4,968	439	1,423	1,774	879	453
Women	2,007	156	528	787	346	190
Employed	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
Men	4,771	411	1,343	1,719	863	435
Women	1,947	151	510	768	338	180
Agriculture	641	43	102	164	308	24
Non-agriculture	6,077	519	1,751	2,323	893	591
Paid workers	5,567	474	1,593	2,142	822	536
Men	3,835	341	1,126	1,444	547	377
Women	1,732	133	467	698	275	159
Unemployed	257	33	98	74	24	28
Men	197	28	80	55	16	18
Women	60	*	18	19	*	10
Not in labour force	5,930	662	1,783	1,962	963	560
Men	1,427	183	416	452	231	145
Women	4,503	479	1,367	1,510	732	415
<u>Week ended November 14, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,929	1,257	3,742	4,534	2,189	1,207
Men	6,406	623	1,843	2,231	1,109	600
Women	6,523	634	1,899	2,303	1,080	607
Labour force	6,965	586	1,964	2,567	1,206	642
Men	4,950	434	1,426	1,775	865	450
Women	2,015	152	538	792	341	192
Employed	6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
Men	4,749	399	1,346	1,732	840	432
Women	1,959	148	521	774	333	183
Agriculture	585	36	94	155	279	21
Non-agriculture	6,123	511	1,773	2,351	894	594
Paid workers	5,591	463	1,607	2,170	815	536
Men	3,837	331	1,129	1,467	536	374
Women	1,754	132	478	703	279	162
Unemployed	257	39	97	61	33	27
Men	201	35	80	43	25	18
Women	56	*	17	18	*	*
Not in labour force	5,964	671	1,778	1,967	983	565
Men	1,456	189	417	456	244	150
Women	4,508	482	1,361	1,511	739	415

* Less than 10,000.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 5 Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended December 12, 1964</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,951	1,259	3,748	4,542	2,191	1,211
Men	6,417	624	1,846	2,235	1,110	602
Women	6,534	635	1,902	2,307	1,081	609
Labour force	6,912	577	1,951	2,563	1,182	639
Men	4,909	423	1,414	1,775	848	449
Women	2,003	154	537	788	334	190
Employed	6,628	537	1,847	2,487	1,149	608
Men	4,675	387	1,326	1,714	820	428
Women	1,953	150	521	773	329	180
Agriculture	527	31	81	142	254	19
Non-agriculture	6,101	506	1,766	2,345	895	589
Paid workers	5,571	457	1,608	2,162	813	531
Men	3,799	321	1,127	1,451	529	371
Women	1,772	136	481	711	284	160
Unemployed	284	40	104	76	33	31
Men	234	36	88	61	28	21
Women	50	*	16	15	*	10
Not in labour force	6,039	682	1,797	1,979	1,009	572
Men	1,508	201	432	460	262	153
Women	4,531	481	1,365	1,519	747	419
<u>Week ended January 16, 1965</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	12,977	1,261	3,756	4,552	2,194	1,214
Men	6,429	625	1,850	2,239	1,111	604
Women	6,548	636	1,906	2,313	1,083	610
Labour force	6,868	565	1,941	2,555	1,169	638
Men	4,895	414	1,408	1,776	846	451
Women	1,973	151	533	779	323	187
Employed	6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
Men	4,558	359	1,273	1,701	805	420
Women	1,903	144	509	756	316	178
Agriculture	518	27	92	137	245	17
Non-agriculture	5,943	476	1,690	2,320	876	581
Paid workers	5,424	431	1,534	2,136	796	527
Men	3,696	301	1,064	1,440	525	366
Women	1,728	130	470	696	271	161
Unemployed	407	62	159	98	48	40
Men	337	55	135	75	41	31
Women	70	*	24	23	*	*
Not in labour force	6,109	696	1,815	1,997	1,025	576
Men	1,534	211	442	463	265	153
Women	4,575	485	1,373	1,534	760	423

* Less than 10,000.

Regions

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Summary by Sex, 1964-1965

(Estimates in thousands)

<u>Table 5</u> Regional distributions	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
<u>Week ended February 20, 1965</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over	13,002	1,262	3,763	4,562	2,197	1,218
Men	6,441	625	1,853	2,244	1,113	606
Women	6,561	637	1,910	2,318	1,084	612
Labour force	6,857	573	1,956	2,527	1,160	641
Men	4,887	419	1,408	1,769	838	453
Women	1,970	154	548	758	322	188
Employed	6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
Men	4,550	350	1,283	1,695	798	424
Women	1,910	147	529	739	315	180
Agriculture	513	25	94	132	243	19
Non-agriculture	5,947	472	1,718	2,302	870	585
Paid workers	5,426	427	1,551	2,122	799	527
Men	3,693	296	1,068	1,441	523	365
Women	1,733	131	483	681	276	162
Unemployed	397	76	144	93	47	37
Men	337	69	125	74	40	29
Women	60	*	19	19	*	*
Not in labour force	6,145	689	1,807	2,035	1,037	577
Men	1,554	206	445	475	275	153
Women	4,591	483	1,362	1,560	762	424

* Less than 10,000.

71-001

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THE LABOUR FORCE

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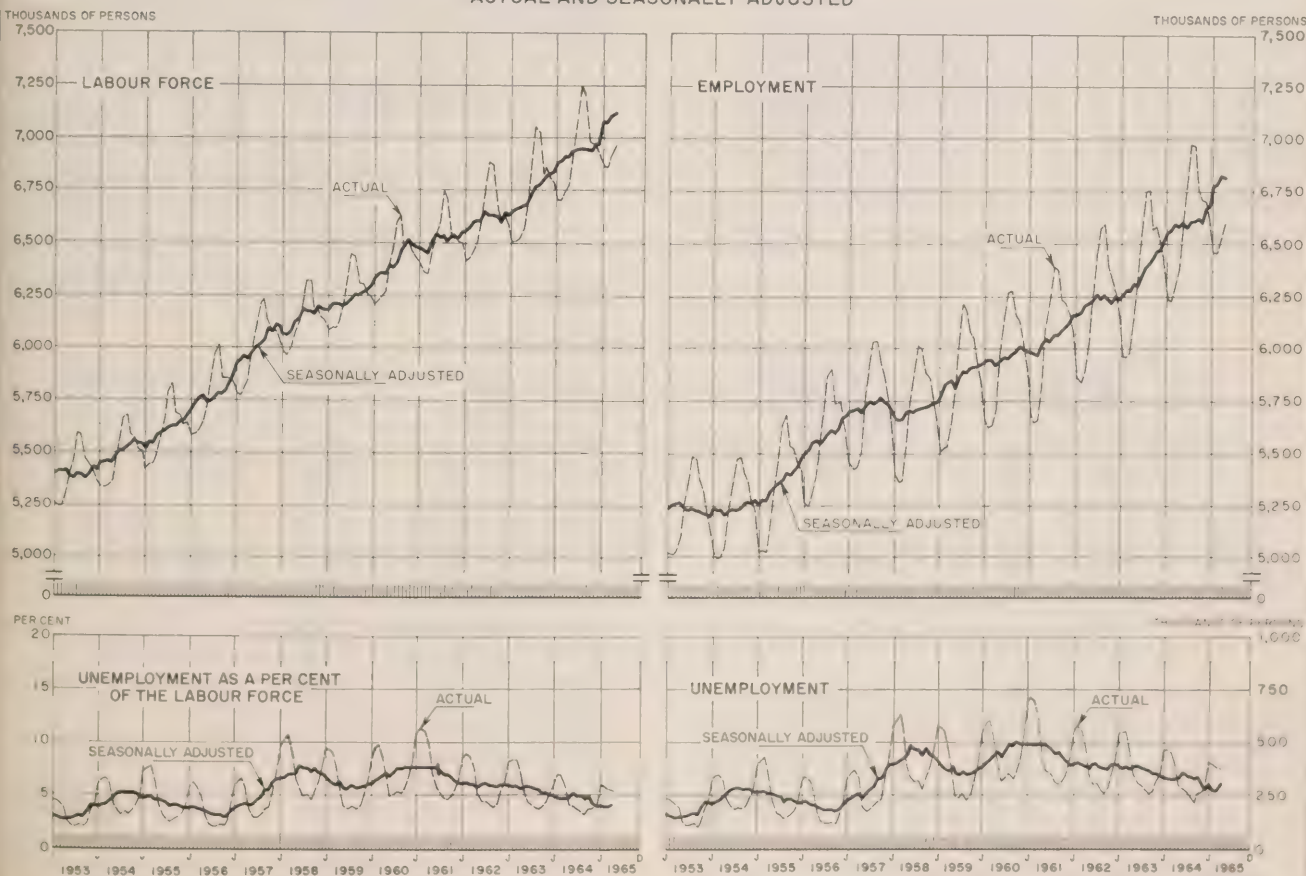
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,968,000 in the week ended April 17, 1965. Of this total, 6,597,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 371,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 60,000; the employed increased by 76,000 and the unemployed decreased by 16,000. The labour force was 192,000 higher than in April 1964, the employed having increased by 224,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 32,000 over the year.

Of the total increase in employment from March, 25,000 occurred in agriculture and

51,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries. Compared with April 1964, nonagricultural employment was up by 263,000, while employment in agriculture was down by 39,000. Men accounted for 43,000, and women for 33,000, of the March-to-April increase in employment. Employment increased by 119,000 among men and by 105,000 among women between April 1964 and April 1965.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 5.3, compared with rates of 5.6 in March and of 5.9 in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1965 was 4.2.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1964-1965

In the first quarter of 1965, the average number of persons in the labour force was 6,878,000 an increase of 160,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1964. Employment at 6,481,000 was 226,000 higher and unemployment at 397,000 was 66,000 lower than a year earlier.

First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Labour Force	6,878	6,718
Employed	6,481	6,255
Unemployed	397	463

The labour force continued to expand at about the same pace as in the second half of 1964. The year-to-year increase of 2.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1965 compares with the average annual increase of 2.3 per cent of the past ten years. Gains were recorded for all regions, the highest being in the Atlantic region (4.0 per cent) and British Columbia (3.9 per cent).

Of the total increase in the labour force from a year earlier, men accounted for 88,000 and women 72,000. The rate of increase of 1.8 per cent for men was a little higher and the rate of 3.8 per cent for women was somewhat lower than the ten-year average. For men, the largest relative gain was among those 20-24 years of age (6.6 per cent) and for women it was for the group 45 years of age and over (8.0 per cent).

The Employed

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		
Men				
All ages	4,563	4,411	+ 152	+ 3.4
14-19	294	281	+ 13	+ 4.6
20-24	497	448	+ 49	+ 10.9
25-44	2,162	2,115	+ 47	+ 2.2
45 & over	1,610	1,566	+ 44	+ 2.8
Women				
All ages	1,918	1,844	+ 74	+ 4.0
14-19	261	247	+ 14	+ 5.7
20-24	329	318	+ 11	+ 3.5
25-44	749	746	+ 3	+ 0.4
45 & over	578	534	+ 44	+ 8.2

Total employment in the first quarter was 3.6 per cent higher in 1965 than in 1964. For men the year-to-year increase of 3.4 per cent

was more than double the annual average of the past ten years. By far the greatest relative gain was among men 20-24 years of age. The increase in employment of 4.0 per cent from a year earlier for women was somewhat lower than the average. Employment of women 45 years of age and over, however, was 8.2 per cent greater than in the first quarter of 1964.

In first quarter comparisons, employment was higher in 1965 than in 1964 for all regions. Year-to-year gains ranged between 2.6 per cent for the Prairies and 6.0 per cent for British Columbia.

In the first quarter of 1965, employment was higher than a year earlier in all industries, the only exception being in agriculture where there was a decline of 50,000. Employment in community, business and personal service, accounted for almost half the total increase.

In the goods-producing sector, male employment rose by 50,000 in spite of the decline in agriculture; employment of women dropped slightly. In the service-producing sector increases of 102,000 for men and 86,000 for women were recorded.

Employment by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
All industries	6,481	6,255	+ 226
Goods-producing industries	2,695	2,657	+ 38
Agriculture	523	573	- 50
Other primary industries	201	163	+ 38
Manufacturing	1,602	1,573	+ 29
Construction	369	348	+ 21
Service-producing industries	3,786	3,598	+ 188
Transportation & other utilities	585	569	+ 16
Trade	1,100	1,063	+ 37
Finance	274	259	+ 15
Community, personal, other service	1,459	1,351	+ 108
Public administration	368	356	+ 12

Total unemployment in the first quarter of 1965 was 66,000 lower than the corresponding quarter of 1964. Practically all the decrease was among men.

(Continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	April 17	March 20	April 18	March 21	April 20	March 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,052	13,027	12,749	12,726	12,474	12,455
Labour force	6,968	6,908	6,776	6,742	6,570	6,523
Employed	6,597	6,521	6,373	6,286	6,107	5,973
Agriculture	563	538	602	563	617	563
Non-agriculture	6,034	5,983	5,771	5,723	5,490	5,410
Unemployed	371	387	403	456	463	550
Not in labour force	6,084	6,119	5,973	5,984	5,904	5,932

Participation rate (2)	53.4	53.0	53.1	53.0	52.7	52.4
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.0	8.4
Seasonally adjusted	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.6	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,466	6,454	6,317	6,306	6,185	6,176
Labour force	4,935	4,905	4,850	4,811	4,793	4,751
Employed	4,624	4,581	4,505	4,416	4,390	4,266
Agriculture	506	488	547	521	563	521
Non-agriculture	4,118	4,093	3,958	3,895	3,827	3,745
Unemployed	311	324	345	395	403	485
Not in labour force	1,531	1,549	1,467	1,495	1,392	1,425

Participation rate (2)	76.3	76.0	76.8	76.3	77.5	76.9
Unemployment rate (3)	6.3	6.6	7.1	8.2	8.4	10.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,586	6,573	6,432	6,420	6,289	6,279
Labour force	2,033	2,003	1,926	1,931	1,777	1,772
Employed	1,973	1,940	1,868	1,870	1,717	1,707
Agriculture	57	50	55	42	54	42
Non-agriculture	1,916	1,890	1,813	1,828	1,663	1,665
Unemployed	60	63	58	61	60	65
Not in labour force	4,553	4,570	4,506	4,489	4,512	4,507

Participation rate (2)	30.9	30.5	29.9	30.1	28.3	28.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 17, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,052	2,120	3,728	992	3,843	957	1,412
Labour force	6,968	648	3,582	821	1,030	668	219
Employed	6,597	585	3,408	738	1,008	649	209
Unemployed	371	63	174	83	22	19	10
Not in labour force	6,084	1,472	146	171	2,813	289	1,193
Participation rate (2) - 1965 Apr. 17	53.4	30.6	96.1	82.8	26.8	69.8	15.5
Mar. 20	53.0	29.5	95.8	83.1	26.3	70.1	15.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965 Apr. 17	5.3	9.7	4.9	10.1	2.1	2.8	4.6
Mar. 20	5.6	10.6	5.0	11.2	2.4	2.6	5.5

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	April 17(1)	March 20	April 18	March 21	April 20(1)	March 23
Total employed	6,597	6,521	6,373	6,286	6,107	5,973
Agriculture	563	538	602	563	617	563
Non-agriculture	6,034	5,983	5,771	5,723	5,490	5,410
Employed, non-agriculture	6,034	5,983	5,771	5,723	5,490	5,410
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,450	5,406	5,255	5,216	5,043	4,971
At work 35 hours or more	2,725	5,061	4,956	4,902	4,209	4,634
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,725	345	299	314	834	337
Due to economic reasons (2)	81	60	62	56	66	59
Due to other reasons (3)	2,644	285	237	258	768	278
Usually work less than 35 hours	584	577	516	507	447	439

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.
Total employed	6,526	6,481	6,298	6,255	6,014	5,966
Agriculture	538	523	580	573	573	549
Other primary industries	199	201	160	163	151	158
Manufacturing	1,602	1,602	1,587	1,573	1,486	1,467
Construction	376	369	357	348	338	330
Transportation and other utilities	586	585	571	569	581	578
Trade	1,109	1,100	1,048	1,063	1,007	1,011
Finance, insurance, real estate	270	274	264	259	253	257
Community, personal, other service	1,474	1,459	1,364	1,351	1,267	1,265
Public administration	372	368	367	356	358	351

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 17, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,597	5,518	570	328	181
Agriculture	563	81	321	41	120
Non-agriculture	6,034	5,437	249	287	61
Men	4,624	3,744	499	296	85
Agriculture	506	74	316	40	76
Non-agriculture	4,118	3,670	183	256	*
Women	1,973	1,774	71	32	96
Agriculture	57	*	*	*	44
Non-agriculture	1,916	1,767	66	31	52

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday; April 17, 1965 - Good Friday).
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1965		1964		1963	
	April 17	March 20	April 18	March 21	April 20	March 23
Total unemployed	371	387	403	456	463	550
Without work and seeking work	345	362	380	426	441	512
Seeking full-time work	330	343	365	409	422	495
Seeking part-time work	15	19	15	17	19	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	26	25	23	30	22	38
Without work and seeking work	345	362	380	426	441	512
Seeking under 1 month	81	79	72	82	68	92
Seeking 1-3 months	111	142	123	165	140	191
Seeking 4-6 months	101	92	123	121	157	161
Seeking more than 6 months	52	49	62	58	76	68

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended April 17, 1965

	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,052	1,265	3,779	4,579	2,203	1,226
Men	6,466	628	1,861	2,253	1,115	609
Women	6,586	637	1,918	2,326	1,088	617
Labour force	6,968	592	1,986	2,548	1,198	644
Men	4,935	432	1,424	1,771	856	452
Women	2,033	160	562	777	342	192
Employed	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
Men	4,624	363	1,310	1,709	811	431
Women	1,973	153	543	759	335	183
Agriculture	563	30	115	135	262	21
Non-agriculture	6,034	486	1,738	2,333	884	593
Paid workers	5,518	435	1,569	2,159	816	539
Men	3,744	298	1,080	1,460	534	372
Women	1,774	137	489	699	282	167
Unemployed	371	76	133	80	52	30
Men	311	69	114	62	45	21
Women	60	*	19	18	*	*
Not in labour force	6,084	673	1,793	2,031	1,005	582
Men	1,531	196	437	482	259	157
Women	4,553	477	1,356	1,549	746	425
Employed 1965, April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
March 20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
1964, April 18	6,373	499	1,764	2,409	1,109	592
March 21	6,286	485	1,757	2,389	1,078	577
1963, April 20	6,107	477	1,670	2,308	1,098	554
March 23	5,973	469	1,639	2,263	1,058	544
Unemployed 1965, April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30
March 20	387	73	153	79	49	33
1964, April 18	403	70	156	90	54	33
March 21	456	74	171	106	60	45
1963, April 20	463	80	183	109	51	40
March 23	550	87	202	139	71	51

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1964-1965 (continued from page 2)

The Unemployed

First Quarter Averages (000's)

	1965	1964
Total	397	463
Men	333	397
Women	64	66

Between the first quarter of 1964 and the first quarter of 1965 there was a substantial reduction in the unemployment rate for both

married and other than married men. The reduction in the rate was the greatest for men 20-24 years of age, declining from 12.7 to 9.0 per cent. Unemployment rates for women remained relatively low.

For Canada as well as all regions, unemployment rates in the first quarter of 1965 were the lowest of any first quarter in several years. In Ontario the rate of 3.5 per cent was the lowest for this quarter since 1953.

Unemployment Rates by Region

Unemployment Rates By Marital Status and Sex

	First Quarter Averages	
	1965	1964
Men	6.8	8.3
Married	5.1	6.2
Other	12.2	14.6
Women	3.2	3.5
Married	2.6	2.5
Other	3.9	4.4

First Quarter Averages

	1965	1964
Canada	5.8	6.9
Atlantic	12.2	13.0
Quebec	7.8	9.1
Ontario	3.5	4.6
Prairies	4.1	5.0
B.C.	5.8	7.5

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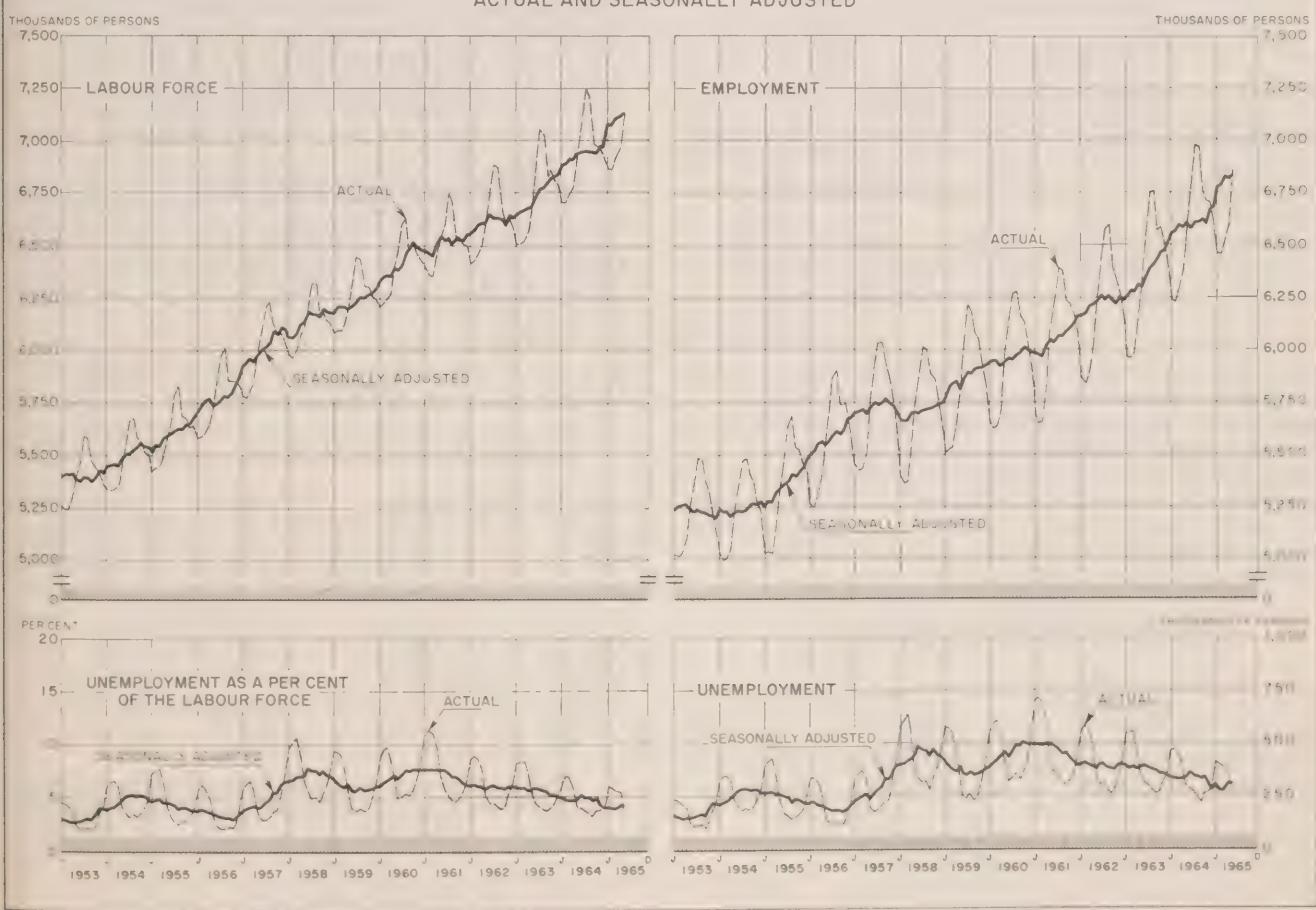
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,123,000 in the week ended May 22, 1965. This total included 6,858,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 265,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From April, the labour force increased by 155,000; the number of employed persons increased by 261,000, while the number of unemployed decreased by 106,000. Compared with May 1964, the labour force was up 209,000, the employed having increased by 237,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 28,000.

Of the total increase in employment from April, 92,000 was in agriculture and 169,000

in nonagricultural industries. Employment in nonagricultural industries was 256,000 higher than in May 1964 and agricultural employment was 19,000 lower. Men accounted for 220,000 of the increase in employment between April and May and women, for 41,000. Employment was higher than in May 1964 by 130,000 among men and by 107,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in May was 3.7, compared with rates of 5.3 in April this year and of 4.2 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1965 was 4.2.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Labour Force

1959 - 1964

The number of persons in the Canadian labour force averaged 6,933,000 in 1964, an increase of 691,000, or 11.1 per cent from 1959. The male labour force at 4,961,000 was 5.8 per cent and the female labour force at 1,972,000 was 26.9 per cent larger than in 1959. In 1964, the proportion of women in the total labour force was 28.4 per cent as compared with 24.9 per cent in 1959.

All regions contributed to the increase in the total labour force during the period 1959-1964, relative gains ranging between 8.7 per cent for the Atlantic region and 14.9 per cent for British Columbia. The regional distribution of the labour force did not change appreciably during the period. Ontario and Quebec together continued to account for almost two-thirds of the total labour force.

The Labour Force

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%
Total	6,933	100.0	6,242	100.0
Men	4,961	71.6	4,687	75.1
Women	1,972	28.4	1,554	24.9

Changes in the age composition of the male labour force between 1959 and 1964 were small. Among men, the largest relative increase in the labour force was in the group 14-19 years of age.

Men in the Labour Force

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1959</u>	
Age Group	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%
All ages	4,961	100.0	4,687	100.0
14-19	398	8.0	350	7.5
20-24	547	11.0	495	10.6
25-44	2,297	46.3	2,257	48.2
45-64	1,542	31.1	1,391	29.7
65+	178	3.6	194	4.1

The number of women in the labour force continued to expand rapidly. All age groups experienced substantial increases between 1959 and 1964, ranging between 19.0 per cent for those 14-19 years of age and 44.5 per cent for the group 45-64 years of age. This latter group has shown the most dynamic rate of growth since 1953 and the women in this group now comprise 26.7 per cent of the total female labour force.

Women in the Labour Force

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1959</u>	
Age Group	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%
All ages	1,972	100.0	1,554	100.0
14-19	301	15.3	253	16.3
20-24	331	16.8	268	17.2
25-44	767	38.9	636	40.9
45-64	526	26.7	364	23.4
65+	46	2.3	34	2.2

The Regional Labour Force

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	Number (000's)	%	Number (000's)	%
Canada	6,933	100.0	6,242	100.0
Atlantic	588	8.5	541	8.7
Quebec	1,951	28.1	1,758	28.2
Ontario	2,556	36.9	2,301	36.9
Prairies	1,199	17.3	1,084	17.4
B.C.	639	9.2	556	8.9

The Canadian population 14 years of age and over rose by 1,212,000 between 1959 and 1964. This increase of 10.4 per cent was only slightly less than the corresponding increase in the total labour force. Consequently, there was little change in the total participation rate which fluctuated between 53.8 per cent and 54.2 per cent. The increase in the male population (9.8 per cent), however, was relatively much higher than the increase in the male labour force. As a result the percentage of the male population in the labour force declined from 81.0 in 1959 to 78.1 in 1964. On the other hand, the increase in the female population (11.1 per cent) was considerably lower than the growth of the female labour force. The participation rate for women rose substantially from 26.7 per cent to 30.5 per cent during the period.

Labour Force Participation Rates(1)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1964	54.1	78.1	30.5
1963	53.8	78.5	29.6
1962	53.9	79.1	29.0
1961	54.1	79.8	28.7
1960	54.2	80.7	27.9
1959	53.8	81.0	26.7

(1) The percentage of the population in each group in the labour force.

The pattern of male labour force participation is a continuation of an almost uninterrupted decline in evidence since the beginning of the post-war period. Men 14-19 years of age and 65 years of age and over continued to contribute to this decrease. On the contrary, labour force participation rates for women continued the rapid

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	May 22	April 17	May 23	April 18	May 18	April 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,086	13,052	12,780	12,749	12,499	12,474
Labour force	7,123	6,968	6,914	6,776	6,670	6,570
Employed	6,858	6,597	6,621	6,373	6,323	6,107
Agriculture	655	563	674	602	671	617
Non-agriculture	6,203	6,034	5,947	5,771	5,652	5,490
Unemployed	265	371	293	403	347	463
Not in labour force	5,963	6,084	5,866	5,973	5,829	5,904
Participation rate (2)	54.4	53.4	54.1	53.1	53.4	52.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.7	5.3	4.2	5.9	5.2	7.0
Seasonally adjusted	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,484	6,466	6,333	6,317	6,198	6,185
Labour force	5,056	4,935	4,948	4,850	4,855	4,793
Employed	4,844	4,624	4,714	4,505	4,563	4,390
Agriculture	569	506	595	547	593	563
Non-agriculture	4,275	4,118	4,119	3,958	3,970	3,827
Unemployed	212	311	234	345	292	403
Not in labour force	1,428	1,531	1,385	1,467	1,343	1,392
Participation rate (2)	78.0	76.3	78.1	76.8	78.3	77.5
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	6.3	4.7	7.1	6.0	8.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,602	6,586	6,447	6,432	6,301	6,289
Labour force	2,067	2,033	1,966	1,926	1,815	1,777
Employed	2,014	1,973	1,907	1,868	1,760	1,717
Agriculture	86	57	79	55	78	54
Non-agriculture	1,928	1,916	1,828	1,813	1,682	1,663
Unemployed	53	60	59	58	55	60
Not in labour force	4,535	4,553	4,481	4,506	4,486	4,512
Participation rate (2)	31.3	30.9	30.5	29.9	28.8	28.3
Unemployment rate (3)	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 22, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,086	2,129	3,734	998	3,857	952	1,416
Labour force	7,123	690	3,612	867	1,060	665	229
Employed	6,858	629	3,507	808	1,045	649	220
Unemployed	265	61	105	59	15	16	*
Not in labour force	5,963	1,439	122	131	2,797	287	1,187
Participation rate (2) - 1965, May 22	54.4	32.4	96.7	86.9	27.5	69.9	16.2
Apr. 17	53.4	30.6	96.1	82.8	26.8	69.8	15.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, May 22	3.7	8.8	2.9	6.8	1.4	2.4	*
Apr. 17	5.3	9.7	4.9	10.1	2.1	2.8	4.6

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	May 22	April 17(1)	May 23(1)	April 18	May 18	April 20(1)
Total employed	6,858	6,597	6,621	6,373	6,323	6,107
Agriculture	655	563	674	602	671	617
Non-agriculture	6,203	6,034	5,947	5,771	5,652	5,490
Employed, non-agriculture	6,203	6,034	5,947	5,771	5,652	5,490
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,611	5,450	5,431	5,255	5,191	5,043
At work 35 hours or more	5,267	2,725	3,291	4,956	4,893	4,209
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	344	2,725	2,140	299	298	834
Due to economic reasons (2)	59	81	63	62	67	66
Due to other reasons (3)	285	2,644	2,077	237	231	768
Usually work less than 35 hours	592	584	516	516	461	447

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.
Total employed	6,659	6,526	6,427	6,298	6,134	6,014
Agriculture	585	538	613	580	617	573
Other primary industries	199	199	172	160	153	151
Manufacturing	1,607	1,602	1,598	1,587	1,508	1,486
Construction	399	376	373	357	370	338
Transportation and other utilities	606	586	581	571	587	581
Trade	1,131	1,109	1,063	1,048	1,010	1,007
Finance, insurance, real estate	267	270	267	264	255	253
Community, personal, other service	1,470	1,474	1,393	1,364	1,277	1,267
Public administration	395	372	367	367	357	358

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 22, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,858	5,723	571	354	210
Agriculture	655	124	319	65	147
Non-agriculture	6,203	5,599	252	289	63
Men	4,844	3,933	493	327	91
Agriculture	569	112	312	64	81
Non-agriculture	4,275	3,821	181	263	10
Women	2,014	1,790	78	27	119
Agriculture	86	12	*	*	66
Non-agriculture	1,928	1,778	71	26	53

(1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday; May 23, 1964 - The Queen's Birthday; April 17, 1965 - Good Friday).

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	May 22	April 17	May 23	April 18	May 18	April 20
Total unemployed	265	371	293	403	347	463
Without work and seeking work	250	345	281	380	330	441
Seeking full-time work	235	330	263	365	317	422
Seeking part-time work	15	15	18	15	13	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	15	26	12	23	17	22
Without work and seeking work	250	345	281	380	330	441
Seeking under 1 month	75	81	82	72	74	68
Seeking 1-3 months	79	111	83	123	92	140
Seeking 4-6 months	52	101	57	123	95	157
Seeking more than 6 months	44	52	59	62	69	76

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 22, 1965			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,086	1,268	3,788	4,592	2,207	1,231
Men			6,484	629	1,866	2,260	1,118	611
Women			6,602	639	1,922	2,332	1,089	620
Labour force			7,123	615	2,005	2,595	1,247	661
Men			5,056	449	1,436	1,809	892	470
Women			2,067	166	569	786	355	191
Employed			6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
Men			4,844	408	1,352	1,766	867	451
Women			2,014	162	548	770	350	184
Agriculture			655	37	131	158	307	22
Non-agriculture			6,203	533	1,769	2,378	910	613
Paid workers			5,723	477	1,613	2,218	861	554
Men			3,933	333	1,122	1,514	577	387
Women			1,790	144	491	704	284	167
Unemployed			265	45	105	59	30	26
Men			212	41	84	43	25	19
Women			53	*	21	16	*	*
Not in labour force			5,963	653	1,783	1,997	960	570
Men			1,428	180	430	451	226	141
Women			4,535	473	1,353	1,546	734	429
Employed	1965, May	22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
		April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
	1964, May	23	6,621	550	1,806	2,471	1,188	606
		April 18	6,373	499	1,764	2,409	1,109	592
	1963, May	18	6,323	502	1,734	2,373	1,143	571
		April 20	6,107	477	1,670	2,308	1,098	554
Unemployed	1965, May	22	265	45	105	59	30	26
		April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30
	1964, May	23	293	40	113	70	32	38
		April 18	403	70	156	90	54	33
	1963, May	18	347	59	131	81	41	35
		April 20	463	80	183	109	51	40

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Labour Force, 1959 - 1964 (continued from page 2)

and uninterrupted expansion which began about 1953. Women 25-44 years and particularly those 45-64 years are mostly responsible for this expansion.

Labour Force Participation Rates Selected Age and Sex Groups

	Men		Women	
	14-19 years	65 years and over	25-44 years	45-64 years
1964	38.3	26.8	31.7	31.6
1963	39.2	26.4	30.5	30.5
1962	39.6	28.5	29.8	29.4
1961	40.3	29.3	29.2	28.5
1960	42.8	30.3	28.3	26.7
1959	43.6	31.0	27.0	25.1

The growth of the labour force exceeded the growth of the population in Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia resulting in small increases in their participation rates. In Quebec, the participation rate was lower in 1964 than in 1959 and in the Atlantic region it was unchanged.

Labour Force Participation Rates

	1964	1959
Atlantic	47.0	47.0
Quebec	52.6	53.5
Ontario	57.0	56.2
Prairies	55.1	54.2
B.C.	53.6	51.7

For both men and women, participation rates continued to be the highest in Ontario and the lowest in the Atlantic region.

Labour Force Participation Rates by Region and Sex

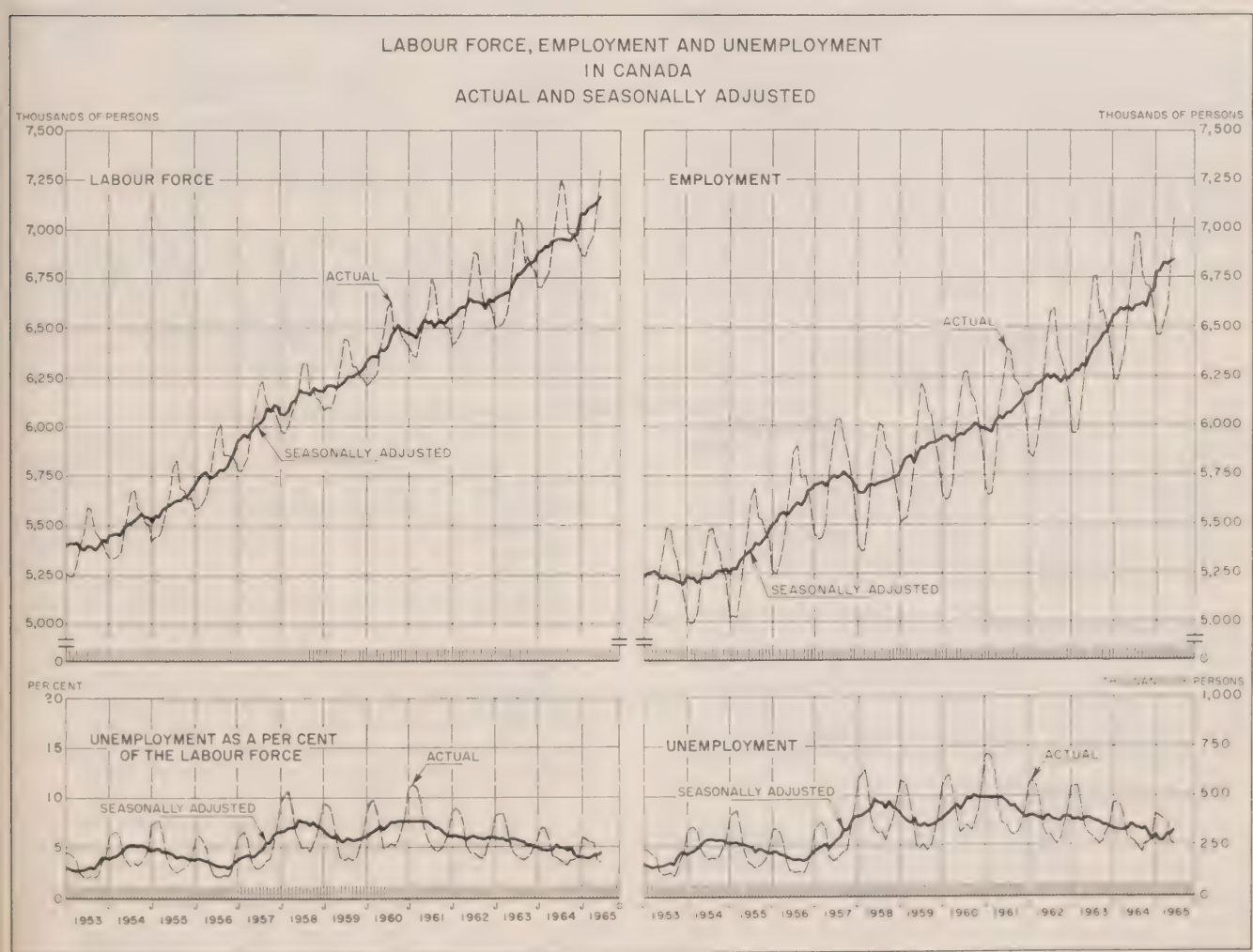
	Men		Women	
	1964	1959	1964	1959
Atlantic	70.5	74.0	23.9	20.2
Quebec	78.0	81.9	28.1	25.9
Ontario	80.6	83.6	34.0	29.6
Prairies	78.6	80.7	30.7	26.5
B.C.	76.2	77.1	31.2	25.8

In the week ended June 19, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,306,000. Of this total, 7,049,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 257,000 were unemployed for all of the week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 183,000, the employed increased by 191,000 and the unemployed showed little change. Compared with June 1964, the labour force and the employed were higher by 251,000 and 276,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 25,000 lower.

Nearly all of the change from May in the number of employed occurred in nonagricultural

industries. Nonagricultural employment was 306,000 higher than in June 1964, while employment in agriculture was 30,000 lower. Men accounted for most of the May-to-June employment increase - 149,000, compared with an increase of 42,000 for women. Employment was up from June 1964 by 146,000 for men and 130,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in June was 3.5. In May the rate was 3.7 and in June 1964 it was 4.0. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1965 was 4.5.



Employment and Unemployment
1959 - 1964

Between 1959 and 1964, total employment increased by 739,000, or 12.6 per cent. In absolute as well as in relative terms, the increase in employment was greater for women than for men.

	<u>The Employed</u>			
	<u>1964</u> (000's)	<u>1959</u> (000's)	<u>Change from 1959</u>	
			<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
Total	6,609	5,870	+ 739	+ 12.6
Men	4,698	4,363	+ 335	+ 7.7
Women	1,911	1,507	+ 404	+ 26.8

The increase in total employment of 12.6 per cent between 1959 and 1964 was larger than any previous five-year period. In 1960, employment was 1.6 per cent higher than in 1959, followed by annual percentage gains of 1.5, 2.8, 2.4 and 3.7. With the exception of 1956 when total employment rose by 4.1 per cent, the increase of 3.7 per cent between 1963 and 1964 was the highest on record.

The largest relative gain in male employment was among those 14-19 years of age who also experienced the most rapid growth in population. The increase in employment of men 25-44 years of age was substantially greater than the increase in population. Among women, the largest gains in employment between 1959 and 1964 were for those 45 years of age and over. In 1964, this group accounted for 29 per cent of the total employed women. The increase of 20.7 per cent for women 25-44 years of age was several times the rate of growth of the population in this group.

Percentage Increase in
Population and Employment
1959 - 1964

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All Ages	9.8	11.1	7.7	26.8
14-19	29.4	27.8	16.3	18.2
20-24	14.0	12.7	13.8	24.0
25-44	1.9	2.5	3.6	20.7
45+	9.9	14.0	9.9	43.1

All regions shared in the increase in total employment between 1959 and 1964, gains ranging between 10.8 per cent in the Prairies and 16.1 per cent in British Columbia. In all regions, the employment gains were as great as or greater than the growth in the population of working age.

Employment by Region

	<u>1964</u> (000's)	<u>1959</u> (000's)	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
Atlantic	542	482	12.4
Quebec	1,827	1,620	12.8
Ontario	2,473	2,198	12.5
Prairies	1,162	1,049	10.8
B.C.	605	521	16.1

In the period under review, employment gains for men ranged between 5.7 per cent in the Prairies and 9.7 per cent in British Columbia and for women they ranged between 23.2 per cent in Quebec and 36.2 per cent in British Columbia.

	<u>Percentage Increase in Employment</u> <u>1959 - 1964</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Atlantic	7.0	30.1
Quebec	9.2	23.2
Ontario	7.2	26.8
Prairies	5.7	26.3
B.C.	9.7	36.2

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 809,000, or 15.6 per cent, between 1959 and 1964. The greatest relative increase was in the Atlantic region.

Nonagricultural Employment

	<u>1964</u> (000's)	<u>1959</u> (000's)	<u>Percentage Increase</u>
Canada	5,979	5,170	15.6
Atlantic	504	426	18.3
Quebec	1,713	1,465	16.9
Ontario	2,314	2,022	14.4
Prairies	866	760	13.9
B.C.	583	496	17.5

Between 1959 and 1964, agricultural employment continued to decline. In 1964, the number of persons employed in agriculture was 70,000 less than in 1959. Almost three-quarters of the total persons employed in agriculture were located in the Prairies and Ontario.

Agricultural Employment

	<u>1964</u>		<u>1959</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
Canada	630	100.0	700	100.0
Atlantic	38	6.0	56	8.0
Quebec	114	18.1	155	22.1
Ontario	160	25.4	177	25.3
Prairies	296	47.0	289	41.3
B.C.	22	3.5	24	3.4

The number of persons unemployed averaged 372,000 in 1959 rising to 446,000 in 1960 and reaching a post-war peak of 466,000 in 1961. The level of unemployment then dropped sharply in the next three years to 324,000 in 1964.

The Unemployed
1959 - 1964
(000's)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total	324	374	390	466	446	372
Men	264	312	331	401	386	325
Women	61	62	60	65	60	47

(Continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,113	13,086	12,806	12,780	12,526	12,499
Labour force	7,306	7,123	7,055	6,914	6,851	6,670
Employed	7,049	6,858	6,773	6,621	6,546	6,323
Agriculture	649	655	679	674	695	671
Non-agriculture	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947	5,851	5,652
Unemployed	257	265	282	293	305	347
Not in labour force	5,807	5,963	5,751	5,866	5,675	5,829
Participation rate (2)	55.7	54.4	55.1	54.1	54.7	53.4
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	5.2
Seasonally adjusted	4.5	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,498	6,484	6,346	6,333	6,211	6,198
Labour force	5,185	5,056	5,058	4,948	4,968	4,855
Employed	4,993	4,844	4,847	4,714	4,729	4,563
Agriculture	557	569	591	595	609	593
Non-agriculture	4,436	4,275	4,256	4,119	4,120	3,970
Unemployed	192	212	211	234	239	292
Not in labour force	1,313	1,428	1,288	1,385	1,243	1,343
Participation rate (2)	79.8	78.0	79.7	78.1	80.0	78.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.8	6.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,615	6,602	6,460	6,447	6,315	6,301
Labour force	2,121	2,067	1,997	1,966	1,883	1,815
Employed	2,056	2,014	1,926	1,907	1,817	1,760
Agriculture	92	86	88	79	86	78
Non-agriculture	1,964	1,928	1,838	1,828	1,731	1,682
Unemployed	65	53	71	59	66	55
Not in labour force	4,494	4,535	4,463	4,481	4,432	4,486
Participation rate (2)	32.1	31.3	30.9	30.5	29.8	28.8
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force		6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture		5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed		324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force		5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)		54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)		4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)		4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 19, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,113	2,136	3,734	1,008	3,865	952	1,418
Labour force	7,306	808	3,623	905	1,069	675	226
Employed	7,049	708	3,553	854	1,054	662	218
Unemployed	257	100	70	51	15	13	*
Not in labour force	5,807	1,328	111	103	2,796	277	1,192
Participation rate (2) - 1965, June 19	55.7	37.8	97.0	89.8	27.7	70.9	15.9
May 22	54.4	32.4	96.7	86.9	27.5	69.9	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, June 19	3.5	12.4	1.9	5.6	1.4	1.9	*
May 22	3.7	8.8	2.9	6.8	1.4	2.4	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23(1)	June 22	May 18
Total employed	7,049	6,858	6,773	6,621	6,546	6,323
Agriculture	649	655	679	674	695	671
Non-agriculture	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947	5,851	5,652
Employed, non-agriculture	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947	5,851	5,652
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,824	5,611	5,590	5,431	5,412	5,191
At work 35 hours or more	5,437	5,267	5,211	3,291	5,068	4,893
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	387	344	379	2,140	344	298
Due to economic reasons (2)	65	59	62	63	58	67
Due to other reasons (3)	322	285	317	2,077	286	231
Usually work less than 35 hours	576	592	504	516	439	461

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average April May June	Average March April May	Average April May June	Average March April May	Average April May June	Average March April May
Total employed	6,835	6,659	6,589	6,427	6,325	6,134
Agriculture	622	585	652	613	661	617
Other primary industries	211	199	192	172	174	153
Manufacturing	1,621	1,607	1,632	1,598	1,548	1,508
Construction	447	399	399	373	410	370
Transportation and other utilities	628	606	581	581	603	587
Trade	1,144	1,131	1,086	1,063	1,021	1,010
Finance, insurance, real estate	268	267	272	267	252	255
Community, personal, other services	1,484	1,470	1,397	1,393	1,292	1,277
Public administration	410	395	378	367	364	357

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 19, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,049	5,910	580	349	210
Agriculture	649	127	319	57	146
Non-agriculture	6,400	5,783	261	292	64
Men	4,993	4,081	505	318	89
Agriculture	557	111	313	54	79
Non-agriculture	4,436	3,970	192	264	10
Women	2,056	1,829	75	31	121
Agriculture	92	16	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,964	1,813	69	28	54

- (1) An unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday in the reference week.
- (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
- (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18
Total unemployed	257	265	282	293	305	347
Without work and seeking work	241	250	269	281	295	330
Seeking full-time work	222	235	246	263	272	317
Seeking part-time work	19	15	23	18	23	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	15	13	12	10	17
Without work and seeking work	241	250	269	281	295	330
Seeking under 1 month	111	75	115	82	110	74
Seeking 1-3 months	64	79	73	83	76	92
Seeking 4-6 months	30	52	38	57	46	95
Seeking more than 6 months	36	44	43	59	63	69

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 19, 1965	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,113	1,268	3,796	4,604	2,210	1,235
Men	6,498	629	1,870	2,267	1,119	613
Women	6,615	639	1,926	2,337	1,091	622
Labour force	7,306	630	2,055	2,683	1,255	683
Men	5,185	462	1,485	1,858	897	483
Women	2,121	168	570	825	358	200
Employed	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
Men	4,993	435	1,408	1,808	879	463
Women	2,056	164	547	801	353	191
Agriculture	649	33	127	170	296	23
Non-agriculture	6,400	566	1,828	2,439	936	631
Paid workers	5,910	506	1,672	2,276	884	572
Men	4,081	359	1,183	1,541	598	400
Women	1,829	147	489	735	286	172
Unemployed	257	31	100	74	23	29
Men	192	27	77	50	18	20
Women	65	*	23	24	*	*
Not in labour force	5,807	638	1,741	1,921	955	552
Men	1,313	167	385	409	222	130
Women	4,494	471	1,356	1,512	733	422
Employed, 1965, June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
1964, June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
May 23	6,621	550	1,806	2,471	1,188	606
1963, June 22	6,546	553	1,807	2,428	1,173	585
May 18	6,323	502	1,734	2,373	1,143	571
Unemployed 1965, June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26
1964, June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33
May 23	293	40	113	70	32	38
1963, June 22	305	37	114	90	32	32
May 18	347	59	131	81	41	35

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Employment and Unemployment, 1959-1964, (Continued from page 2)

Most of the unemployed continue to be among men. Between 1959 and 1964, the proportion of unemployed men to the total unemployed varied between 81 and 87 per cent.

A relatively large number of unemployed are young persons. About one-third of unemployed men and more than one-half unemployed women are under 25 years of age.

The Unemployed By Age and Sex

	1964		1959	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Men	264	100.0	325	100.0
Under 25 years	92	34.8	102	31.4
25 years and over	173	65.5	222	68.3
Women	61	100.0	47	100.0
Under 25 years	34	55.7	27	57.4
25 years and over	27	44.3	20	42.6

The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force rose from 6.0 in 1959 to 7.1 in 1961 and declined sharply to 4.7 in 1964. The pattern was very much the same for the regions.

For British Columbia, Quebec and the Atlantic regions the unemployment rate was moderately to substantially higher than the national average throughout the period under review.

For men, the unemployment rate dropped from 6.9 per cent in 1959 to 5.3 per cent in 1964 but for women it was virtually unchanged. The unemployment rate for women, however, remained much lower than the rate for men. For both men and women unemployment rates were highest for younger persons.

	<u>Unemployment Rates</u> <u>By Age and Sex</u>	
	1964	1959
Men	5.3	6.9
14 - 19	12.3	14.3
20 - 24	7.9	10.5
25 - 44	4.1	5.8
45+	4.5	5.7
Women	3.1	3.0
14 - 19	7.6	6.7
20 - 24	3.3	3.7
25+	2.0	1.9

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THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1965

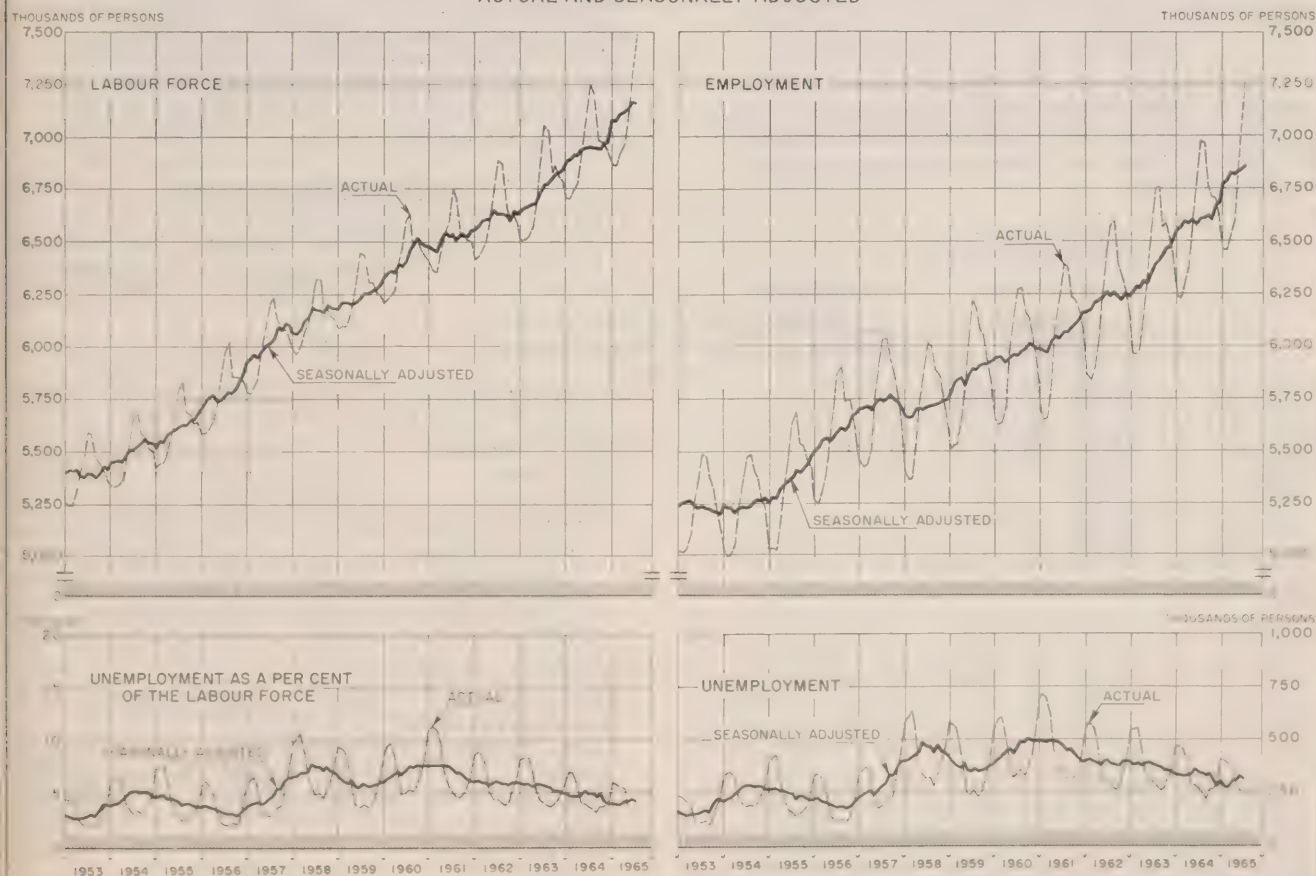
In the week ended July 24, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,495,000. Of the total labour force, 7,251,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 244,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 189,000 from June; the employed increased by 202,000 while the unemployed decreased by 13,000. Compared with July last year, the labour force was 250,000 higher, the number of employed was 271,000 higher and the number of unemployed was 21,000 lower.

Of the total increase in employment between June and July, 145,000 occurred in non-

agricultural industries and 57,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 296,000 higher than in July 1964; employment in agriculture was 25,000 lower. Men accounted for 178,000 of the employment increase from June; the number of employed women increased by 24,000 over the month. Employment was higher in July 1965 than in July last year by 148,000 for men and by 123,000 for women.

The unemployment rate in July was 3.3 per cent of the labour force, compared with rates of 3.5 in June 1965 and 3.7 in July last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1965 was 4.3.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1964-1965

The labour force was 217,000 higher in the second quarter of 1965 than in the same period in 1964, employment was 246,000 higher and unemployment 28,000 lower.

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Labour Force	7,132	6,915
Employed	6,835	6,589
Unemployed	298	326

After slowing down for three quarters, the labour force resumed the rapid rate of growth experienced in the first half of 1964. In the second quarter 1965, the labour force was 3.1 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1964. This compares with rates of increase of 2.4, 2.0 and 2.6 per cent of the three preceding quarters. The year-to-year increases of 2.2 per cent for men and 5.7 per cent for women were both greater than the average annual rate of increases of the past ten years. Among regions, Quebec experienced the highest growth rate (4.3 per cent) and Ontario the lowest (2.2 per cent).

The highest relative gains in the labour force from a year earlier were among those 14-19 and 20-24 years of age. Of the total increase of 217,000, these two groups together accounted for almost half.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,059	4,952	+ 107	+ 2.2
14-19	410	384	+ 26	+ 6.8
20-24	580	547	+ 33	+ 6.0
25-44	2,316	2,299	+ 17	+ 0.7
45 & over	1,753	1,723	+ 30	+ 1.7
Women				
All ages	2,074	1,963	+ 111	+ 5.7
14-19	305	284	+ 21	+ 7.4
20-24	359	334	+ 25	+ 7.5
25-44	803	765	+ 38	+ 5.0
45 & over	607	581	+ 26	+ 4.5

In the second quarter of 1965, total employment was 3.7 per cent higher, male employment 2.8 per cent higher and female employment 6.0 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1964. Corresponding average annual rates of increase for the period 1955-1964 were 2.3 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively.

Employment gains from a year earlier were relatively higher for young persons. For those 14-19 years of age, employment increased by 52,000 or 8.8 per cent and for those 20-24 years of age, it increased by 64,000 or 7.7 per cent.

In all regions, employment rose substantially between the second quarter of 1964 and the second quarter of 1965. Employment gains ranged between 2.7 per cent in Ontario to 5.3 per cent in Quebec.

Employment by Region

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Change</u> %
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Atlantic	562	545	+ 3.1
Quebec	1,903	1,807	+ 5.3
Ontario	2,538	2,471	+ 2.7
Prairies	1,198	1,161	+ 3.2
B.C.	634	605	+ 4.8

Industrially, substantial year-to-year increases in employment were recorded for service, trade, construction, transportation, public administration and primary industries other than agriculture. In finance and manufacturing, there was little change. In agriculture, employment declined by 30,000.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		
All industries	6,835	6,589	+ 246	+ 3.7
Goods-producing industries	2,901	2,875	+ 26	+ 0.9
Agriculture	622	652	- 30	- 4.6
Non-agriculture	2,279	2,223	+ 56	+ 2.5
Other primary industries	211	192	+ 19	+ 9.9
Manufacturing	1,621	1,632	- 11	- 0.7
Construction	447	399	+ 48	+ 12.0
Service-producing industries	3,934	3,714	+ 220	+ 5.9
Transportation & other utilities	628	581	+ 47	+ 8.1
Trade	1,144	1,086	+ 58	+ 5.3
Finance	268	272	- 4	- 1.5
Community, personal, other service	1,484	1,397	+ 87	+ 6.2
Public administration	410	378	+ 32	+ 8.5

(Continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

- For Canada only:
1. Age and sex distributions.
 2. Marital status and sex distributions.
 3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
 4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,146	13,113	12,829	12,806	12,549	12,526
Labour force	7,495	7,306	7,245	7,055	7,047	6,851
Employed	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773	6,753	6,546
Agriculture	706	649	731	679	782	695
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094	5,971	5,851
Unemployed	244	257	265	282	294	305
Not in labour force	5,651	5,807	5,584	5,751	5,502	5,675
Participation rate (2)	57.0	55.7	56.5	55.1	56.2	54.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,515	6,498	6,357	6,346	6,222	6,211
Labour force	5,353	5,185	5,226	5,058	5,111	4,968
Employed	5,171	4,993	5,023	4,847	4,880	4,729
Agriculture	603	557	636	591	677	609
Non-agriculture	4,568	4,436	4,387	4,256	4,203	4,120
Unemployed	182	192	203	211	231	239
Not in labour force	1,162	1,313	1,131	1,288	1,111	1,243
Participation rate (2)	82.2	79.8	82.2	79.7	82.1	80.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,631	6,615	6,472	6,460	6,327	6,315
Labour force	2,142	2,121	2,019	1,997	1,936	1,883
Employed	2,080	2,056	1,957	1,926	1,873	1,817
Agriculture	103	92	95	88	105	86
Non-agriculture	1,977	1,964	1,862	1,838	1,768	1,731
Unemployed	62	65	62	71	63	66
Not in labour force	4,489	4,494	4,453	4,463	4,391	4,432
Participation rate (2)	32.3	32.1	31.2	30.9	30.6	29.8
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.5

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
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Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
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Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 24, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,146	2,145	3,757	996	3,885	942	1,421
Labour force	7,495	1,060	3,636	901	1,022	659	217
Employed	7,251	968	3,567	853	1,008	646	209
Unemployed	244	92	69	48	14	13	*
Not in labour force	5,651	1,085	121	95	2,863	283	1,204
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Participation rate (2) - 1965, July 24	57.0	49.4	96.8	90.5	26.3	70.0	15.3
June 19	55.7	37.8	97.0	89.8	27.7	70.9	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, July 24	3.3	8.7	1.9	5.3	1.4	2.0	*
June 19	3.5	12.4	1.9	5.6	1.4	1.9	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22
Total employed	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773	6,753	6,546
Agriculture	706	649	731	679	782	695
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094	5,971	5,851
Employed, non-agriculture	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094	5,971	5,851
Usually work 35 hours or more	6,041	5,824	5,784	5,590	5,568	5,412
At work 35 hours or more	4,767	5,437	4,803	5,211	4,585	5,068
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,274	387	981	379	983	344
Due to economic reasons (1)	50	65	48	62	56	58
Due to other reasons (2)	1,224	322	933	317	927	286
Usually work less than 35 hours	504	576	465	504	403	439

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June
Total employed	7,053	6,835	6,791	6,589	6,541	6,325
Agriculture	670	622	695	652	716	661
Other primary industries	239	211	211	192	190	174
Manufacturing	1,631	1,621	1,659	1,632	1,563	1,548
Construction	504	447	432	399	455	410
Transportation and other utilities	646	628	597	581	609	603
Trade	1,171	1,144	1,122	1,086	1,057	1,021
Finance, insurance, real estate	278	268	270	272	252	252
Community, personal, other services	1,492	1,484	1,408	1,397	1,314	1,292
Public administration	422	410	397	378	385	364

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 24, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,251	6,078	559	376	238
Agriculture	706	151	316	71	168
Non-agriculture	6,545	5,927	243	305	70
Men	5,171	4,232	483	346	110
Agriculture	603	129	308	69	97
Non-agriculture	4,568	4,103	175	277	13
Women	2,080	1,846	76	30	128
Agriculture	103	22	*	*	71
Non-agriculture	1,977	1,824	68	28	57

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22
Total unemployed	244	257	265	282	294	305
Without work and seeking work	231	241	249	269	279	295
Seeking full-time work	208	222	227	246	259	272
Seeking part-time work	23	19	22	23	20	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	16	16	13	15	10
Without work and seeking work	231	241	249	269	279	295
Seeking under 1 month	87	111	97	115	92	110
Seeking 1-3 months	81	64	86	73	95	76
Seeking 4-6 months	30	30	26	38	33	46
Seeking more than 6 months	33	36	40	43	59	63

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 24, 1965		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,146	1,270	3,806	4,618	2,212	1,240
Men		6,515	631	1,875	2,273	1,120	616
Women		6,631	639	1,931	2,345	1,092	624
Labour force		7,495	654	2,101	2,734	1,299	707
Men		5,353	479	1,536	1,910	933	495
Women		2,142	175	565	824	366	212
Employed		7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
Men		5,171	455	1,459	1,864	914	479
Women		2,080	169	544	805	360	202
Agriculture		706	42	146	179	307	32
Non-agriculture		6,545	582	1,857	2,490	967	649
Paid workers		6,078	527	1,707	2,332	912	600
Men		4,232	375	1,227	1,594	619	417
Women		1,846	152	480	738	293	183
Unemployed		244	30	98	65	25	26
Men		182	24	77	46	19	16
Women		62	*	21	19	*	10
Not in labour force		5,651	616	1,705	1,884	913	533
Men		1,162	152	339	363	187	121
Women		4,489	464	1,366	1,521	726	412
Employed	1965, July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
	1964, July 18	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
	June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
	1963, July 20	6,753	575	1,877	2,478	1,223	600
	June 22	6,546	553	1,807	2,428	1,173	585
Unemployed	1965, July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
	June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
	1964, July 18	265	30	103	75	28	29
	June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33
	1963, July 20	294	33	113	82	31	35
	June 22	305	37	114	90	32	32

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1964-1965 (continued from page 2)

For both men and women, almost all the increase in employment from the second quarter 1964 was in the service-producing sector. The relatively small increase in the goods-producing sector is related to the decline in agricultural employment. The goods-producing sector, excluding agriculture, shows a year-to-year gain of 2.5 per cent.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector	The Employed 2nd Quarter 1965		Change from 2nd Quarter 1964	
	Men (000's)	Women (000's)	Men (000's)	Women (000's)
Total	4,821	2,014	+ 132	+ 114
Goods-producing	2,449	452	+ 15	+ 11
Service-producing	2,372	1,562	+ 117	+ 103

In the second quarter of 1965, total unemployment averaged 298,000 as compared to 326,000 in the second quarter of 1964. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force dropped from 4.7 to 4.2. Unemployment rates were lower than a year earlier for both men and women.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates Second Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
Total	298	326	4.2	4.7
Men	238	263	4.7	5.3
Women	59	63	2.8	3.2

Comparing second quarters, unemployment rates were lower in 1965 than in 1964 in all regions except the Atlantic region.

Unemployment Rates by Region Second Quarter Averages

	1965	1964
Atlantic	8.3	7.9
Quebec	5.6	6.5
Ontario	2.7	3.3
Prairies	2.8	3.1
B.C.	4.2	5.5

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THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1965

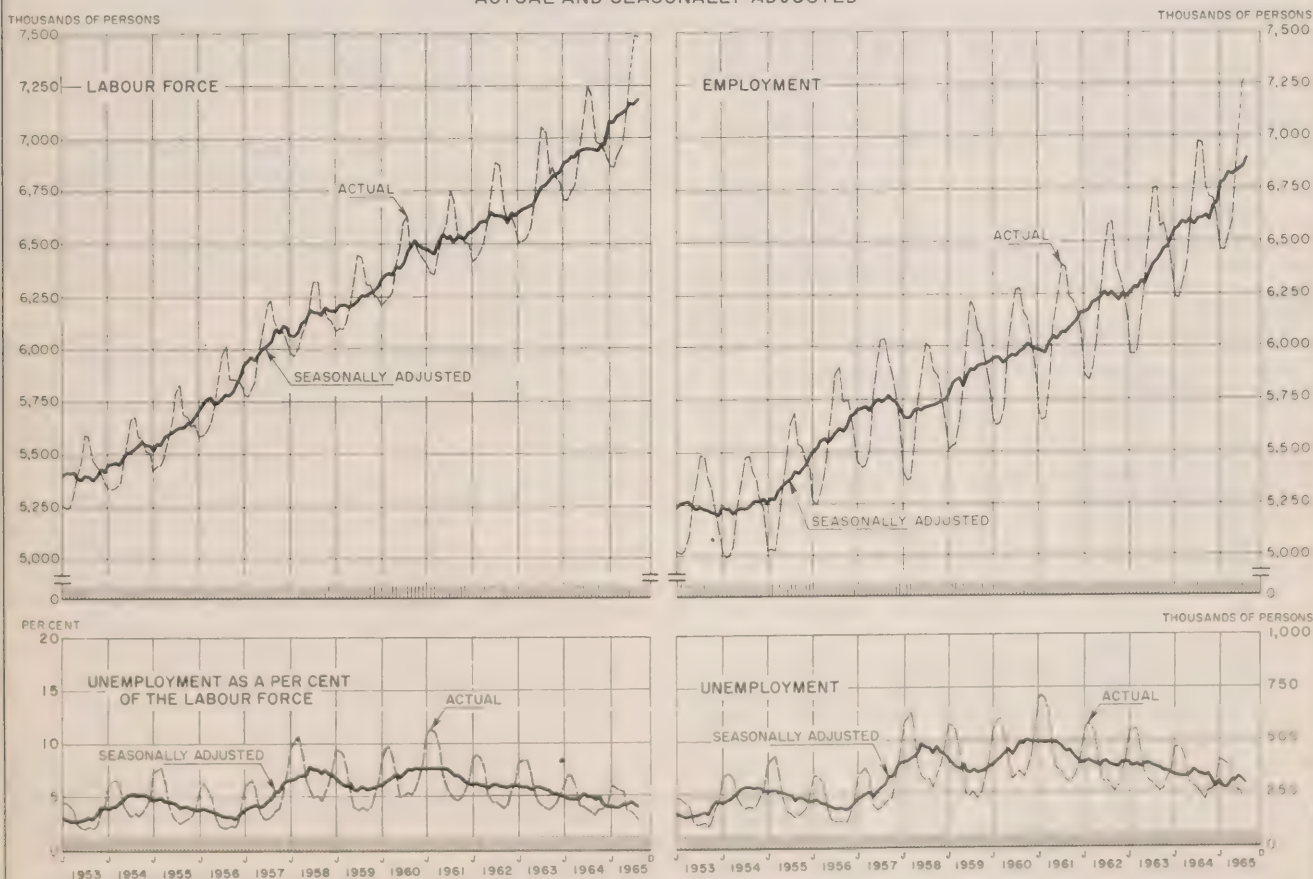
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,490,000 in the week ended August 21, 1965. Of this total, 7,279,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 211,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change between July and August in the total labour force, the employed having increased by 28,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 33,000. Compared with August last year, the labour force was 273,000 higher, employment was 308,000 higher and unemployment 35,000 lower.

Agriculture accounted for all of the in-

crease in employment from July. Nonagricultural employment was 295,000 higher than in August 1964 and agricultural employment was 13,000 higher. Of the year-to-year increase in total employment, 152,000 occurred among men and 156,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 2.8, compared with rates of 3.3 in July this year and 3.4 in August 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1965 was 4.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

July 1964 - July 1965

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication (in the February 1965 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 17 and July 24, 1965, have been compiled and are included in the following tables. Also included are previously published data for July and October 1964 and January 1965. Comments on the most recent estimates - those for July 1965 - and on seasonal patterns follow.

There were 244,000 persons unemployed in July 1965, of whom 77,000 (32%) were heads of family units, 149,000 (61%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 18,000 (7%) were not members of family units.

The 226,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 201,000 family units. At least one person was employed in 144,000 (72%) of these units. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the five-year period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (32-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons or daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-49%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members in addition to the unemployed member range from 49-59% in January and April to 63-72% in July.

Further detail for July 1965 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 24, 1965	244	226	77	120	29	18
April 17, 1965	371	337	179	109	49	34
January 16, 1965	407(2)	374(2)	184(2)	131	59	33
October 17, 1964	257(2)	234(2)	103(2)	94	37	23
July 18, 1964	265	244	85	125	34	21
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 24, 1965	100	93	32	49	12	7
April 17, 1965	100	91	48	30	13	9
January 16, 1965	100	92	45	32	15	8
October 17, 1964	100	91	40	37	14	9
July 18, 1964	100	92	32	47	13	8

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 24, 1965	201	57	144	73	43	28
April 17, 1965	299	140	159	101	38	20
January 16, 1965	336(2)	137	199(2)	120(2)	54	25
October 17, 1964	216(2)	76	140(2)	82(2)	38	20
July 18, 1964	222	66	156	74	54	28
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 24, 1965	100	28	72	36	22	14
April 17, 1965	100	47	53	34	13	6
January 16, 1965	100	41	59	36	16	7
October 17, 1964	100	35	65	38	18	9
July 18, 1964	100	30	70	33	24	13

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(2) Revised by -1 from previously published estimates.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,174	13,146	12,860	12,829	12,576	12,549
Labour force	7,490	7,495	7,217	7,245	7,028	7,047
Employed	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980	6,757	6,753
Agriculture	734	706	721	731	781	782
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249	5,976	5,971
Unemployed	211	244	246	265	271	294
Not in labour force	5,684	5,651	5,643	5,584	5,548	5,502

Participation rate(2)	56.9	57.0	56.1	56.5	55.9	56.2
Unemployment rate(3)						
Actual	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,529	6,515	6,373	6,357	6,235	6,222
Labour force	5,344	5,353	5,215	5,226	5,094	5,111
Employed	5,182	5,171	5,030	5,023	4,883	4,880
Agriculture	625	603	631	636	680	677
Non-agriculture	4,557	4,568	4,399	4,387	4,203	4,203
Unemployed	162	182	185	203	211	231
Not in labour force	1,185	1,162	1,158	1,131	1,141	1,111

Participation rate(2)	81.9	82.2	81.8	82.2	81.7	82.1
Unemployment rate(3)	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,645	6,631	6,487	6,472	6,341	6,327
Labour force	2,146	2,142	2,002	2,019	1,934	1,936
Employed	2,097	2,080	1,941	1,957	1,874	1,873
Agriculture	109	103	90	95	101	105
Non-agriculture	1,988	1,977	1,851	1,862	1,773	1,768
Unemployed	49	62	61	62	60	63
Not in labour force	4,499	4,489	4,485	4,453	4,407	4,391

Participation rate(2)	32.3	32.3	30.9	31.2	30.5	30.6
Unemployment rate(3)	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 21, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,174	2,151	3,752	1,011	3,880	956	1,424
Labour force	7,490	1,021	3,637	909	1,024	672	227
Employed	7,279	956	3,564	868	1,012	658	221
Unemployed	211	65	73	41	12	14	*
Not in labour force	5,684	1,130	115	102	2,856	284	1,197
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Aug. 21	56.9	47.5	96.9	89.9	26.4	70.3	15.9
July 24	57.0	49.4	96.8	90.5	26.3	70.0	15.3
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Aug. 21	2.8	6.4	2.0	4.5	1.2	2.1	*
July 24	3.3	8.7	1.9	5.3	1.4	2.0	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20
Total employed	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980	6,757	6,753
Agriculture	734	706	721	731	781	782
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249	5,976	5,971
Employed, non-agriculture	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249	5,976	5,971
Usually work 35 hours or more	6,061	6,041	5,814	5,784	5,588	5,568
At work 35 hours or more	5,130	4,767	4,964	4,803	4,771	4,585
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	931	1,274	850	981	817	983
Due to economic reasons (1)	54	50	56	48	53	56
Due to other reasons (2)	877	1,224	794	933	764	927
Usually work less than 35 hours	484	504	436	465	388	403

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July
Total employed	7,193	7,053	6,908	6,791	6,685	6,541
Agriculture	696	670	710	695	753	716
Other primary industries	261	239	229	211	200	190
Manufacturing	1,687	1,631	1,702	1,659	1,592	1,563
Construction	530	504	449	432	469	455
Transportation and other utilities	656	646	610	597	614	609
Trade	1,173	1,171	1,139	1,122	1,088	1,057
Finance, insurance, real estate	288	278	272	270	257	252
Community, personal, other services	1,473	1,492	1,394	1,408	1,315	1,314
Public administration	429	422	403	397	397	385

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 21, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,279	6,095	561	383	240
Agriculture	734	167	313	83	171
Non-agriculture	6,545	5,928	248	300	69
Men	5,182	4,236	485	352	109
Agriculture	625	142	305	81	97
Non-agriculture	4,557	4,094	180	271	12
Women	2,097	1,859	76	31	131
Agriculture	109	25	*	*	74
Non-agriculture	1,988	1,834	68	29	57

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20
Total unemployed	211	244	246	265	271	294
Without work and seeking work	196	231	230	249	253	279
Seeking full-time work	182	208	215	227	240	259
Seeking part-time work	14	23	15	22	13	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	15	13	16	16	18	15
Without work and seeking work	196	231	230	249	253	279
Seeking under 1 month	66	87	76	97	75	92
Seeking 1-3 months	74	81	88	86	96	95
Seeking 4-6 months	25	30	25	26	30	33
Seeking more than 6 months	31	33	41	40	52	59

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 21, 1965			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,174	1,271	3,814	4,630	2,215	1,244
Men			6,529	631	1,879	2,280	1,121	618
Women			6,645	640	1,935	2,350	1,094	626
Labour force			7,490	648	2,095	2,740	1,300	707
Men			5,344	473	1,523	1,916	936	496
Women			2,146	175	572	824	364	211
Employed			7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
Men			5,182	451	1,456	1,873	921	481
Women			2,097	170	554	810	361	202
Agriculture			734	39	144	196	326	29
Non-agriculture			6,545	582	1,866	2,487	956	654
Paid workers			6,095	527	1,720	2,335	909	604
Men			4,236	375	1,224	1,596	620	421
Women			1,859	152	496	739	289	183
Unemployed			211	27	85	57	18	24
Men			162	22	67	43	15	15
Women			49	*	18	14	*	*
Not in labour force			5,684	623	1,719	1,890	915	537
Men			1,185	158	356	364	185	122
Women			4,499	465	1,363	1,526	730	415
Employed	1965, August 21		7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
	July 24		7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	1964, August 22		6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
	July 18		6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
	1963, August 24		6,757	571	1,869	2,487	1,221	609
	July 20		6,753	575	1,877	2,478	1,223	600
Unemployed 1965,	August 21		211	27	85	57	18	24
	July 24		244	30	98	65	25	26
	1964, August 22		246	28	100	68	24	26
	July 18		265	30	103	75	28	29
	1963, August 24		271	33	109	73	24	32
	July 20		294	33	113	82	31	35

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit with and without employed members, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
July 24, 1965	201	65	65	41	30	
April 17, 1965	299	109	94	52	44	
January 16, 1965	336(2)	120(2)	111	61	44	
October 17, 1964	216(2)	72(2)	71	38	35	
July 18, 1964	222	69	73	44	36	
<u>No one in unit employed</u>						
July 24, 1965	57	28	17	*	*	
April 17, 1965	140	57	41	22	20	
January 16, 1965	137	63	43	19	12	
October 17, 1964	76	34	24	10	*	
July 18, 1964	66	33	17	*	*	
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>						
July 24, 1965	144	37	48	33	26	
April 17, 1965	159	52	53	30	24	
January 16, 1965	199(2)	57(2)	68	42	32	
October 17, 1964	140(2)	38(2)	47	28	27	
July 18, 1964	156	36	56	36	28	

(1) (2) See footnotes page 2.

* Less than 10,000.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

SEPTEMBER 1965

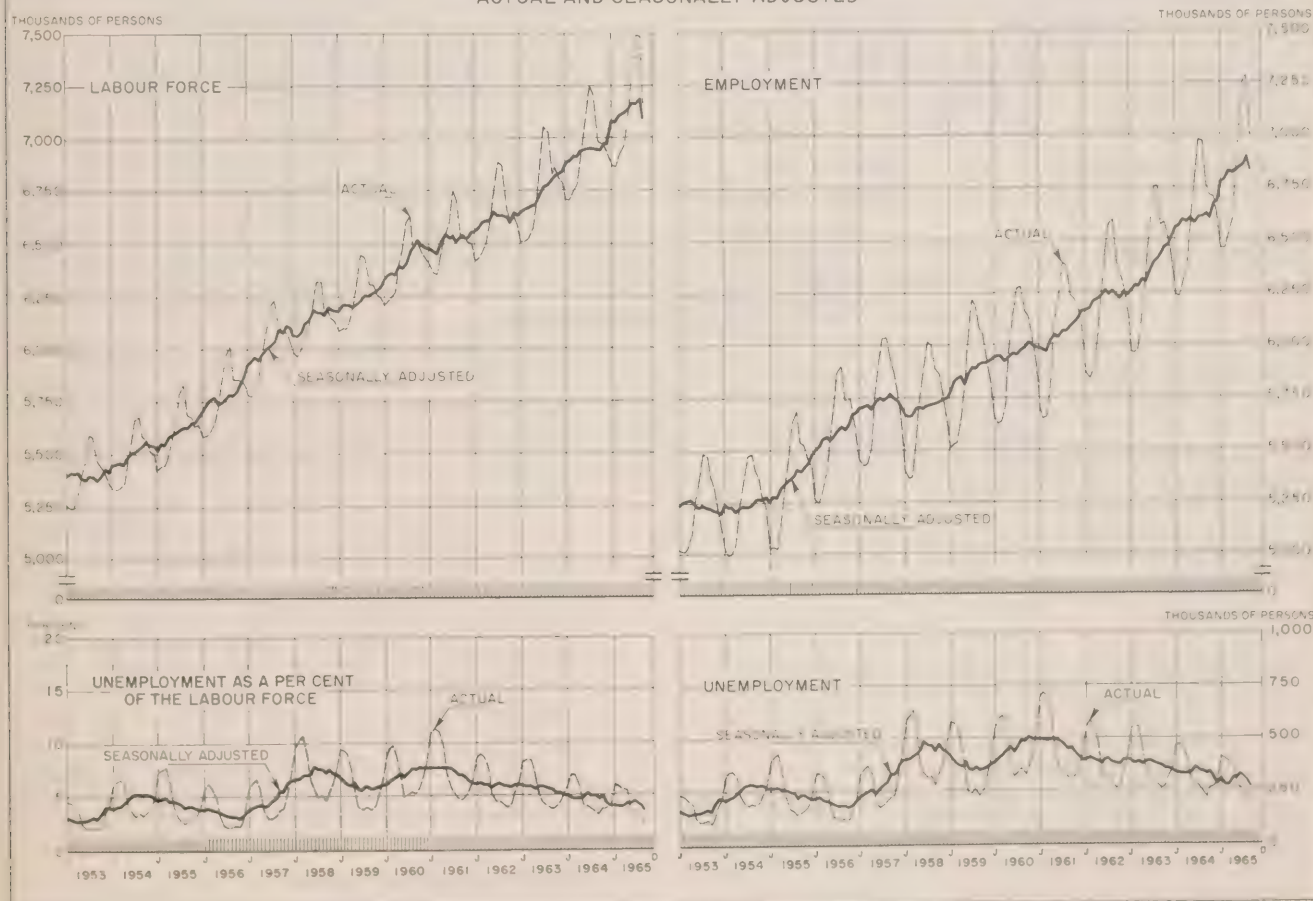
In the week ended September 18, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,159,000. Of this total 6,983,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 176,000 were unemployed for the entire week. Reflecting the return to school of students from summer employment, the labour force decreased by 331,000 between August and September. Employment in September was 296,000 lower and unemployment 35,000 lower than in August. In September 1965, the labour force was 174,000 higher than a year earlier, employment was 215,000 higher and unemployment 41,000 lower.

Between August and September, employment

declined by 187,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 109,000 in agriculture. Compared to September 1964, nonagricultural employment was 270,000 higher and employment in agriculture was 55,000 lower. Of the total decrease in employment from August to September, men accounted for 237,000 and women 59,000. From September 1964, the number of men employed increased by 121,000 and the number of women by 94,000.

The unemployed in September this year amounted to 2.5 per cent of the labour force, compared with 2.8 per cent in August and 3.1 per cent in September 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1965 rate was 3.6.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1965

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1965, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1965 and the two last quarters of 1964, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 5			1 9 6 4		1 9 6 5			1 9 6 4	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.8	3.4
Office and professional (2)	16	13	13	16	17	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
Transportation	5	7	9	6	6	2.8	5.4	9.0	4.4	3.6
Service and recreation	12	10	9	11	12	3.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.3
Primary (3)	8	11	13	12	8	1.9	4.2	7.1	4.1	2.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	25	27	31	31	27	2.8	4.5	7.3	4.8	3.7
Labourers (4)	16	19	21	17	14	8.1	14.2	21.1	11.9	8.7
Never worked (5)	17	13	4	7	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	210	298	397	266	243					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 5			1 9 6 4		1 9 6 5			1 9 6 4	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.8	3.4
Primary industries (6)	9	14	14	12	9	1.9	4.7	7.3	3.9	2.3
Manufacturing	21	18	21	25	21	2.6	3.2	5.0	3.8	2.9
Construction	15	19	22	17	14	5.5	11.3	19.1	9.3	7.1
Transportation and other utilities (7)	7	8	11	9	6	2.3	3.7	6.8	3.7	2.4
Trade	11	10	11	11	13	1.9	2.5	3.8	2.6	2.7
Service (8)	20	18	17	19	21	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.4
Never worked (5)	17	13	4	7	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	210	298	397	266	243					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Sept. 18(1)	Aug. 21(1)	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	13,200	13,174	12,884	12,860	12,597	12,576
Labour force	7,159	7,490	6,985	7,217	6,827	7,028
Employed	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971	6,576	6,757
Agriculture	625	734	680	721	714	781
Non-agriculture	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250	5,862	5,976
Unemployed	176	211	217	246	251	271
Not in labour force	6,041	5,684	5,899	5,643	5,770	5,548

Participation rate (3)	54.2	56.9	54.2	56.1	54.2	55.9
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9
Seasonally adjusted	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,542	6,529	6,385	6,373	6,245	6,235
Labour force	5,075	5,344	4,985	5,215	4,891	5,094
Employed	4,945	5,182	4,824	5,030	4,699	4,883
Agriculture	537	625	583	631	622	680
Non-agriculture	4,408	4,557	4,241	4,399	4,077	4,203
Unemployed	130	162	161	185	192	211
Not in labour force	1,467	1,185	1,400	1,158	1,354	1,141

Participation rate (3)	77.6	81.9	78.1	81.8	78.3	81.7
Unemployment rate (4)	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,658	6,645	6,499	6,487	6,352	6,341
Labour force	2,084	2,146	2,000	2,002	1,936	1,934
Employed	2,038	2,097	1,944	1,941	1,877	1,874
Agriculture	88	109	97	90	92	101
Non-agriculture	1,950	1,988	1,847	1,851	1,785	1,773
Unemployed	46	49	56	61	59	60
Not in labour force	4,574	4,499	4,499	4,485	4,416	4,407

Participation rate (3)	31.3	32.3	30.8	30.9	30.5	30.5
Unemployment rate (4)	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1

(1) See "Introduction of new sample in Ontario", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 18, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,200	2,158	3,751	1,021	3,878	967	1,425
Labour force	7,159	698	3,631	875	1,051	682	222
Employed	6,983	652	3,571	838	1,037	670	215
Unemployed	176	46	60	37	14	12	*
Not in labour force	6,041	1,460	120	146	2,827	285	1,203
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Sept. 18	54.2	32.3	96.8	85.7	27.1	70.5	15.6
Aug. 21	56.9	47.5	96.9	89.9	26.4	70.3	15.9
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Sept. 18	2.5	6.6	1.7	4.2	1.3	1.8	*
Aug. 21	2.8	6.4	2.0	4.5	1.2	2.1	*

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24
Total employed	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971	6,576	6,757
Agriculture	625	734	680	721	714	781
Non-agriculture	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250	5,862	5,976
Employed, non-agriculture	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250	5,862	5,976
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,814	6,061	5,603	5,814	5,414	5,588
At work 35 hours or more	5,399	5,130	5,186	4,964	5,034	4,771
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	415	931	417	850	380	817
Due to economic reasons(1)	43	54	55	56	55	53
Due to other reasons(2)	372	877	362	794	325	764
Usually work less than 35 hours	544	484	485	436	448	388

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August
Total employed	7,171	7,193	6,906	6,908	6,695	6,685
Agriculture	688	696	711	710	759	753
Other primary industries	280	261	225	229	188	200
Manufacturing	1,688	1,687	1,717	1,702	1,600	1,592
Construction	537	530	457	449	472	469
Transportation and other utilities	637	656	613	610	615	614
Trade	1,159	1,173	1,140	1,139	1,089	1,088
Finance, insurance, real estate	289	288	269	272	257	257
Community, personal, other services	1,463	1,473	1,373	1,394	1,323	1,315
Public administration	410	429	401	403	392	397

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 18, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,983	5,857	561	372	193
Agriculture	625	125	304	67	129
Non-agriculture	6,358	5,732	257	305	64
Men	4,945	4,037	486	343	79
Agriculture	517	105	299	65	68
Non-agriculture	4,408	3,932	187	278	11
Women	2,038	1,820	75	29	114
Agriculture	88	20	*	*	61
Non-agriculture	1,950	1,800	70	27	53

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7
Unemployed

	1965		1964		1963	
	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24
Total unemployed	176	211	217	246	251	271
Without work and seeking work	167	196	207	230	238	253
Seeking full-time work	156	182	194	215	228	240
Seeking part-time work	11	14	13	15	10	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	*	15	10	16	13	18
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work	167	196	207	230	238	253
Seeking under 1 month	67	66	77	76	88	75
Seeking 1-3 months	55	74	65	88	79	96
Seeking 4-6 months	20	25	27	25	27	30
Seeking more than 6 months	25	31	38	41	44	52

Table 8
Regional distributions
Week ended September 18, 1965

	Canada (1)	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario (1)	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,200	1,273	3,821	4,640	2,218	1,248
Men	6,542	632	1,882	2,285	1,123	620
Women	6,658	641	1,939	2,355	1,095	628
Labour force	7,159	621	2,030	2,598	1,242	668
Men	5,075	451	1,459	1,805	889	471
Women	2,084	170	571	793	353	197
Employed	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
Men	4,945	433	1,405	1,773	876	458
Women	2,038	165	556	778	348	191
Agriculture	625	36	120	162	283	24
Non-agriculture	6,358	562	1,841	2,389	941	625
Paid workers	5,857	507	1,690	2,210	879	571
Men	4,037	359	1,186	1,503	590	399
Women	1,820	148	504	707	289	172
Unemployed	176	23	69	47	18	19
Men	130	18	54	32	13	13
Women	46	*	15	15	*	*
Not in labour force	6,041	652	1,791	2,042	976	580
Men	1,467	181	423	480	234	149
Women	4,574	471	1,368	1,562	742	431
<hr/>						
Employed 1965, September 18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
1964, September 19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
August 22	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
1963, September 21	6,576	562	1,814	2,423	1,191	586
August 24	6,757	571	1,869	2,487	1,221	609
<hr/>						
Unemployed 1965, September 18	176	23	69	47	18	19
August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
1964, September 19	217	32	84	55	21	25
August 22	246	28	100	68	24	26
1963, September 21	251	32	109	58	24	28
August 24	271	33	109	73	24	32

(1) See "Introduction of new sample in Ontario", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Introduction of new sample in Ontario

A new sample of improved design was brought into use for Ontario in the September 1965 survey. August 1965 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for August 1965, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada and Ontario, labour force - lower by 24,000; employed - lower by 24,000; unemployed - no change; persons not in the labour force - higher by 24,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1965

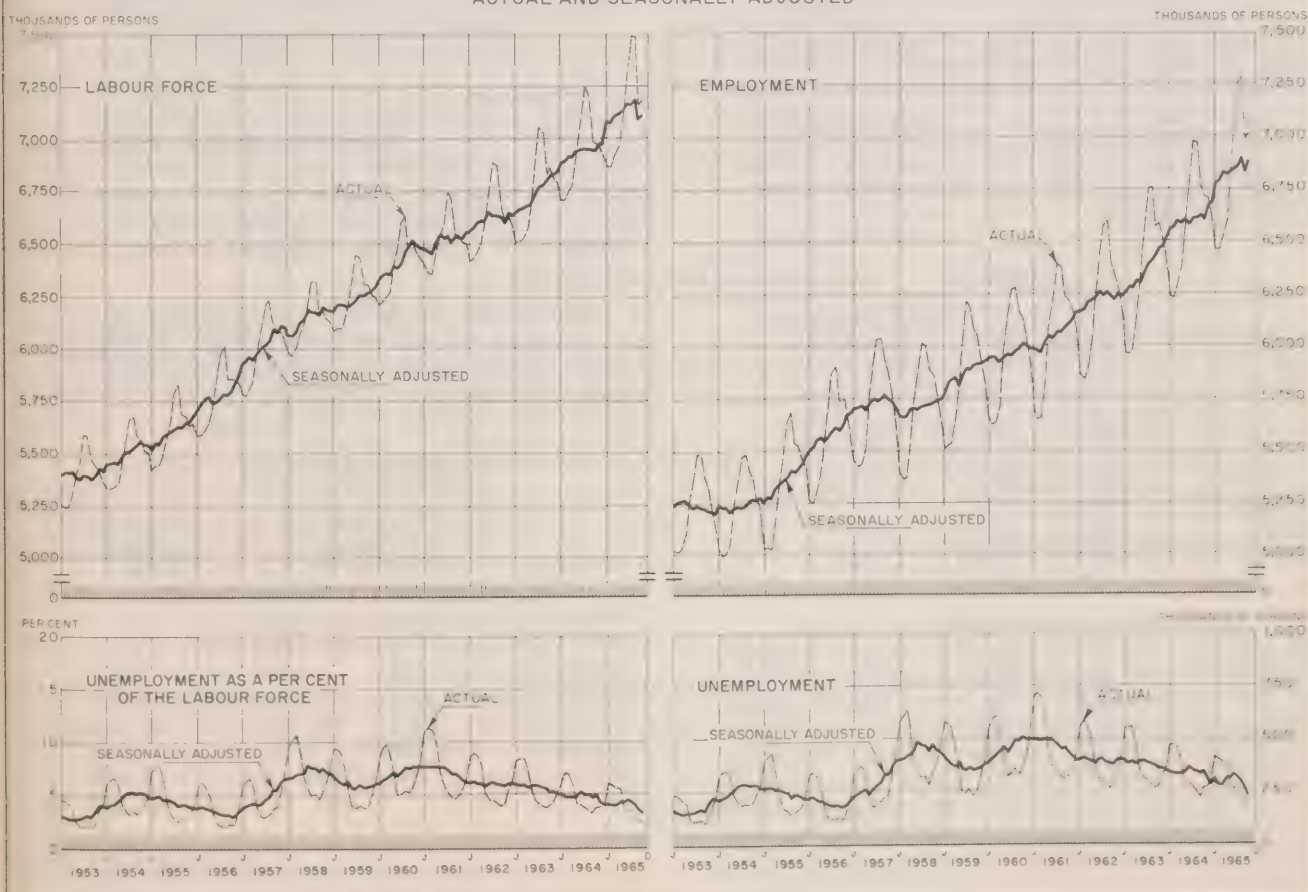
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,179,000 in the week ended October 16, 1965. Of this total, 7,008,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 171,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases from September in the labour force and in the number of employed; unemployment showed little change. Compared with October 1964, the labour force and the employed were higher by 204,000 and 290,000, respectively, while the number of unemployed was lower by 86,000.

As with total employment, there were small increases in agricultural and nonagricultural employment, between September and October.

Employment in nonagricultural industries was up by 299,000 from October 1964, and accounted for all of the year-to-year increase in total employment. Employment among women increased by 39,000 from September, while the number of employed men decreased by 14,000. Employment of men was higher by 160,000 than in October last year and of women, by 130,000.

In October, 2.4 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. In comparison, the unemployment rate was 2.5 in September this year and 3.7 in October 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in October 1965 was 3.2.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1964-65

In the third quarter of 1965, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,381,000, an increase of 232,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1964. Employment at 7,171,000 was 265,000 higher and unemployment at 210,000 was 33,000 lower than a year earlier.

Third Quarter Averages (000's)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Labour Force	7,381	7,149
Employment	7,171	6,906
Unemployment	210	243

Between the third quarter 1964 and the third quarter 1965, the labour force grew by 3.2 per cent. This compares with rates of increase of 3.1, 2.4, 2.0 and 2.6 per cent for the four preceding quarters. The year-to-year increase in the labour force of 117,000 for women is almost identical to the increase of 115,000 for men. In relative terms, the rate of growth of 5.8 per cent for women remained substantially higher than the rate of 2.2 per cent for men. For both men and women, the rate of growth of the labour force compares favourably with the annual average rate of the past ten years.

There were 65,000 more teenagers in the labour force in the third quarter of 1965 than a year earlier; in 1964 the year-to-year increase was 43,000 and in 1963 it was 32,000. These year-to-year gains reflect the impact of the high birth-rate of the 1946-52 period. Of the 65,000 increase in 1965, 41,000 were boys and 24,000 were girls.

The Employed

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,099	4,959	140	2.8
14-19	505	459	46	10.0
20-24	587	553	34	6.1
25-44	2,279	2,256	23	1.0
45 & over	1,728	1,691	37	2.2
Women				
All ages	2,072	1,947	125	6.4
14-19	354	328	26	7.9
20-24	348	314	34	10.8
25-44	772	746	26	3.5
45 & over	598	558	40	7.2

Total employment in the third quarter of 1965 was 3.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1964; male employment was 2.8

per cent higher and female employment 6.4 per cent higher. For both men and women, the relative gains in employment were substantially greater than the ten-year average annual increase.

In the third quarter of 1965, as in the preceding quarter, persons under twenty-five years of age accounted for about half the year-to-year increase in total employment. Relative gains were the largest for women 20-24 years of age and for men 14-19 years of age.

Among men, the increase in employment from a year earlier in the goods-producing sector was almost identical to the increase in the service-producing sector. For women, however, most of the increase was in the service-producing sector.

In the goods-producing sector most of the year-to-year gain in employment was in construction, while in the service-producing sector, community, personal and other service accounted for half the total increase.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Goods-producing	3,193	3,110	+ 83
Men	2,702	2,633	+ 69
Women	491	477	+ 14
Service-producing	3,978	3,796	+ 182
Men	2,397	2,326	+ 71
Women	1,581	1,470	+ 111

Employment was substantially higher in the third quarter of 1965 than in the third quarter of 1964 in all regions. Year-to-year gains ranged between 2.8 per cent for Ontario and 6.0 per cent for British Columbia.

Employment by Region

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Change</u> %
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Atlantic	614	592	+ 3.7
Quebec	1,991	1,901	+ 4.7
Ontario	2,634	2,562	+ 2.8
Prairies	1,260	1,218	+ 3.4
B.C.	671	633	+ 6.0

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,226	13,200	12,905	12,884	12,617	12,597
Labour force	7,179	7,159	6,975	6,985	6,853	6,827
Employed	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768	6,587	6,576
Agriculture	632	625	641	680	668	714
Non-agriculture	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088	5,919	5,862
Unemployed	171	176	257	217	266	251
Not in labour force	6,047	6,041	5,930	5,899	5,764	5,770

Participation rate(2)	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.2	54.3	54.2
Unemployment rate(3)						
Actual	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.7
Seasonally adjusted	3.2	3.6	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,555	6,542	6,395	6,385	6,255	6,245
Labour force	5,057	5,075	4,968	4,985	4,894	4,891
Employed	4,931	4,945	4,771	4,824	4,687	4,699
Agriculture	540	537	564	583	588	622
Non-agriculture	4,391	4,408	4,207	4,241	4,099	4,077
Unemployed	126	130	197	161	207	192
Not in labour force	1,498	1,467	1,427	1,400	1,361	1,354

Participation rate(2)	77.1	77.6	77.7	78.1	78.2	78.3
Unemployment rate(3)	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,671	6,658	6,510	6,499	6,362	6,352
Labour force	2,122	2,084	2,007	2,000	1,959	1,936
Employed	2,077	2,038	1,947	1,944	1,900	1,877
Agriculture	92	88	77	97	80	92
Non-agriculture	1,985	1,950	1,870	1,847	1,820	1,785
Unemployed	45	46	60	56	59	59
Not in labour force	4,549	4,574	4,503	4,499	4,403	4,416

Participation rate(2)	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.5
Unemployment rate(3)	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,607	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.6	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 16, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,226	2,164	3,759	1,022	3,883	971	1,427
Labour force	7,179	681	3,636	865	1,083	694	220
Employed	7,008	636	3,578	832	1,068	681	213
Unemployed	171	45	58	33	15	13	*
Not in labour force	6,047	1,483	123	157	2,800	277	1,207
<hr/>							
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Oct. 16	54.3	31.5	96.7	84.6	27.9	71.5	15.4
Sept. 18	54.2	32.3	96.8	85.7	27.1	70.5	15.6
<hr/>							
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Oct. 16	2.4	6.6	1.6	3.8	1.4	1.9	*
Sept. 18	2.5	6.6	1.7	4.7	1.3	1.8	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Oct. 16(1)	Sept. 18	Oct. 17(1)	Sept. 19	Oct. 19(1)	Sept. 21
Total employed	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768	6,587	6,576
Agriculture	632	625	641	680	668	714
Non-agriculture	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088	5,919	5,862
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Employed, non-agriculture	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088	5,919	5,862
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,799	5,814	5,514	5,603	5,421	5,414
At work 35 hours or more	3,417	5,399	3,067	5,186	3,336	5,034
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,382	415	2,447	417	2,085	380
Due to economic reasons(2)	49	43	53	55	53	55
Due to other reasons(3)	2,333	372	2,394	362	2,032	325
Usually work less than 35 hours	577	544	563	485	498	448

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.
Total employed	7,090	7,171	6,819	6,906	6,640	6,695
Agriculture	664	688	681	711	721	759
Other primary industries	269	280	212	225	189	188
Manufacturing	1,680	1,688	1,722	1,717	1,600	1,600
Construction	523	537	451	457	459	472
Transportation and other utilities	626	637	609	613	615	615
Trade	1,137	1,159	1,135	1,140	1,087	1,089
Finance, insurance, real estate	290	289	256	269	256	257
Community, personal, other services	1,488	1,463	1,363	1,373	1,335	1,323
Public administration	413	430	390	401	378	392

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 16, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,008	5,879	550	378	201
Agriculture	632	132	290	73	137
Non-agriculture	6,376	5,747	260	305	64
Men	4,931	4,026	475	352	78
Agriculture	540	112	287	71	70
Non-agriculture	4,391	3,914	188	281	*
Women	2,077	1,853	75	26	123
Agriculture	92	20	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,985	1,833	72	24	56

- (1) In October 1963, 1964 and 1965, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week.
 - (2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.
 - (3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.
- * Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total unemployed	171	176	257	217	266	251
Without work and seeking work	161	167	244	207	254	238
Seeking full-time work	152	156	229	194	241	228
Seeking part-time work	*	11	15	13	13	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	10	*	13	10	12	13
Without work and seeking work	161	167	244	207	254	238
Seeking under 1 month	64	67	109	77	97	88
Seeking 1-3 months	55	55	75	65	84	79
Seeking 4-6 months	22	20	26	27	30	27
Seeking more than 6 months	20	25	34	38	43	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 16, 1965			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,226	1,275	3,828	4,649	2,222	1,252
Men			6,555	633	1,886	2,289	1,125	622
Women			6,671	642	1,942	2,360	1,097	630
Labour force			7,179	625	2,040	2,596	1,251	667
Men			5,057	449	1,454	1,796	889	469
Women			2,122	176	586	800	362	198
Employed			7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
Men			4,931	429	1,398	1,772	879	453
Women			2,077	173	567	787	359	191
Agriculture			632	45	124	149	293	21
Non-agriculture			6,376	557	1,841	2,410	945	623
Paid workers			5,879	518	1,687	2,223	886	565
Men			4,026	362	1,177	1,504	591	392
Women			1,853	156	510	719	295	173
Unemployed			171	23	75	37	13	23
Men			126	20	56	24	10	16
Women			45	*	19	13	*	*
Not in labour force			6,047	650	1,788	2,053	971	585
Men			1,498	184	432	493	236	153
Women			4,549	466	1,356	1,560	735	432
Employed	1965, October	16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
	September	18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
	1964, October	17	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
	September	19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
	1963, October	19	6,587	550	1,841	2,432	1,176	588
	September	21	6,576	562	1,814	2,423	1,191	586
Unemployed	1965, October	16	171	23	75	37	13	23
	September	18	176	23	69	47	18	19
	1964, October	17	257	33	98	74	24	28
	September	19	217	32	84	55	21	25
	1963, October	19	266	39	101	67	27	32
	September	21	251	32	109	58	24	28

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1964-1965 (continued from page 2)

Unemployed persons comprised 2.8 per cent of the total labour force in the third quarter of 1965 compared to 3.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 1964. Rates were lower than a year earlier in all age groups and for both men and women.

For Canada as well as for the Atlantic region and Ontario, the unemployment rate in the third quarter of 1965 was the lowest of any quarter since 1956; for Quebec and British Columbia it was the lowest since 1957. In the Prairies the rate was the lowest since 1959.

Unemployment Rates Third Quarter Averages

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
All ages	2.8	3.4
14-19	7.3	8.6
20-24	3.4	4.2
25-44	2.0	2.2
45+	2.1	2.7
Men	3.0	3.6
Women	2.4	3.0

Unemployment Rates by Region Third Quarter Averages

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Canada	2.8	3.4
Atlantic	4.2	4.8
Quebec	4.0	4.8
Ontario	2.1	2.5
Prairies	1.6	1.9
B.C.	3.3	4.1

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THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER 1965

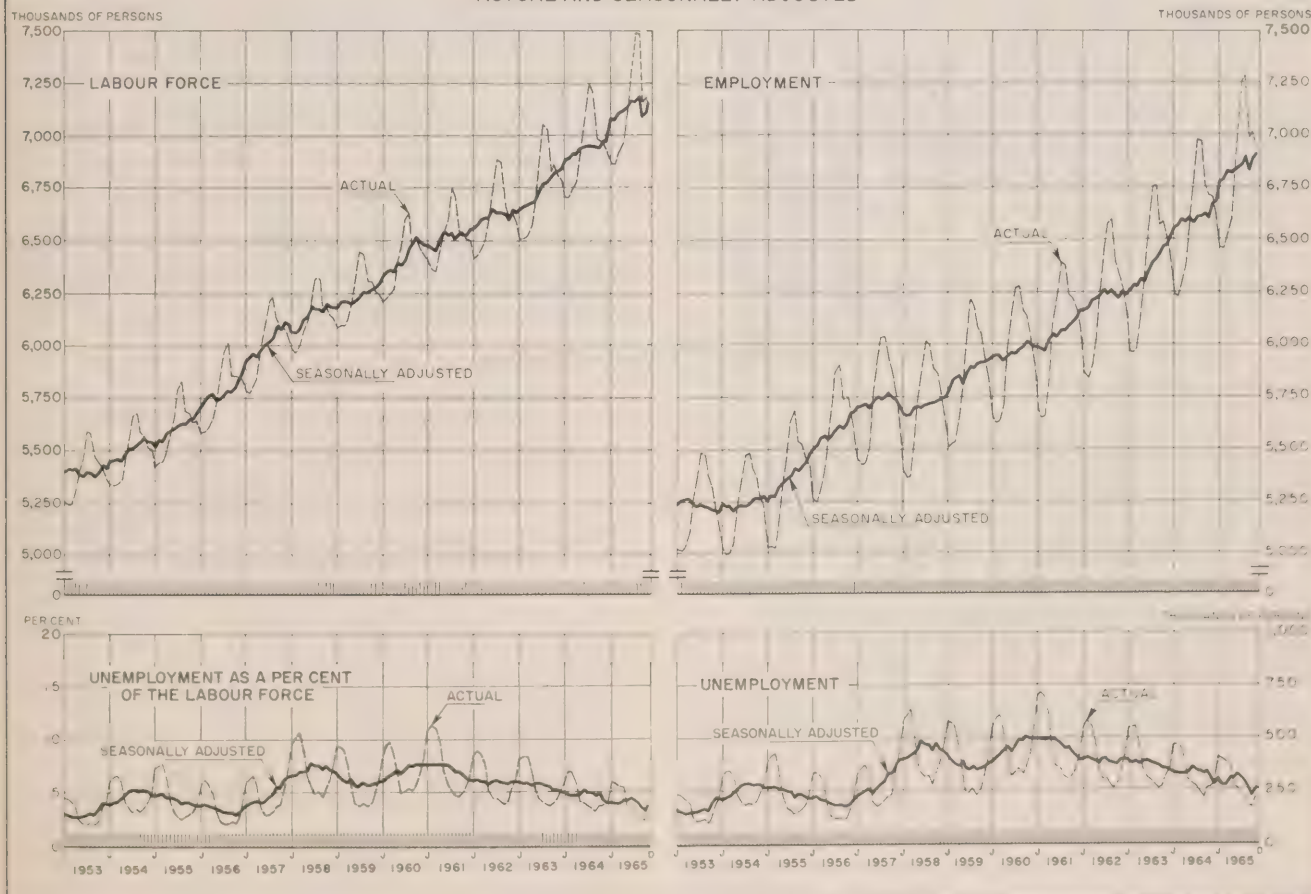
In the week ended November 13, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,159,000. This total included 5,939,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 220,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Employment decreased by 69,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 49,000. Compared with November 1964, the labour force was 194,000 higher, employment was 231,000 higher and unemployment was 37,000 lower.

From October, employment in agriculture declined by 109,000; nonagricultural employment rose by 40,000 during the month. Employment in

nonagricultural industries was higher by 293,000 and agricultural employment was lower by 62,000 than in November last year. Of the total decrease in employment from October to November, men accounted for 52,000 and women accounted for 17,000. Employment was higher than in November 1964 by 130,000 among men and by 101,000 among women.

Unemployment amounted to 3.1 per cent of the labour force in November, compared with unemployment rates of 2.4 in October 1965 and 3.7 in November last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in November 1965.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Teenagers in the Labour Force

In spite of the continuing decline in labour force participation of persons 14-19 years of age, this group still represents an important part of the total labour force.

The participation rate for this age group has dropped steadily since the inception of the labour force survey in November 1945. In 1946, the percentage of teenagers in the labour force was 49.1 and in 1964 it was down to 34.2. For young men the decline was greater than for young women. For the former the participation rate dropped from 60.5 to 38.3 per cent and for the latter from 37.7 to 29.9 per cent. Consequently, the spread in the participation rate between girls and boys was greatly reduced.

The Labour Force - 14-19 Years of Age (annual averages)

	<u>Labour Force</u> (000's)			<u>Participation Rates</u> (%)		
	T	M	W	T	M	W
1961	630	353	278	36.2	40.3	32.3
1962	648	367	280	35.4	39.6	30.9
1963	672	386	286	34.6	39.2	29.9
1964	700	398	301	34.2	38.3	29.9

Between 1961 and 1964, the number of teenagers in the labour force increased by 70,000 or 11.1 per cent. Over the same period, the total labour force rose by 412,000, or 6.3 per cent. Putting it another way, teenagers, while comprising only 10 per cent of the total labour force, accounted for 17 per cent of the increase. In 1964, there were 12.7 per cent more boys in the labour force than in 1961 and 8.3 per cent more girls. These gains in the teenage labour force reflect the rapid expansion of this age group as a result of the high birth-rates that prevailed following world war II.

Total employment of persons 14-19 years of age rose by 80,000 (55,000 men, 26,000 women) between 1961 and 1964. Practically all of this increase was in nonagricultural industries, in which male employment rose by 23 per cent and female employment by 10 per cent. In 1964 there were as many boys as girls employed in nonagricultural industries. Workers in agriculture, comprising mostly men, remained virtually unchanged during this period and averaged 90,000.

Nonagricultural Employment - 14-19 Years of Age (annual averages)

(estimates in thousands)

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1961	462	217	245
1962	480	231	249
1963	506	251	255
1964	536	267	269

Persons 14-19 years of age tend to have more difficulty in obtaining employment than persons in the older age groups. Some of the contributing factors are insufficient formal education and lack of experience or training. There is also a tendency for young persons to try a number of jobs before settling on permanent employment.

The unemployment rate among teenagers remains relatively very high. For both boys and girls the rate continues to be about twice the rate for all ages.

Unemployment Rates - 14-19 Years of Age (annual averages)

	<u>Both Sexes</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	<u>All ages</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>All ages</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>All ages</u>	<u>14-19</u>
1961	7.1	13.2	8.4	16.4	3.7	8.6
1962	5.9	11.6	6.9	14.4	3.3	7.9
1963	5.5	11.5	6.4	14.0	3.3	7.7
1964	4.7	10.3	5.3	12.3	3.1	7.6

The impact of teenagers on the labour force is most noticeable at the end of the school year. With the start of summer vacation, a large number of persons previously categorized as "going to school" are classified to other non-labour force categories such as "voluntarily idle" and "keeping house". However, a very substantial number also enter the labour force.

The number of students entering the labour force between June and July has increased from an average of 171,000 in the 1956-60 period to 207,000 in the years 1961-65.

Estimated Change of Status of Students Aged 14-19

Between June and July 1956-1965
(estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in students	Increase in:-		
		<u>Labour Force(1)</u>	<u>Keeping house(1)</u>	<u>Voluntarily idle and other (1)</u>
1956	552	144	70	342
1957	611	153	87	378
1958	703	159	73	476
1959	802	206	81	521
1960	874	193	78	610
1961	950	190	83	685
1962	819	173	67	585
1963	881	199	59	631
1964	952	219	74	666
1965	1,022	252	58	721

(1) Includes those reaching age 14 and excludes those reaching age 20 in July.

(Continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,252	13,226	12,929	12,905	12,637	12,617
Labour force	7,159	7,179	6,965	6,975	6,811	6,853
Employed	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718	6,508	6,587
Agriculture	523	632	585	641	621	668
Non-agriculture	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077	5,887	5,919
Unemployed	220	171	257	257	303	266
Not in labour force	6,093	6,047	5,964	5,930	5,826	5,764

Participation rate(2)	54.0	54.3	53.9	54.0	53.9	54.3
Unemployment rate(3)						
Actual	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	4.4	3.9
Seasonally adjusted	3.6	3.2	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,568	6,555	6,406	6,395	6,265	6,255
Labour force	5,047	5,057	4,950	4,968	4,868	4,894
Employed	4,879	4,931	4,749	4,771	4,624	4,687
Agriculture	466	540	521	564	559	588
Non-agriculture	4,413	4,391	4,228	4,207	4,065	4,099
Unemployed	168	126	201	197	244	207
Not in labour force	1,521	1,498	1,456	1,427	1,397	1,361

Participation rate(2)	76.8	77.1	77.3	77.7	77.7	78.2
Unemployment rate(3)	3.3	2.5	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,684	6,671	6,523	6,510	6,372	6,362
Labour force	2,112	2,122	2,015	2,007	1,943	1,959
Employed	2,060	2,077	1,959	1,947	1,884	1,900
Agriculture	57	92	64	77	62	80
Non-agriculture	2,003	1,985	1,895	1,870	1,822	1,820
Unemployed	52	45	56	60	59	59
Not in labour force	4,572	4,549	4,508	4,503	4,429	4,403

Participation rate(2)	31.6	31.8	30.9	30.8	30.5	30.8
Unemployment rate(3)	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in the labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate(2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate(3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 13, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,252	2,170	3,791	1,000	3,892	970	1,429
Labour force	7,159	689	3,654	840	1,065	691	220
Employed	6,939	639	3,573	794	1,049	673	211
Unemployed	220	50	81	46	16	18	*
Not in labour force	6,093	1,481	137	160	2,827	279	1,209
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Nov. 13	54.0	31.8	96.4	84.0	27.4	71.2	15.4
Oct. 16	54.3	31.5	96.7	84.6	27.9	71.5	15.4
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Nov. 13	3.1	7.3	2.2	5.5	1.5	2.6	*
Oct. 16	2.4	6.6	1.6	3.8	1.4	1.9	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Nov. 13(1)	Oct. 16(1)	Nov. 14(1)	Oct. 17(1)	Nov. 16(1)	Oct. 19(1)
Total employed	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718	6,508	6,587
Agriculture	523	632	585	641	621	668
Non-agriculture	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077	5,887	5,919
Employed, non-agriculture	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077	5,887	5,919
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,806	5,799	5,566	5,514	5,387	5,421
At work 35 hours or more	4,458	3,417	4,421	3,067	4,260	3,336
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,348	2,382	1,145	2,447	1,127	2,085
Due to economic reasons (2)	59	49	63	53	62	53
Due to other reasons (3)	1,289	2,333	1,082	2,394	1,065	2,032
Usually work less than 35 hours	610	577	557	563	500	498

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.
Total employed	6,977	7,090	6,731	6,819	6,557	6,640
Agriculture	593	664	635	681	668	721
Other primary industries	247	269	206	212	188	189
Manufacturing	1,647	1,680	1,702	1,722	1,585	1,600
Construction	516	523	454	451	446	459
Transportation and other utilities	613	626	590	609	595	615
Trade	1,151	1,137	1,121	1,135	1,106	1,087
Finance, insurance, real estate	277	290	253	256	255	256
Community, personal, other services	1,539	1,488	1,384	1,363	1,342	1,335
Public administration	394	413	386	390	372	378

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 13, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,939	5,866	551	353	169
Agriculture	523	79	291	48	105
Non-agriculture	6,416	5,787	260	305	64
Men	4,879	4,005	476	326	72
Agriculture	466	70	286	47	63
Non-agriculture	4,413	3,935	190	279	*
Women	2,060	1,861	75	27	97
Agriculture	57	*	*	*	42
Non-agriculture	2,003	1,852	70	26	55

(1) In the October and November reference weeks of 1963, 1964 and 1965, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
Total unemployed	220	171	257	257	303	266
Without work and seeking work	204	161	243	244	286	254
Seeking full-time work	188	152	228	229	270	241
Seeking part-time work	16	*	15	15	16	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	10	14	13	17	12

Without work and seeking work	204	161	243	244	286	254
Seeking under 1 month	90	64	94	109	111	97
Seeking 1-3 months	70	55	83	75	99	84
Seeking 4-6 months	24	22	32	26	34	30
Seeking more than 6 months	20	20	34	34	42	43

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 13, 1965		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,252	1,276	3,836	4,661	2,224	1,255
Men		6,568	634	1,890	2,295	1,126	623
Women		6,684	642	1,946	2,366	1,098	632
Labour force		7,159	609	2,038	2,621	1,221	670
Men		5,047	440	1,460	1,806	871	470
Women		2,112	169	578	815	350	200
Employed		6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
Men		4,879	415	1,385	1,774	852	453
Women		2,060	165	560	798	345	192
Agriculture		523	31	103	134	235	20
Non-agriculture		6,416	549	1,842	2,438	962	625
Paid workers		5,866	499	1,678	2,241	876	572
Men		4,005	349	1,169	1,509	583	395
Women		1,861	150	509	732	293	177
Unemployed		220	29	93	49	24	25
Men		168	25	75	32	19	17
Women		52	*	18	17	*	*
Not in labour force		6,093	667	1,798	2,040	1,003	585
Men		1,521	194	430	489	255	153
Women		4,572	473	1,368	1,551	748	432

Employed	1965, November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
	October 16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
	1964, November 14	6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
	October 17	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
	1963, November 16	6,508	532	1,818	2,428	1,149	581
	October 19	6,587	550	1,841	2,432	1,176	588
Unemployed	1965, November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25
	October 16	171	23	75	37	13	23
	1964, November 14	257	39	97	61	33	27
	October 17	257	33	98	74	24	28
	1963, November 16	303	43	112	75	37	36
	October 19	266	39	101	67	27	32

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Teenagers in the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

As the following table demonstrates, labour force participation of teenagers is greater during July and August than in the rest of the year, particularly for young men.

For young men, the unemployment rate is substantially lower during the summer holidays than during the rest of the year. This is a possible indication that those entering the labour force on a temporary basis at this time are more successful in obtaining employment. For young women, the unemployment rate is not significantly different.

In recent years, most young persons obtaining summer employment have found jobs in non-agricultural industries. However, they continue to contribute substantially to agriculture. Of the increase in total agricultural employment between June and July, teenagers have accounted, on average, for more than three-quarters in the last five years. Most of the young persons employed in agriculture are boys.

Increase in Employment of Teenagers Between June and July (in thousands)

<u>Participation and Unemployment Rates 14-19 years of age</u>				
	Participation Rate		Unemployment Rate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1961 July & August	54.3	38.1	11.7	7.9
Other ten mos.	37.4	31.0	18.0	9.0
1962 July & August	55.4	38.2	11.4	6.9
Other ten mos.	36.5	29.4	15.4	7.9
1963 July & August	54.8	36.6	10.5	8.0
Other ten mos.	36.1	28.6	15.2	7.7
1964 July & August	54.9	37.6	9.4	7.9
Other ten mos.	35.1	28.3	13.2	7.4

	<u>Agriculture</u>			<u>Non-agriculture</u>		
	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
1961	59	50	9	117	72	45
1962	49	44	5	115	67	48
1963	54	47	7	146	84	62
1964	55	44	11	173	105	68
1965	54	42	12	206	128	78

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THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER 1965

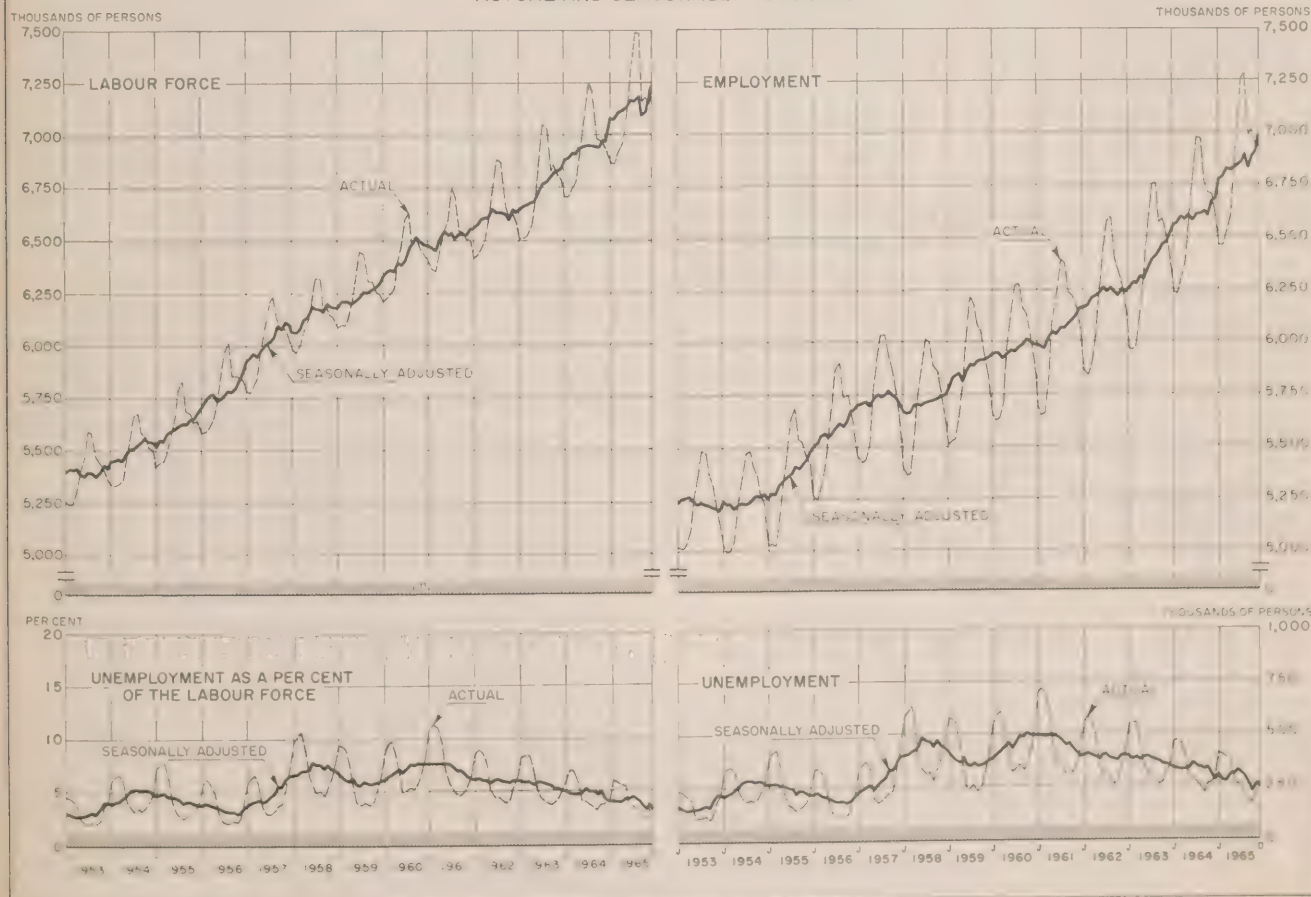
In the week ended December 11, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,185,000. Of this total, 6,933,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 252,000 were unemployed for the entire week. From November, the labour force increased by 26,000 and unemployment by 32,000. Total employment was virtually unchanged. The labour force was 273,000 higher than December 1964; employment was up 305,000 and unemployment was down 32,000 from a year earlier.

Employment in agriculture dropped 53,000 between November and December and nonagricultural employment rose by 47,000. Employment in nonagricultural industries was 362,000

higher than in December 1964, while agricultural employment was 57,000 lower than a year earlier. Between November and December, employment among men declined by 35,000 while employment of women increased by 29,000. Male employment increased by 169,000 between December 1964 and December 1965; over the same period employment of women increased by 136,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 3.5 in December 1965 compared with 3.1 in November and with 4.1 in December 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.4 in December 1965.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

4th Quarter 1965

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the fourth quarter of 1965, with comparative data for the first three quarters of 1965 and the fourth quarter of 1964, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 5				1 9 6 4	1 9 6 5				1 9 6 4
	4th quar.	3rd. quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.0	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.8
Office and profes- sional(2)	17	16	13	13	16	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5
Transportation	5	5	7	9	6	3.0	2.8	5.4	9.0	4.4
Service and recreation	12	12	10	9	11	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.4	3.5
Primary(3)	11	8	11	13	12	3.1	1.9	4.2	7.1	4.1
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	32	25	27	31	31	3.7	2.8	4.5	7.3	4.8
Labourers(4)	17	16	19	21	17	10.1	8.1	14.2	21.1	11.9
Never worked(5)	7	17	13	4	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	214	210	298	397	266					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 5				1 9 6 4	1 9 6 5				1 9 6 4
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.0	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.8
Primary industries(6)	12	9	14	14	12	3.2	1.9	4.7	7.3	3.9
Manufacturing	21	21	18	21	25	2.7	2.6	3.2	5.0	3.8
Construction	17	15	19	22	17	6.9	5.5	11.3	19.1	9.3
Transportation and other utilities(7)	8	7	8	11	9	2.8	2.3	3.7	6.8	3.7
Trade	11	11	10	11	11	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.8	2.6
Service(8)	22	20	18	17	19	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.4
Never worked(5)	7	17	13	4	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	214	210	298	397	266					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Dec. 11(1)	Nov. 13(1)	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 14	Nov. 16
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,278	13,252	12,951	12,929	12,656	12,637
Labour force	7,185	7,159	6,912	6,965	6,786	6,811
Employed	6,933	6,939	6,628	6,708	6,440	6,508
Agriculture	470	523	527	585	589	621
Non-agriculture	6,463	6,416	6,101	6,123	5,851	5,887
Unemployed	252	220	284	257	346	303
Not in labour force	6,093	6,093	6,039	5,964	5,870	5,826

Participation rate(3)	54.1	54.0	53.4	53.9	53.6	53.9
Unemployment rate(4)						
Actual	3.5	3.1	4.1	3.7	5.1	4.4
Seasonally adjusted	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	6,580	6,568	6,417	6,406	6,273	6,265
Labour force	5,046	5,047	4,909	4,950	4,841	4,868
Employed	4,844	4,879	4,675	4,749	4,547	4,624
Agriculture	424	466	481	521	537	559
Non-agriculture	4,420	4,413	4,194	4,228	4,010	4,065
Unemployed	202	168	234	201	294	244
Not in labour force	1,534	1,521	1,508	1,456	1,432	1,397

Participation rate(3)	76.7	76.8	76.5	77.3	77.2	77.7
Unemployment rate(4)	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.1	6.1	5.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	6,698	6,684	6,534	6,523	6,383	6,372
Labour force	2,139	2,112	2,003	2,015	1,945	1,943
Employed	2,089	2,060	1,953	1,959	1,893	1,884
Agriculture	46	57	46	64	52	62
Non-agriculture	2,043	2,003	1,907	1,895	1,841	1,822
Unemployed	50	52	50	56	52	59
Not in labour force	4,559	4,572	4,531	4,508	4,438	4,429

Participation rate(3)	31.9	31.6	30.7	30.9	30.5	30.5
Unemployment rate(4)	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.7	3.0

(1) See "Introduction of new samples in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(2)	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate(3)	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(2)	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate(3)	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 11, 1965	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,278	2,177	3,794	1,005	3,904	967	1,431
Labour force	7,185	693	3,651	838	1,091	688	224
Employed	6,933	641	3,550	781	1,074	674	213
Unemployed	252	52	101	57	17	14	11
Not in labour force	6,093	1,484	143	167	2,813	279	1,207
Participation rate(2) - 1965 Dec. 11	54.1	31.8	96.2	83.4	27.9	71.1	15.7
Nov. 13	54.0	31.8	96.4	84.0	27.4	71.2	15.4
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965 Dec. 11	3.5	7.5	2.8	6.8	1.6	2.0	4.9
Nov. 13	3.1	7.3	2.2	5.5	1.5	2.6	*

(1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force. * Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Dec. 11	Nov. 13(1)	Dec. 12	Nov. 14(1)	Dec. 14	Nov. 16(1)
Total employed	6,933	6,939	6,628	6,708	6,440	6,508
Agriculture	470	523	527	585	589	621
Non-agriculture	6,463	6,416	6,101	6,123	5,851	5,887
Employed, non-agriculture	6,463	6,416	6,101	6,123	5,851	5,887
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,843	5,806	5,544	5,566	5,348	5,387
At work 35 hours or more	5,434	4,458	5,119	4,421	5,016	4,260
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	409	1,348	425	1,145	332	1,127
Due to economic reasons(2)	62	59	57	63	71	62
Due to other reasons(3)	347	1,289	368	1,082	261	1,065
Usually work less than 35 hours	620	610	557	557	503	500

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.
Total employed	6,960	6,977	6,685	6,731	6,512	6,557
Agriculture	542	593	584	635	626	668
Other primary industries	243	247	202	206	193	188
Manufacturing	1,635	1,647	1,676	1,702	1,592	1,585
Construction	500	516	437	454	412	446
Transportation and other utilities	617	613	601	590	592	595
Trade	1,177	1,151	1,132	1,121	1,127	1,106
Finance, insurance, real estate	291	277	258	253	250	255
Community, personal, other services	1,551	1,539	1,423	1,384	1,344	1,342
Public administration	404	394	372	386	376	372

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 11, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,933	5,887	540	350	156
Agriculture	470	69	276	40	85
Non-agriculture	6,463	5,818	264	310	71
Men	4,844	4,001	461	317	65
Agriculture	424	63	269	37	55
Non-agriculture	4,420	3,938	192	280	10
Women	2,089	1,886	79	33	91
Agriculture	46	*	*	*	30
Non-agriculture	2,043	1,880	72	30	61

(1) In the November 1963, 1964 and 1965 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	Dec. 11	Nov. 13	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 14	Nov. 16
Total unemployed	252	220	284	257	346	303
Without work and seeking work	232	204	270	243	326	286
Seeking full-time work	215	188	258	228	305	270
Seeking part-time work	17	16	12	15	21	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	20	16	14	14	20	17
Without work and seeking work	232	204	270	243	326	286
Seeking under 1 month	92	90	104	94	121	111
Seeking 1-3 months	93	70	99	83	132	99
Seeking 4-6 months	22	24	33	32	35	34
Seeking more than 6 months	25	20	34	34	38	42

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 11, 1965		Canada	Atlantic region (1)	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region (1)	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,278	1,277	3,844	4,672	2,226	1,259
Men		6,580	634	1,894	2,301	1,126	625
Women		6,698	643	1,950	2,371	1,100	634
Labour force		7,185	618	2,042	2,641	1,215	669
Men		5,046	443	1,460	1,813	862	468
Women		2,139	175	582	828	353	201
Employed		6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
Men		4,844	404	1,380	1,769	838	453
Women		2,089	170	565	812	348	194
Agriculture		470	29	93	125	206	17
Non-agriculture		6,463	545	1,852	2,456	980	630
Paid workers		5,887	491	1,683	2,251	890	572
Men		4,001	340	1,176	1,507	584	394
Women		1,886	151	507	744	306	178
Unemployed		252	44	97	60	29	22
Men		202	39	80	44	24	15
Women		50	*	17	16	*	*
Not in labour force		6,093	659	1,802	2,031	1,011	590
Men		1,534	191	434	488	264	157
Women		4,559	468	1,368	1,543	747	433
Employed	1965, December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
	November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
	1964, December 12	6,628	537	1,847	2,487	1,149	608
	November 14	6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
	1963, December 14	6,440	514	1,793	2,426	1,132	575
	November 16	6,508	532	1,818	2,428	1,149	581
Unemployed	1965, December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22
	November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25
	1964, December 12	284	40	104	76	33	31
	November 14	257	39	97	61	33	27
	1963, December 14	346	48	131	89	38	40
	November 16	303	43	112	75	37	36

(1) See "Introduction of new samples in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error, statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Introduction of new samples in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan

New samples of improved design were brought into use for Newfoundland and Saskatchewan in the December 1965 survey. November 1965 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for November 1965, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada -- labour force - higher by 9,000; employed - higher by 11,000; unemployed - lower by 2,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 9,000.

Atlantic region -- labour force - higher by 3,000; employed - higher by 2,000; unemployed - higher by 1,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 3,000.

Prairie region -- labour force - higher by 6,000; employed - higher by 9,000; unemployed - lower by 3,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 6,000.

(THE) LABOUR FORCE

January 1966

CATALOGUE NO.
71-001
MONTHLY

Notes on the Redesigned Labour Force Sample

Over the past two years a redesigned sample has been brought into use for the Labour Force Survey. The new sample was introduced progressively, province by province, on completion of the preparatory work for each province. The time-table was as follows:

Alberta:	March	1964	Ontario:	September	1965
Prince Edward Island:	July	1964	Newfoundland:	December	1965
Nova Scotia:	October	1964	Saskatchewan:	December	1965
New Brunswick:	February	1965	Manitoba:	January	1966
Quebec:	February	1965	British Columbia:	January	1966

The changeover to the new sample in each province was noted in the Labour Force report for the relevant month (on page 8) and an indication was given of the effect of the changeover on major labour force characteristics.

The outstanding features of the new sample design as compared with the old sample are its much deeper stratification and greater flexibility. The coverage of the new sample is more widely spread; the efficiency of the stratification will deteriorate more slowly through time; such deterioration can be more readily detected and remedied. A detailed description of the new sample design is provided in DBS Report, Catalogue No. 71-504, "Canadian Labour Force Survey (Methodology)".

While generally a higher level of reliability has been reached through the redesign of the sample, the improvement is ~~most~~ noticeable in the estimates for the Atlantic and Prairie regions. Beginning with January 1966, estimates of major labour force characteristics for the individual provinces of these regions will be made available on request, without restriction, as indicated on page 3 of this report under the heading "Other Data Available".

Starting with the current issue of The Labour Force each table will carry indication of the relative sampling error to which the estimates are subject. The section "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8 of The Labour Force contains a description of the manner in which sampling error is indicated and some comments on both sampling and non-sampling errors.

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(THE) LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1966

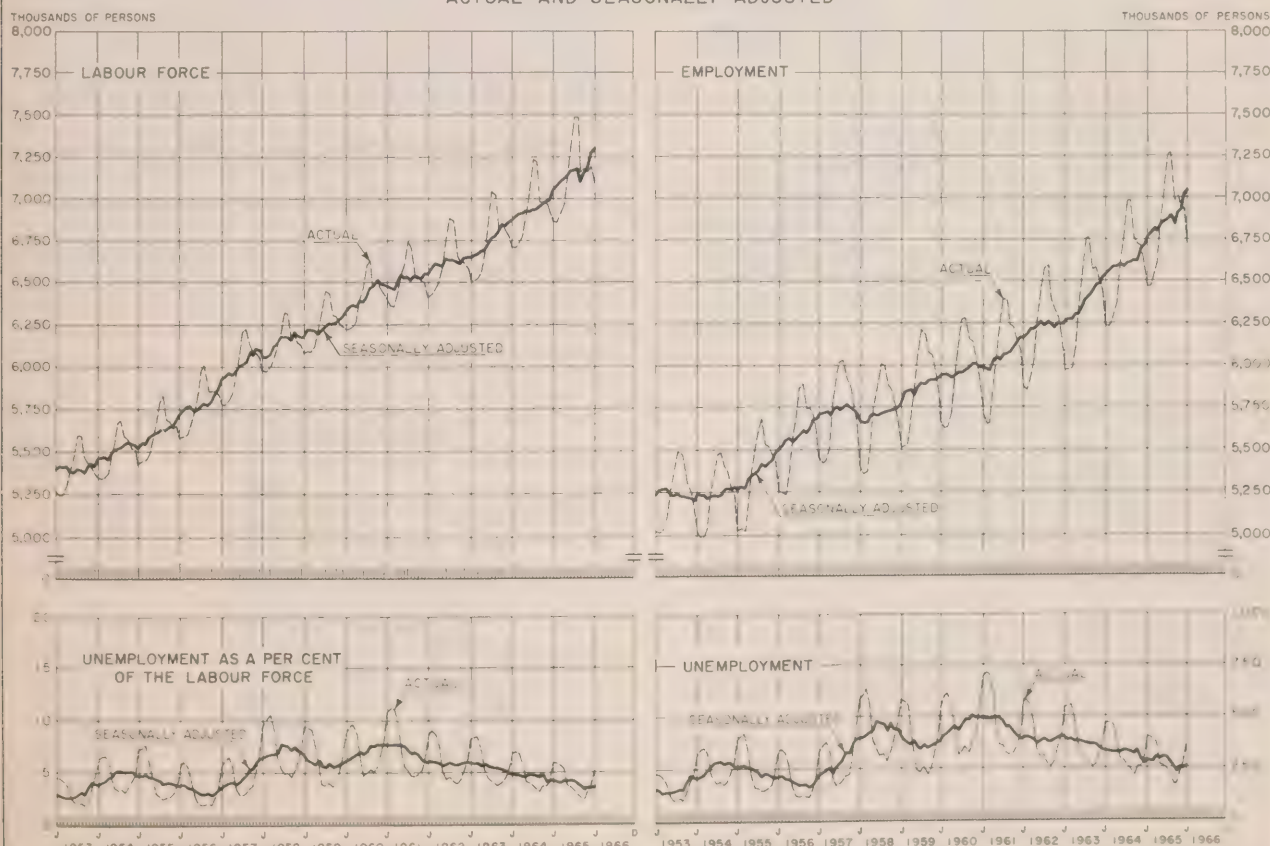
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,093,000 in the week ended January 15, 1966. Of this total 6,734,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 359,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force declined by 92,000 from December; the employed decreased by 199,000 and the unemployed increased by 107,000 over the month. In January 1966, the number of employed persons was 273,000 higher and the number of unemployed was 48,000 lower than in January 1965; the labour force was 225,000 higher.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 189,000 of the decrease in employment from December. There was little change in employment

in agriculture. Between January 1965 and January 1966 there was a rise of 331,000 in nonagricultural employment while in agriculture there was a decline of 58,000. From December, there was a decrease of 148,000 in employed men and of 51,000 in employed women. There were 138,000 more men and 135,000 more women employed in January 1966 than in January 1965.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.1 in January 1966, compared with 3.5 in December 1965 and 5.9 in January 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.5 in January 1966.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1964-1965

Between the fourth quarter of 1964 and the fourth quarter of 1965, the labour force increased by 223,000, or 3.2 per cent, and employment by 275,000, or 4.1 per cent. Unemployment declined by 52,000.

Fourth Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1965	1964
Labour force	7,174	6,951
Employed	6,960	6,685
Unemployed	214	266

During the fourth quarter of 1965 the labour force continued to expand at a rapid rate. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.2 per cent followed rates of 3.1 and 3.2 for the second and third quarters, respectively. The increase in the labour force was greater than the ten-year average in each quarter of 1965 for men and in all but the first quarter for women.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increases
in the Labour Force
1964-1965

	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Cal. Year	1954-1964 Average
Both sexes	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.3
Men	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.5
Women	3.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.7

For the year as a whole, the labour force averaged 7,141,000 in 1965 and 6,933,000 in 1964. This gain of 3.0 per cent was the highest of any year since 1957. Of the total increase from a year earlier, men and women each accounted for 104,000. However, the percentage increase for women (5.3 per cent) continued to be greater than for men (2.1 per cent).

Total employment averaged 6,960,000 in the fourth quarter of 1965, a rise of 275,000, or 4.1 per cent, from the corresponding quarter of 1964. Male employment rose by 153,000, or 3.2 per cent and female employment by 122,000 or 6.2 per cent. Persons 20 - 24 years of age experienced the largest relative gains which were 8.0 per cent for men and 11.1 per cent for women.

Employment in the fourth quarter was higher in 1965 than in 1964 for all regions, gains ranging between 2.8 per cent in the Prairies and 6.6 per cent in the Atlantic region.

In each quarter of 1965, the year-to-year increase in employment was substantially greater

than the average annual rate of increase (1954-64), for all regions.

Percentage Increase in Employment
Canada and Regions

	1964-1965					Average Annual Increase 1954-64
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Cal. Year	
Canada	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8	2.3
Atlantic	4.8	3.1	3.7	6.6	4.4	1.5
Quebec	3.3	5.3	4.7	5.2	4.7	2.2
Ontario	3.5	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.4
Prairies	2.6	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.3
B.C.	6.0	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.6	3.3

Comparing fourth quarters, employment in the nonagricultural industries was 318,000 (5.2 per cent) higher in 1965 than in 1964, but agricultural employment was 42,000 lower. Substantial gains in nonagricultural employment were evident in all regions, increases ranging between 4.1 per cent in Ontario and 7.6 per cent in the Prairies.

Most of the increase in employment in the fourth quarter 1965 from a year earlier was in the service-producing industries. Community, personal and other service accounted for 128,000 of the increase. There was little change in the goods-producing industries, gains in some industries compensating for declines in others.

Total unemployment was 52,000 lower in the fourth quarter of 1965 than the fourth quarter of 1964. Most of the decline was among men.

Unemployment rates in the fourth quarter of 1965 were substantially lower than a year earlier and were the lowest of any corresponding quarter since 1956, for both men and women and also for all the regions.

Unemployment Rates
Fourth Quarter Averages

	1965	1964
Canada	3.0	3.8
Men	3.3	4.3
Women	2.3	2.7
Atlantic	5.2	6.3
Quebec	4.3	5.1
Ontario	1.9	2.7
Prairies	1.8	2.5
B.C.	3.4	4.5

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 6.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966	1965		1964		1963
		Jan. 15(2)	Dec. 11(2)	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(3)		13,305	13,278	12,977	12,951	12,680	12,656
Labour force	a	7,093	7,185	6,868	6,912	6,709	6,786
Employed	a	6,734	6,933	6,461	6,628	6,243	6,440
Agriculture	d	460	470	518	527	581	589
Non-agriculture	a	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101	5,662	5,851
Unemployed	d	359	252	407	284	466	346
Not in labour force	a	6,212	6,093	6,109	6,039	5,971	5,870

Participation rate (4)	a	53.3	54.1	52.9	53.4	52.9	53.6
Unemployment rate (5)							
Actual	d	5.1	3.5	5.9	4.1	6.9	5.1
Seasonally adjusted		3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0 ^r	4.9	4.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(3)		6,593	6,580	6,429	6,417	6,284	6,273
Labour force	a	4,998	5,046	4,895	4,909	4,811	4,841
Employed	a	4,696	4,844	4,558	4,675	4,416	4,547
Agriculture	d	412	424	479	481	535	537
Non-agriculture	a	4,284	4,420	4,079	4,194	3,881	4,010
Unemployed	d	302	202	337	234	395	294
Not in labour force	c	1,595	1,534	1,534	1,508	1,473	1,432

Participation rate (4)	a	75.8	76.7	76.1	76.5	76.6	77.2
Unemployment rate (5)	d	6.0	4.0	6.9	4.8	8.2	6.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(3)		6,712	6,698	6,548	6,534	6,396	6,383
Labour force	b	2,095	2,139	1,973	2,003	1,898	1,945
Employed	b	2,038	2,089	1,903	1,953	1,827	1,893
Agriculture	e	48	46	39	46	46	52
Non-agriculture	c	1,990	2,043	1,864	1,907	1,781	1,841
Unemployed	e	57	50	70	50	71	52
Not in labour force	a	4,617	4,559	4,575	4,531	4,498	4,438

Participation rate (4)	b	31.2	31.9	30.1	30.7	29.7	30.5
Unemployment rate (5)	f	2.7	2.3	3.5	2.5	3.7	2.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) See "Introduction of new samples in Manitoba and British Columbia", page 8.

(3) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(4) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(5) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)	a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 15, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,305	2,184	3,788a	1,020c	3,900a	980 c	1,433
Labour force	7,093a	656c	3,630a	837c	1,060c	697 c	213d
Employed	6,734a	591c	3,466a	759c	1,038c	680 c	200d
Unemployed	359d	65e	164e	78e	22f	17 f	138
Not in the labour force	6,212a	1,528b	158d	183d	2,840b	283 d	1,220b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Jan. 15	53.3a	30.0c	95.8a	82.1c	27.2c	71.1 c	14.9d
1965, Dec. 11	54.1	31.8	96.2	83.4	27.9	71.1	15.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Jan. 15	5.1d	9.9e	4.5e	9.3e	2.1f	2.4 f	6.18
1965, Dec. 11	3.5	7.5	2.8	6.8	1.6	2.0	4.4

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. (3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over. (4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966	1965		1964		1963
		Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
Total employed	a	6,734	6,933	6,461	6,628	6,243	6,440
Agriculture	d	460	470	518	527	581	589
Non-agriculture	a	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101	5,662	5,851
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,274	6,463	5,943	6,101	5,662	5,851
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,689	5,843	5,386	5,544	5,166	5,348
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,272	5,434	5,004	5,119	4,838	5,016
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	417	409	382	425	328	332
Due to economic reasons (2)	e	67	62	66	57	62	71
Due to other reasons (3)	c	350	347	316	368	266	261
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	585	620	557	557	496	503

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average Nov. 1965 Dec. " Jan. 1966	Average Oct. 1965 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov. 1964 Dec. " Jan. 1965	Average Oct. 1964 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov. 1963 Dec. " Jan. 1964	Average Oct. 1963 Nov. " Dec. "
Total employed	a	6,869	6,960	6,599	6,685	6,397	6,512
Agriculture	d	484	542	543	584	597	626
Other primary industries	e	240	243	204	202	190	193
Manufacturing	d	1,641	1,635	1,660	1,676	1,573	1,592
Construction	e	473	500	414	437	375	412
Transportation and other utilities	d	603	617	598	601	579	592
Trade	d	1,153	1,177	1,118	1,132	1,119	1,127
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	298	291	270	258	262	250
Community, personal, other services	d	1,576	1,551	1,426	1,423	1,338	1,344
Public administration	e	401	404	366	372	364	376

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 15, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,734 a	5,718 b	535 c	335 d	146 d
Agriculture	460 d	60 e	280 d	32 f	88 e
Non-agriculture	6,274 a	5,658 b	255 d	303 d	58 e
Men	4,696 a	3,866 b	461 c	307 d	62 e
Agriculture	412 d	54 e	273 d	31 f	54 e
Non-agriculture	4,284 a	3,812 b	188 d	276 d	* g
Women	2,038 b	1,852 c	74 e	28 e	84 d
Agriculture	48 e	* f	* g	* g	34 e
Non-agriculture	1,990 c	1,846 c	67 e	27 f	50 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966	1965		1964		1963
		Jan. 15	Dec. 11	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 18	Dec. 14
Total unemployed	d	359	252	407	284	466	346
Without work and seeking work	d	320	232	382	270	428	326
Seeking full-time work	d	306	215	367	258	410	305
Seeking part-time work	f	14	17	15	12	18	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	39	20	25	14	38	20
Without work and seeking work	d	320	232	382	270	428	326
Seeking under 1 month	e	111	92	127	104	126	121
Seeking 1-3 months	e	151	93	167	99	202	132
Seeking 4-6 months	e	34	22	44	33	54	35
Seeking more than 6 months	e	24	25	44	34	46	38

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 15, 1966			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region (2)	British Columbia (2)
Population 14 years of age and over			13,305	1,279	3,852	4,683	2,227	1,264
Men			6,593	635	1,898	2,306	1,127	627
Women			6,712	644	1,954	2,377	1,100	637
Labour force			7,093 a	600 b	2,030 b	2,609 b	1,188 b	666 c
Men			4,998 a	434 b	1,450 b	1,801 a	840 b	473 b
Women			2,095 b	166 c	580 c	808 c	348 c	193 c
Employed			6,734 a	537 b	1,903 b	2,523 b	1,146 b	625 c
Men			4,696 a	377 b	1,342 b	1,734 a	803 b	440 b
Women			2,038 b	160 c	561 c	789 c	343 c	185 c
Agriculture			460 d	24 e	88 f	136 e	193 d	19 f
Non-agriculture			6,274 a	513 c	1,815 b	2,387 b	953 c	606 c
Paid workers			5,718 b	461 c	1,655 c	2,188 b	863 c	551 c
Men			3,866 b	319 c	1,143 c	1,463 b	558 c	383 c
Women			1,852 c	142 d	512 c	725 c	305 d	168 d
Unemployed			359 d	63 e	127 e	86 e	42 e	41 e
Men			302 d	57 e	108 e	67 e	37 e	33 e
Women			57 e	* g	19 f	19 f	* g	* g
Not in labour force			6,212 a	679 b	1,822 b	2,074 b	1,039 b	598 c
Men			1,595 c	201 c	448 c	505 c	287 c	154 d
Women			4,617 a	478 b	1,374 b	1,569 b	752 b	444 c
Employed	1966, January	15	6,734 a	537 b	1,903 b	2,523 b	1,146 b	625 c
	1965, December	11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
	1965, January	16	6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
	1964, December	12	6,628	537	1,847	2,487	1,149	608
	1964, January	18	6,243	478	1,737	2,358	1,105	565
	1963, December	14	6,440	514	1,793	2,426	1,132	575
Unemployed	1966, January	15	359 d	63 e	127 e	86 e	42 e	41 e
	1965, December	11	252	44	97	60	29	22
	1965, January	16	407	62	159	98	48	40
	1964, December	12	284	40	104	76	33	31
	1964, January	18	466	70	174	120	55	47
	1963, December	14	346	48	131	89	38	40

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) See "Introduction of new samples in Manitoba and British Columbia", page 8.

* Less than 10,000.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Introduction of new samples in Manitoba and British Columbia

New samples of improved design were brought into use for Manitoba and British Columbia in the January 1966 survey. December 1965 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for December 1965, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada -- labour force - higher by 10,000; employed - higher by 6,000; unemployed - higher by 4,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 10,000.

Prairie region -- labour force - higher by 2,000; employed - higher by 3,000; unemployed - lower by 1,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 2,000.

British Columbia -- labour force - higher by 8,000; employed - higher by 3,000; unemployed - higher by 5,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 8,000.

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THE LABOUR FORCE

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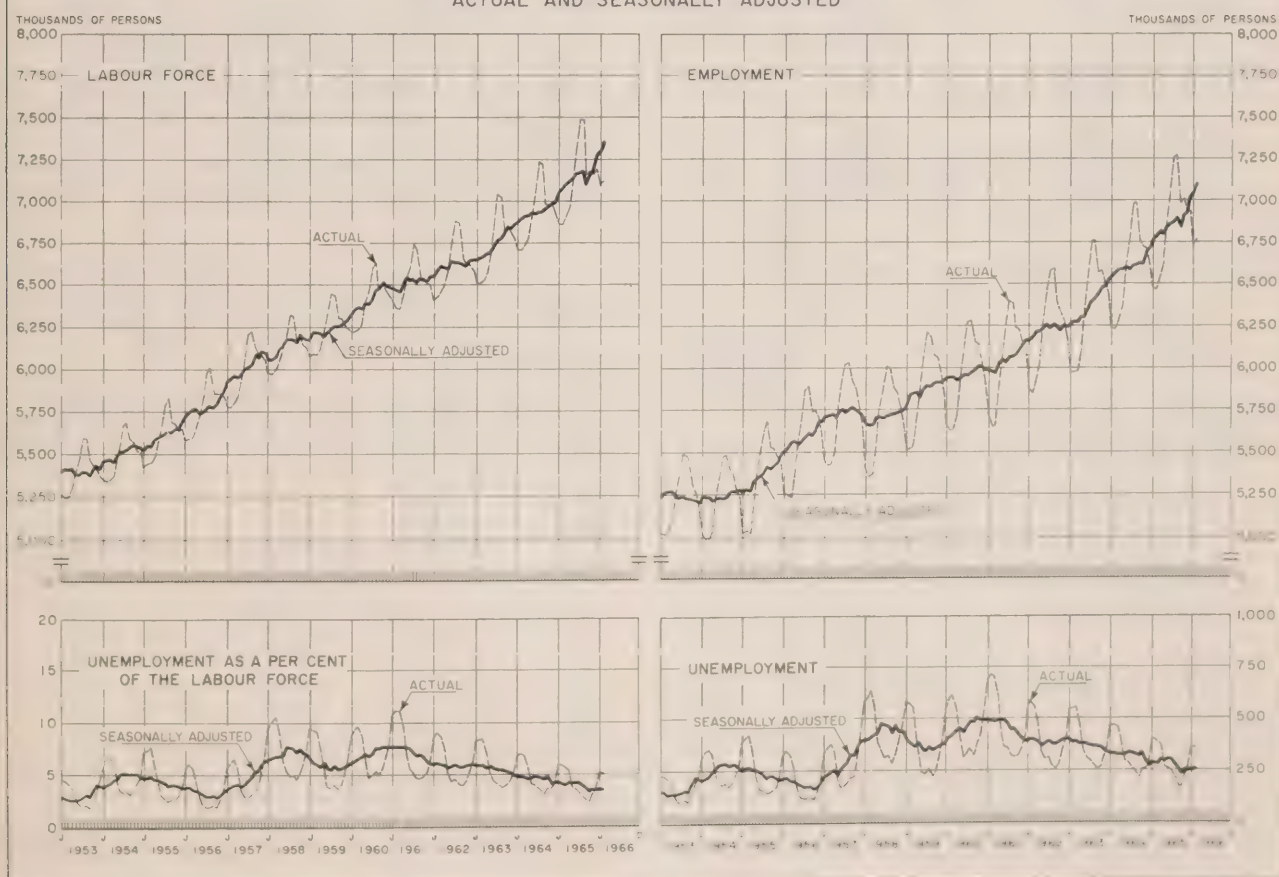
In the week ended February 19, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,122,000. This total included 6,766,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 356,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between January and February, there were increases of 29,000 in the labour force and of 32,000 in the employed; there was little change over the month in the number of unemployed. Compared with February 1965, the labour force was higher by 265,000, the employed having increased by 306,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 41,000.

Employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 23,000 between January and February;

there was little change in agriculture over the month. Nonagricultural employment was up 350,000 from February 1965; employment in agriculture was down 44,000 from a year earlier. Among men, employment increased by 36,000 from January, while there was little change in the number of women employed. There were 182,000 more men and 124,000 more women employed in February this year than in February 1965.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in February was 5.0, compared with rates of 5.1 in January 1966 and of 5.8 in February 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the February 1966 unemployment rate was 3.5.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

January 1965 - January 1966

Estimates relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended January 15, 1966, are presented in the following tables. Comparable data referring to the weeks ended January 16, April 17, July 24 and October 16, 1965, are also included. Comments on the most recent estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Out of the 359,000 persons unemployed in January 1966, 174,000 (48%) were heads of family units, 151,000 (43%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 34,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 325,000 members of families were distributed throughout 298,000 family units. In 55 per cent of these units, at least one person was employed.

Strong seasonal patterns are recognizable in the data, which now covers five and one-half years. The proportion of

the unemployed who were family heads has been highest in January and April (ranging between 45 and 51 per cent) and lowest in July (32-39%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-49%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). In the proportion of family units having one or more employed members, the seasonal variation was from a little more than one-half in January and April to about two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for January 1966 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

<u>Table 1</u> Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 15, 1966	359	325	174	106	45	34
October 16, 1965	171	156	68	61	27	15
July 24, 1965	244	226	77	120	29	18
April 17, 1965	371	337	179	109	49	34
January 16, 1965	407	374	184	131	59	33
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 15, 1966	100	91	48	30	13	9
October 16, 1965	100	91	40	35	16	9
July 24, 1965	100	93	32	49	12	7
April 17, 1965	100	91	48	30	13	9
January 16, 1965	100	92	45	32	15	8

Family Units(1)

<u>Table 2</u> By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 15, 1966	298	135	163	103	41	19
October 16, 1965	143	51	92	54	25	13
July 24, 1965	201	57	144	73	43	28
April 17, 1965	299	140	159	101	38	20
January 16, 1965	336	137	199	120	54	25
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 15, 1966	100	45	55	35	14	6
October 16, 1965	100	36	64	38	17	9
July 24, 1965	100	28	72	36	22	14
April 17, 1965	100	47	53	34	13	6
January 16, 1965	100	41	59	36	16	7

- (1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and non-agricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,334	13,305	13,002	12,977	12,705	12,680
Labour force	a	7,122	7,093	6,857	6,868	6,703	6,709
Employed	a	6,766	6,734	6,460	6,461	6,236	6,243
Agriculture	d	469	460	513	518	576	581
Non-agriculture	a	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943	5,660	5,662
Unemployed	d	356	359	397	407	467	466
Not in labour force	a	6,212	6,212	6,145	6,109	6,002	5,971
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	a	53.4	53.3	52.7	52.9	52.8	52.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.9	7.0	6.9
Seasonally adjusted		3.5	3.5	4.0 ^r	4.2	4.8 ^r	4.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,608	6,593	6,441	6,429	6,296	6,284
Labour force	a	5,032	4,998	4,887	4,895	4,802	4,811
Employed	a	4,732	4,696	4,550	4,558	4,400	4,416
Agriculture	d	424	412	472	479	532	535
Non-agriculture	a	4,308	4,284	4,078	4,079	3,868	3,881
Unemployed	d	300	302	337	337	402	395
Not in labour force	c	1,576	1,595	1,554	1,534	1,494	1,473
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	a	76.2	75.8	75.9	76.1	76.3	76.6
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.0	6.0	6.9	6.9	8.4	8.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,726	6,712	6,561	6,548	6,409	6,396
Labour force	b	2,090	2,095	1,970	1,973	1,901	1,898
Employed	b	2,034	2,038	1,910	1,903	1,836	1,827
Agriculture	e	45	48	41	39	44	46
Non-agriculture	c	1,989	1,990	1,869	1,864	1,792	1,781
Unemployed	e	56	57	60	70	65	71
Not in labour force	a	4,636	4,617	4,591	4,575	4,508	4,498
<hr/>							
Participation rate (3)	b	31.1	31.2	30.0	30.1	29.7	29.7
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965		S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force		a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed		a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture		d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture		a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed		d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force		a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025

Participation rate(3)		a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950

Participation rate(3)			52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended February 19, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,334	2,192	3,795 a	1,023 c	3,905 a	984 c	1,435
Labour force	7,122 a	659 c	3,643 a	848 c	1,063 c	694 c	215 d
Employed	6,766 a	594 c	3,483 a	768 c	1,042 c	675 c	204 d
Unemployed	356 d	65 e	160 e	80 e	21 f	19 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,212 a	1,533 b	152 d	175 d	2,842 b	290 d	1,220 b

Participation rate (3) - 1966, Feb. 19	53.4 a	30.1 e	96.0 a	82.9 c	27.2 c	70.5 c	15.0 d
Jan. 15	53.3 a	30.0 c	95.8 a	82.1 c	27.2 c	71.1 c	14.9 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Feb. 19	5.0 d	9.9 e	4.4 e	9.4 e	2.0 f	2.7 f	5.1 g
Jan. 15	5.1 d	9.9 e	4.5 e	9.3 e	2.1 f	2.4 f	6.1 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18
Total employed	a	6,766	6,734	6,460	6,461	6,236	6,243
Agriculture	d	469	460	513	518	576	581
Non-agriculture	a	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943	5,660	5,662
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,297	6,274	5,947	5,943	5,660	5,662
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,702	5,689	5,366	5,386	5,172	5,166
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,312	5,272	5,018	5,004	4,853	4,838
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	390	417	348	382	319	328
Due to economic reasons (2)	e	54	67	58	66	59	62
Due to other reasons (3)	c	336	350	290	316	260	266
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	595	585	581	557	488	496

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
		Dec. 1965 Jan. 1966 Feb. "	Nov. 1965 Dec. " Jan. 1966	Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. "	Nov. 1964 Dec. " Jan. 1965	Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Nov. 1963 Dec. " Jan. 1964
Total employed	a	6,811	6,869	6,516	6,599	6,306	6,397
Agriculture	d	466	484	519	543	582	597
Other primary industries	e	231	240	205	204	181	190
Manufacturing	d	1,643	1,641	1,628	1,660	1,561	1,573
Construction	e	449	473	378	414	359	375
Transportation and other utilities	d	599	603	593	598	583	579
Trade	d	1,145	1,153	1,115	1,118	1,079	1,119
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	303	298	278	270	255	262
Community, personal, other services	d	1,571	1,576	1,436	1,426	1,341	1,338
Public administration	e	404	401	364	366	365	364

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 19, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,766 a	5,746 b	530 c	340 d	150 d
Agriculture	469 d	64 e	278 d	38 f	89 e
Non-agriculture	6,297 a	5,682 b	252 d	302 d	61 e
Men	4,732 a	3,893 b	459 c	313 d	67 e
Agriculture	424 d	59 e	271 d	36 f	58 e
Non-agriculture	4,308 a	3,834 b	188 d	277 d	9 g
Women	2,034 b	1,853 c	71 e	27 e	83 d
Agriculture	45 e	5 f	7 g	2 g	31 e
Non-agriculture	1,989 c	1,848 c	64 e	25 f	52 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Feb. 19	Jan. 15	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18
Total unemployed	d	356	359	397	407	467	466
Without work and seeking work	d	327	320	368	382	438	428
Seeking full-time work	d	312	306	349	367	423	410
Seeking part-time work	f	15	14	19	15	15	18
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	29	39	29	25	29	38
Without work and seeking work	d	327	320	368	382	438	428
Seeking under 1 month	e	76	111	83	127	86	126
Seeking 1-3 months	e	171	151	179	167	213	202
Seeking 4-6 months	e	53	34	59	44	89	54
Seeking more than 6 months	e	27	24	47	44	50	46

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 19, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,334	1,281	3,860	4,695	2,229	1,269
Men		6,608	636	1,902	2,312	1,128	630
Women		6,726	645	1,958	2,383	1,101	639
Labour force		7,122 a	598 b	2,056 b	2,603 b	1,193 b	672 c
Men		5,032 a	433 b	1,466 b	1,808 a	849 b	476 b
Women		2,090 b	165 c	590 c	795 c	344 c	196 c
Employed		6,766 a	533 b	1,922 b	2,521 b	1,152 b	638 c
Men		4,732 a	374 b	1,349 b	1,743 a	816 b	450 b
Women		2,034 b	159 c	573 c	778 c	336 c	188 c
Agriculture		469 d	26 e	93 f	126 e	201 d	23 f
Non-agriculture		6,297 a	507 c	1,829 b	2,395 b	951 c	615 c
Paid workers		5,746 b	456 c	1,666 c	2,200 b	870 c	554 c
Men		3,893 b	315 c	1,142 c	1,480 b	570 c	386 c
Women		1,853 c	141 d	524 c	720 c	300 d	168 d
Unemployed		356 d	65 e	134 e	82 e	41 e	34 e
Men		300 d	59 e	117 e	65 e	33 e	26 e
Women		56 e	6 g	17 f	17 f	8 g	8 g
Not in labour force		6,212 a	683 b	1,804 b	2,092 b	1,036 b	597 c
Men		1,576 c	203 c	436 c	504 c	279 c	154 d
Women		4,636 a	480 b	1,368 b	1,588 b	757 b	443 c
Employed	1966, February 19	6,766 a	533 b	1,922 b	2,521 b	1,152 b	638 c
	January 15	6,734 a	537 b	1,903 b	2,523 b	1,146 b	625 c
	1965, February 20	6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
	January 16	6,461	503	1,782	2,457	1,121	598
	1964, February 22	6,236	479	1,741	2,353	1,094	569
	January 18	6,243	478	1,737	2,358	1,105	565
Unemployed	1966, February 19	356 d	65 e	134 e	82 e	41 e	34 e
	January 15	359 d	63 e	127 e	86 e	42 e	41 e
	1965, February 20	397	76	144	93	47	37
	January 16	407	62	159	98	48	40
	1964, February 22	467	71	176	116	57	47
	January 18	466	70	174	120	55	47

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada		Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
		Total units	Size of family unit			
			2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>						
January 15, 1966		298	111	97	54	36
October 16, 1965		143	57	41	25	20
July 24, 1965		201	65	65	41	30
April 17, 1965		299	109	94	52	44
January 16, 1965		336	120	111	61	44

(1) See footnote page 2.

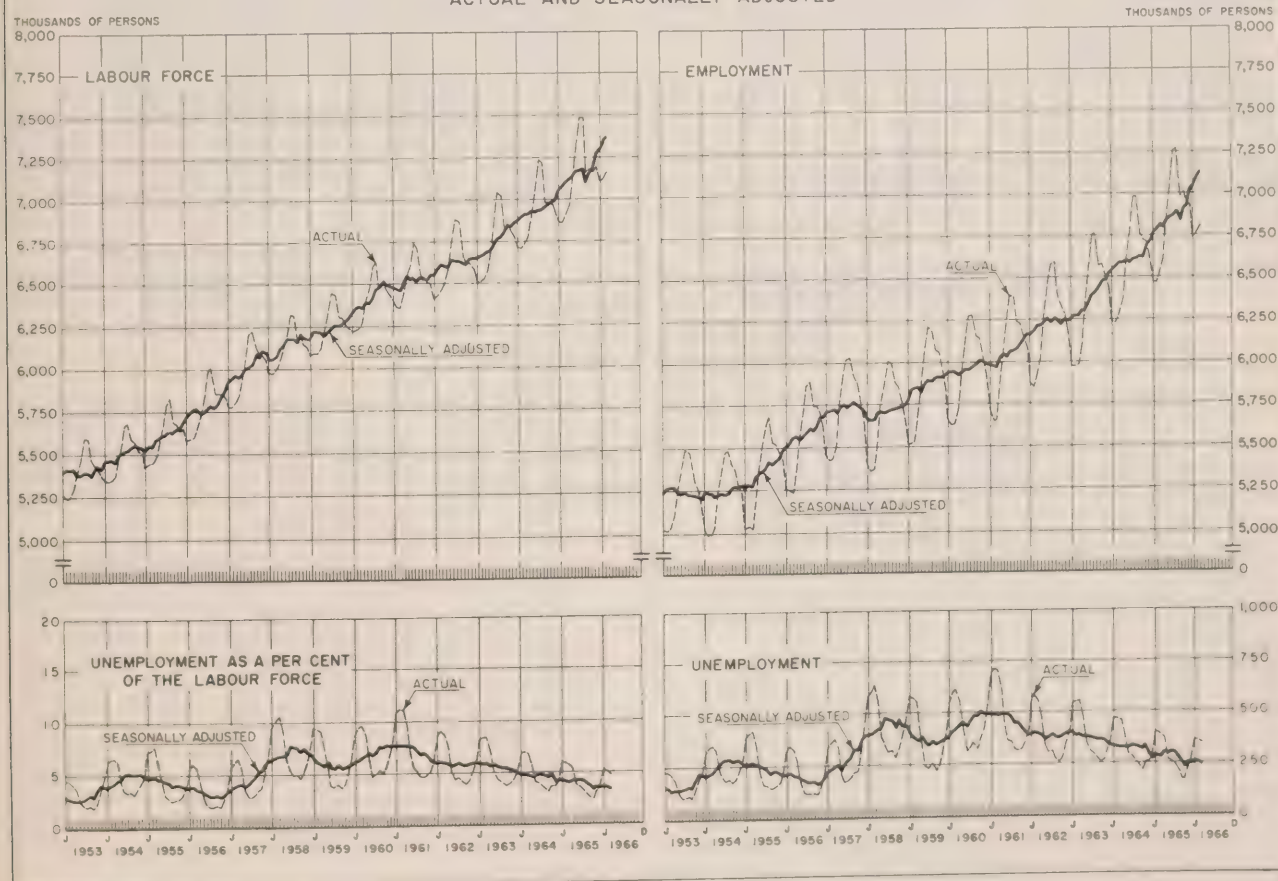
In the week ended March 19, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,162,000. Of this total, 6,821,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 341,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 40,000 from February, the employed having increased by 55,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 15,000. The labour force was 254,000 higher than in March 1965, the employed having increased by 300,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 46,000.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 49,000 from February; in agriculture

there was little change. In March 1966, non-agricultural employment was 363,000 higher than a year earlier, while employment in agriculture was 63,000 lower. The February-to-March increase in employment was 16,000 for men and 39,000 for women. In March 1966, there were 167,000 more men and 133,000 more women employed than in March 1965.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.8 in March 1966, 5.0 in February 1966 and 5.6 in March 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in March 1966 was 3.3 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1966

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by ex-

pressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1966, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1965, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6	1 9 6 5				1 9 6 6	1 9 6 5			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	3.0	2.8	4.2	5.8
Office and professional(2)	14	17	16	13	13	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8
Transportation	7	5	5	7	9	6.9	3.0	2.8	5.4	9.0
Service and recreation	9	12	12	10	9	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	4.4
Primary(3)	14	11	8	11	13	7.4	3.1	1.9	4.2	7.1
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	33	32	25	27	31	6.2	3.7	2.8	4.5	7.3
Labourers(4)	19	17	16	19	21	17.8	10.1	8.1	14.2	21.1
Never worked(5)	4	7	17	13	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	352	214	210	298	397					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6	1 9 6 5				1 9 6 6	1 9 6 5			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	3.0	2.8	4.2	5.8
Primary industries(6)	15	12	9	14	14	7.2	3.2	1.9	4.7	7.3
Manufacturing	19	21	21	18	21	3.9	2.7	2.6	3.2	5.0
Construction	24	17	15	19	22	16.3	6.9	5.5	11.3	19.1
Transportation and other utilities(7)	10	8	7	8	11	5.7	2.8	2.3	3.7	6.8
Trade	11	11	11	10	11	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.5	3.8
Service(8)	17	22	20	18	17	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.1
Never worked(5)	4	7	17	13	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	352	214	210	298	397					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 9.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		March 19	February 19	March 20	February 20	March 21	February 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,359	13,334	13,027	13,002	12,726	12,705
Labour force	a	7,162	7,122	6,908	6,857	6,742	6,703
Employed	a	6,821	6,766	6,521	6,460	6,286	6,236
Agriculture	d	475	469	538	513	563	576
Non-agriculture	a	6,346	6,297	5,983	5,947	5,723	5,660
Unemployed	d	341	356	387	397	456	467
Not in the labour force	a	6,197	6,212	6,119	6,145	5,984	6,002

Participation rate (3)	a	53.6	53.4	53.0	52.7	53.0	52.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.8	5.0	5.6	5.8	6.8	7.0
Seasonally adjusted		3.3	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.8 ^r	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,620	6,608	6,454	6,441	6,306	6,296
Labour force	a	5,033	5,032	4,905	4,887	4,811	4,802
Employed	a	4,748	4,732	4,581	4,550	4,416	4,400
Agriculture	d	427	424	488	472	521	532
Non-agriculture	a	4,321	4,308	4,093	4,078	3,895	3,868
Unemployed	d	285	300	324	337	395	402
Not in the labour force	c	1,587	1,576	1,549	1,554	1,495	1,494

Participation rate (3)	a	76.0	76.2	76.0	75.9	76.3	76.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.9	8.2	8.4
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,739	6,726	6,573	6,561	6,420	6,409
Labour force	b	2,129	2,090	2,003	1,970	1,931	1,901
Employed	b	2,073	2,034	1,940	1,910	1,870	1,836
Agriculture	e	48	45	50	41	42	44
Non-agriculture	c	2,025	1,989	1,890	1,869	1,828	1,792
Unemployed	e	56	56	63	60	61	65
Not in the labour force	a	4,610	4,636	4,570	4,591	4,489	4,508

Participation rate (3)	b	31.6	31.1	30.5	30.0	30.1	29.7
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965		S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force		a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed		a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture		d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture		a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed		d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force		a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)		a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 19, 1966		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,359	2,198	3,798 a	1,030 c	3,898 a	999 c	1,436
Labour force		7,162 a	663 c	3,643 a	849 c	1,083 c	708 c	216 d
Employed		6,821 a	603 c	3,495 a	765 c	1,065 c	690 c	203 d
Unemployed		341 d	60 e	148 e	84 e	18 f	18 f	13 g
Not in the labour force		6,197 a	1,535 b	155 d	181 d	2,815 b	291 d	1,220 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, March 19		53.6 a	30.2 c	95.9 a	82.4 c	27.8 c	70.9 c	15.0 d
Feb. 19		53.4 a	30.1 c	96.0 a	82.9 c	27.2 c	70.5 c	15.0 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, March 19		4.8 d	9.0 e	4.1 e	9.9 e	1.7 f	2.5 f	6.0 g
Feb. 19		5.0 d	9.9 e	4.4 e	9.4 e	2.0 f	2.7 f	5.1 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		March 19	February 19	March 20	February 20	March 21	February 22
Total employed	a	6,821	6,766	6,521	6,460	6,286	6,236
Agriculture	d	475	469	538	513	563	576
Non-agriculture	a	6,346	6,297	5,983	5,947	5,723	5,660
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,346	6,297	5,983	5,947	5,723	5,660
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,742	5,702	5,406	5,366	5,216	5,172
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,320	5,312	5,061	5,018	4,902	4,853
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	422	390	345	348	314	319
Due to economic reasons (2)	e	51	54	60	58	56	59
Due to other reasons (3)	c	371	336	285	290	258	260
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	604	595	577	581	507	488

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
		Jan. 1966	Dec. 1965	Jan. 1965	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1964	Dec. 1963
		Feb. "	Jan. 1966	Feb. "	Jan. 1965	Feb. "	Jan. 1964
		March "	Feb. "	March "	Feb. "	March "	Feb. "
Total employed	a	6,774	6,811	6,481	6,516	6,255	6,306
Agriculture	d	468	466	523	519	573	582
Other primary industries	e	206	231	201	205	163	181
Manufacturing	d	1,661	1,643	1,602	1,628	1,573	1,561
Construction	e	443	449	369	378	348	359
Transportation and other utilities	d	582	599	585	593	569	583
Trade	d	1,138	1,145	1,100	1,115	1,063	1,079
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	298	303	274	278	259	255
Community, personal, other services	d	1,579	1,571	1,459	1,436	1,351	1,341
Public administration	e	399	404	368	364	356	365

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 19, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,821 a	5,793 b	539 c	344 d	145 d
Agriculture	475 d	67 e	282 d	40 f	86 e
Non-agriculture	6,346 a	5,726 b	257 d	304 d	59 e
Men	4,748 a	3,905 b	462 c	317 d	64 e
Agriculture	427 d	59 e	274 d	38 f	56 e
Non-agriculture	4,321 a	3,846 b	188 d	279 d	8 g
Women	2,073 b	1,888 c	77 e	27 e	81 d
Agriculture	48 e	8 f	8 g	2 g	30 e
Non-agriculture	2,025 c	1,880 c	69 e	25 f	51 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		March 19	February 19	March 20	February 20	March 21	February 22
Total unemployed	d	341	356	387	397	456	467
Without work and seeking work	d	315	327	362	368	426	438
Seeking full-time work	d	299	312	343	349	409	423
Seeking part-time work	f	16	15	19	19	17	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	26	29	25	29	30	29
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	315	327	362	368	426	438
Seeking under 1 month	e	68	76	79	83	82	86
Seeking 1-3 months	e	140	171	142	179	165	213
Seeking 4-6 months	e	83	53	92	59	121	89
Seeking more than 6 months	e	24	27	49	47	58	50

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 19, 1966			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,359	1,282	3,867	4,705	2,231	1,274
Men			6,620	637	1,905	2,317	1,129	632
Women			6,739	645	1,962	2,388	1,102	642
Labour force			7,162 a	600 b	2,046 b	2,630 b	1,208 b	678 c
Men			5,033 a	434 b	1,450 b	1,815 a	854 b	480 b
Women			2,129 b	166 c	596 c	815 c	354 c	198 c
Employed			6,821 a	537 b	1,914 b	2,553 b	1,172 b	645 c
Men			4,748 a	378 b	1,336 b	1,755 a	823 b	456 b
Women			2,073 b	159 c	578 c	798 c	349 c	189 c
Agriculture			475 d	27 e	94 f	129 e	199 d	26 f
Non-agriculture			6,346 a	510 c	1,820 b	2,424 b	973 c	619 c
Paid workers			5,793 b	458 c	1,660 c	2,226 b	885 c	564 c
Men			3,905 b	314 c	1,133 c	1,489 b	575 c	394 c
Women			1,888 c	144 d	527 c	737 c	310 d	170 d
Unemployed			341 d	63 e	132 e	77 e	36 e	33 e
Men			285 d	56 e	114 e	60 e	31 e	24 e
Women			56 e	7 g	18 f	17 f	5 g	9 g
Not in the labour force			6,197 a	682 b	1,821 b	2,075 b	1,023 b	596 c
Men			1,587 c	203 c	455 c	502 c	275 c	152 d
Women			4,610 a	479 b	1,366 b	1,573 b	748 b	444 c
<hr/>								
Employed	1966, March	19	6,821 a	537 b	1,914 b	2,553 b	1,172 b	645 c
	February	19	6,766 a	533 b	1,922 b	2,521 b	1,152 b	638 c
	1965, March	20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
	February	20	6,460	497	1,812	2,434	1,113	604
	1964, March	21	6,286	485	1,757	2,389	1,078	577
	February	22	6,236	479	1,741	2,353	1,094	569
Unemployed	1966, March	19	341 d	63 e	132 e	77 e	36 e	33 e
	February	19	356 d	65 e	134 e	82 e	41 e	34 e
	1965, March	20	387	73	153	79	49	33
	February	20	397	76	144	93	47	37
	1964, March	21	456	74	171	106	60	45
	February	22	467	71	176	116	57	47

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

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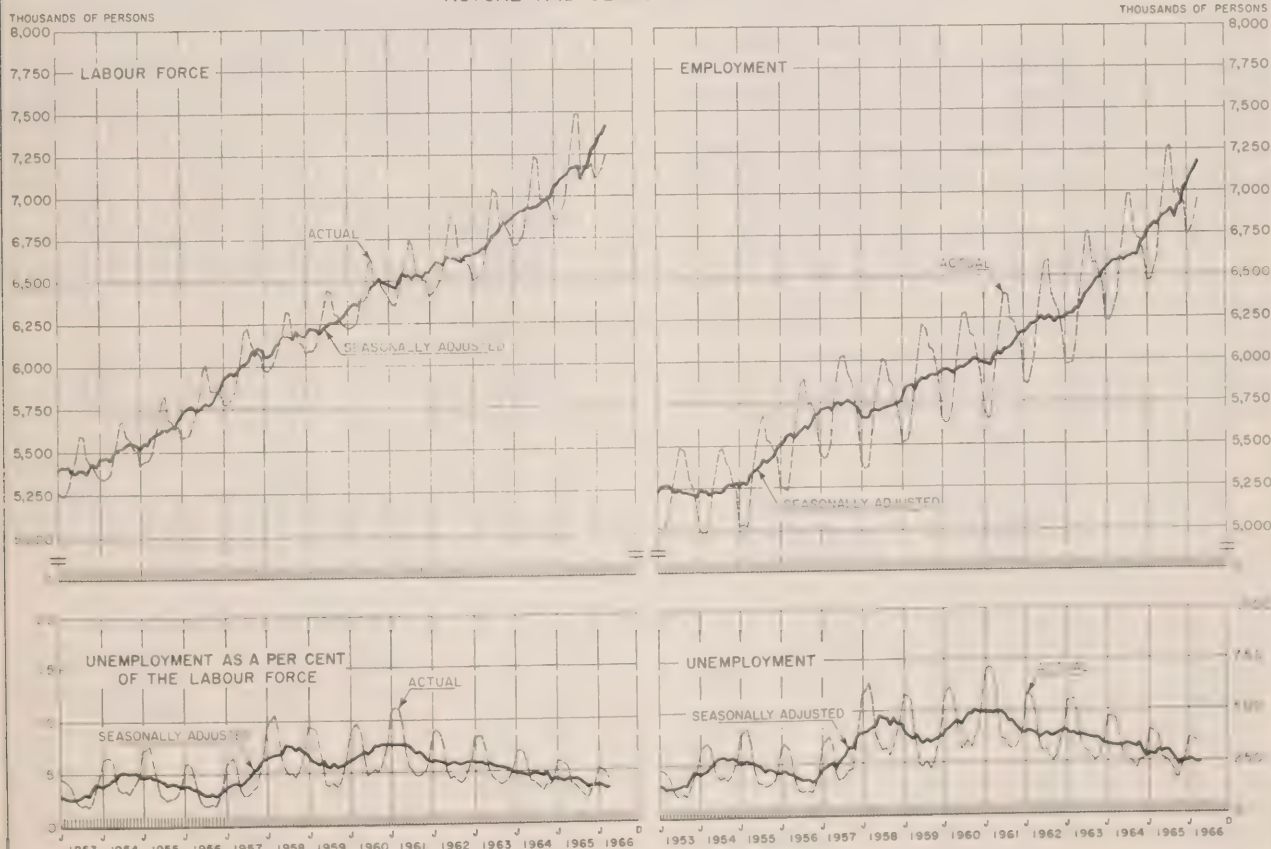
In the week ended April 23, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,248,000. Of this total, 6,950,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 298,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 86,000, the employed having increased by 129,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 43,000. The labour force was 280,000 higher than in April 1965; over the year, the employed increased by 353,000 and the unemployed decreased by 73,000.

From March to April, employment rose by 87,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

42,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 399,000 from April last year, while employment in agriculture decreased by 46,000. Men accounted for almost two-thirds of the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1965, the number of employed men was 207,000 higher and the number of employed women was 146,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 4.1 per cent, compared with 4.8 per cent in March and 5.3 per cent in April last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April was 3.3 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1965-1966

The number of persons in the labour force averaged 7,126,000 in the first quarter of 1966, an increase of 248,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1965. Employment increased by 293,000 during this period and unemployment decreased by 45,000.

	<u>First Quarter Average</u> (000's)	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Labour Force	7,126	6,878
Employed	6,774	6,481
Unemployed	352	397

The rapid expansion of the labour force during 1965 continued into the first quarter of 1966. On average, the labour force in the first quarter was 3.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. This was the largest year-to-year increase since the fourth quarter of 1957. The male labour force was 125,000 or 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier and the female labour force 123,000, or 6.2 per cent higher. For both men and women these percentage gains continued to be substantially higher than the average annual rate of increase of the past ten years.

In the first quarter of 1966, total employment was 4.5 per cent higher, male employment 3.6 per cent higher and female employment 6.8 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1965. The average annual rates of increase for the past ten years were 2.5 per cent, 1.6 per cent and 4.9 per cent, respectively.

Persons under twenty-five years of age continued to account for a substantial part of the year-to-year gain in total employment; in the first quarter of 1966 it was 42 per cent. Among men the highest relative increase in employment was in the group 14-19 years of age, while for women it was for those 20-24 years.

	<u>The Employed</u>			
	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Men				
All ages	4,725	4,563	162	3.6
14-19	318	294	24	8.2
20-24	535	497	38	7.6
25-44	2,213	2,162	51	2.4
45 & over	1,659	1,610	49	3.0
Women				
All ages	2,048	1,918	130	6.8
14-19	278	261	17	6.5
20-24	372	329	43	13.1
25-44	797	749	48	6.4
45 & over	601	578	23	4.0

In the service-producing industries employment was 210,000 higher in the first

quarter of 1966 than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. Community, personal, other service and public administration accounted for almost three-quarters of this increase. Although there was a drop of 55,000 in agricultural employment from a year earlier, the goods-producing sector as a whole showed a gain of 83,000.

The largest absolute increases in employment for men were 72,000 in construction, 43,000 in service and 38,000 in manufacturing. For women, employment in the service industry was 77,000 higher than a year earlier and 21,000 higher in manufacturing.

	<u>Employed by Industry</u>			
	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
All industries	6,774	6,481	+ 293	+ 4.5
Goods-producing industries	2,778	2,695	+ 83	+ 3.1
Agriculture	468	523	- 55	- 10.5
Non-agriculture	2,310	2,172	+ 138	+ 6.4
Other primary industries	206	201	+ 5	+ 2.5
Manufacturing	1,661	1,602	+ 59	+ 3.7
Construction	443	369	+ 74	+ 20.1
Service-producing industries	3,996	3,786	+ 210	+ 5.5
Transportation & other utilities	582	585	- 3	- 0.5
Trade	1,138	1,100	+ 38	+ 3.5
Finance	298	274	+ 24	+ 8.8
Community, personal, other service	1,579	1,459	+ 120	+ 8.2
Public administration	399	368	+ 31	+ 8.4

In all regions, employment rose substantially between the first quarter of 1965 and the first quarter of 1966. Employment gains ranged between 3.3 per cent in the Prairies and 6.3 per cent in the Atlantic region.

	<u>Employment by Region</u>			
	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Atlantic	536	504	32	6.3
Quebec	1,913	1,803	110	6.1
Ontario	2,532	2,449	83	3.4
Prairies	1,157	1,120	37	3.3
B.C.	636	604	32	5.3

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		April 23	March 19	April 17	March 20	April 18	March 21
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,396	13,359	13,052	13,027	12,749	12,726
Labour force	a	7,248	7,162	6,968	6,908	6,776	6,742
Employed	a	6,950	6,821	6,597	6,521	6,373	6,286
Agriculture	d	517	475	563	538	602	563
Non-agriculture	a	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983	5,771	5,723
Unemployed	d	298	341	371	387	403	456
Not in the labour force	a	6,148	6,197	6,084	6,119	5,973	5,984

Participation rate (3)	a	54.1	53.6	53.4	53.0	53.1	53.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	4.1	4.8	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.8
Seasonally adjusted		3.3	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,639	6,620	6,466	6,454	6,317	6,306
Labour force	a	5,077	5,033	4,935	4,905	4,850	4,811
Employed	a	4,831	4,748	4,624	4,581	4,505	4,416
Agriculture	d	457	427	506	488	547	521
Non-agriculture	a	4,374	4,321	4,118	4,093	3,958	3,895
Unemployed	d	246	285	311	324	345	395
Not in the labour force	c	1,562	1,587	1,531	1,549	1,467	1,495

Participation rate (3)	a	76.5	76.0	76.3	76.0	76.8	76.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.8	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.1	8.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,757	6,739	6,586	6,573	6,432	6,420
Labour force	b	2,171	2,129	2,033	2,003	1,926	1,931
Employed	b	2,119	2,073	1,973	1,940	1,868	1,870
Agriculture	e	60	48	57	50	55	42
Non-agriculture	c	2,059	2,025	1,916	1,890	1,813	1,828
Unemployed	e	52	56	60	63	58	61
Not in the labour force	a	4,586	4,610	4,553	4,570	4,506	4,489

Participation rate (3)	b	32.1	31.6	30.9	30.5	29.9	30.1
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965		S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force		a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed		a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture		d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture		a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed		d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force		a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)		a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended April 23, 1966		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,396	2,207	3,805 a	1,036 c	3,901 a	1,008 c	1,439
Labour force		7,248 a	690 c	3,659 a	864 c	1,095 c	717 c	223 d
Employed		6,950 a	635 c	3,532 a	792 c	1,079 c	699 c	213 d
Unemployed		298 d	55 e	127 e	72 e	16 f	18 f	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,148 a	1,517 b	146 d	172 d	2,806 b	291 d	1,216 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966		Apr. 23	54.1 a	31.3 c	96.2 a	83.4 c	28.1 c	71.1 c
		Mar. 19	53.6 a	30.2 c	95.9 a	82.4 c	27.8 c	70.9 c
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966		Apr. 23	4.1 d	8.0 e	3.5 e	8.3 e	1.9 f	2.5 f
		Mar. 19	4.8 d	9.0 e	4.1 e	9.6 e	1.7 f	2.5 f

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		April 23	March 19	April 17(2)	March 20	April 18	March 21
Total employed	a	6,950	6,821	6,597	6,521	6,373	6,286
Agriculture	d	517	475	563	538	602	563
Non-agriculture	a	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983	5,771	5,723
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,433	6,346	6,034	5,983	5,771	5,723
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,811	5,742	5,450	5,406	5,255	5,216
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,413	5,320	2,725	5,061	4,956	4,902
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	398	422	2,725	345	299	314
Due to economic reasons (3)	e	53	51	81	60	62	56
Due to other reasons (4)	c	345	371	2,644	285	237	258
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	622	604	584	577	516	507

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.
Total employed	a	6,846	6,774	6,526	6,481	6,298	6,255
Agriculture	d	487	468	538	523	580	573
Other primary industries	e	198	206	199	201	160	163
Manufacturing	d	1,686	1,661	1,602	1,602	1,587	1,573
Construction	e	447	443	376	369	357	348
Transportation and other utilities	d	582	582	586	585	571	569
Trade	d	1,157	1,138	1,109	1,100	1,048	1,063
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	299	298	270	274	264	259
Community, personal, other services	d	1,586	1,579	1,474	1,459	1,364	1,351
Public administration	e	404	399	372	368	367	356

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 23, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,950 a	5,898 b	553 c	341 d	158 d
Agriculture	517 d	87 e	287 d	47 f	96 e
Non-agriculture	6,433 a	5,811 b	266 d	294 d	62 e
Men	4,831 a	3,979 b	476 c	312 d	64 e
Agriculture	457 d	77 e	279 d	45 f	56 e
Non-agriculture	4,374 a	3,902 b	197 d	267 d	8 g
Women	2,119 b	1,919 c	77 e	29 e	94 d
Agriculture	60 e	10 f	8 g	2 g	40 e
Non-agriculture	2,059 c	1,909 c	69 e	27 f	54 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) In the April 1965 reference week, an unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to Good Friday.

(3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		April 23	March 19	April 17	March 20	April 18	March 21
Total unemployed	d	298	341	371	387	403	456
Without work and seeking work	d	274	315	345	362	380	426
Seeking full-time work	d	263	299	330	343	365	409
Seeking part-time work	f	11	16	15	19	15	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	24	26	26	25	23	30
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	274	315	345	362	380	426
Seeking under 1 month	e	71	68	81	79	72	82
Seeking 1-3 months	e	95	140	111	142	123	165
Seeking 4-6 months	e	75	83	101	92	123	121
Seeking more than 6 months	e	33	24	52	49	62	58

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 23, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,396	1,284	3,877	4,722	2,233	1,280
Men		6,639	638	1,910	2,326	1,130	635
Women		6,757	646	1,967	2,396	1,103	645
Labour force		7,248 a	605 b	2,071 b	2,659 b	1,221 b	692 c
Men		5,077 a	439 b	1,456 b	1,833 a	861 b	488 b
Women		2,171 b	166 c	615 c	826 c	360 c	204 c
Employed		6,950 a	553 b	1,954 b	2,597 b	1,189 b	657 c
Men		4,831 a	392 b	1,358 b	1,788 a	834 b	459 b
Women		2,119 b	161 c	596 c	809 c	355 c	198 c
Agriculture		517 d	32 e	103 f	137 e	219 d	26 f
Non-agriculture		6,433 a	521 c	1,851 b	2,460 b	970 c	631 c
Paid workers		5,898 b	472 c	1,701 c	2,268 b	885 c	572 c
Men		3,979 b	328 c	1,162 c	1,520 b	573 c	396 c
Women		1,919 c	144 d	539 c	748 c	312 d	176 d
Unemployed		298 d	52 e	117 e	62 e	32 e	35 e
Men		246 d	47 e	98 e	45 e	27 e	29 e
Women		52 e	5 g	19 f	17 f	5 g	6 g
Not in the labour force		6,148 a	679 b	1,806 b	2,063 b	1,012 b	588 c
Men		1,562 c	199 c	454 c	493 c	269 c	147 d
Women		4,586 a	480 b	1,352 b	1,570 b	743 b	441 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1966, April 23	6,950 a	553 b	1,954 b	2,597 b	1,189 b	657 c
	March 19	6,821 a	537 b	1,914 b	2,553 b	1,172 b	645 c
	1965, April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
	March 20	6,521	512	1,816	2,456	1,127	610
	1964, April 18	6,373	499	1,764	2,409	1,109	592
	March 21	6,286	485	1,757	2,389	1,078	577
Unemployed	1966, April 23	298 d	52 e	117 e	62 e	32 e	35 e
	March 19	341 d	63 e	132 e	77 e	36 e	33 e
	1965, April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30
	March 20	387	73	153	79	49	33
	1964, April 18	403	70	156	90	54	33
	March 21	456	74	171	106	60	45

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966 - Continued from page 2.

Total unemployment averaged 352,000 in the first quarter of 1966, a reduction of 45,000 from a year earlier. Unemployment among men was 37,000 lower; men 25-44 accounted for 24,000 of this decline.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 4.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1966 compared with 5.8 per cent in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For men, the unemployment rate was reduced from 6.8 to 5.9 and for women from 3.2 to 2.7.

The unemployment rate in the first quarter of 1966 was lower than a year earlier for all regions. For the Prairie region the unemploy-

ment rate was the lowest of any first quarter since 1951; for Canada, Quebec and Ontario it was the lowest since 1953; for the Atlantic region and British Columbia it was the lowest since 1956.

Unemployment Rates by Region

	First Quarter	
	1966	1965
Canada	4.9	5.8
Atlantic	10.7	12.2
Quebec	6.4	7.8
Ontario	3.1	3.5
Prairies	3.3	4.1
B.C.	5.4	5.8

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(THE) LABOUR FORCE

MAY 1966

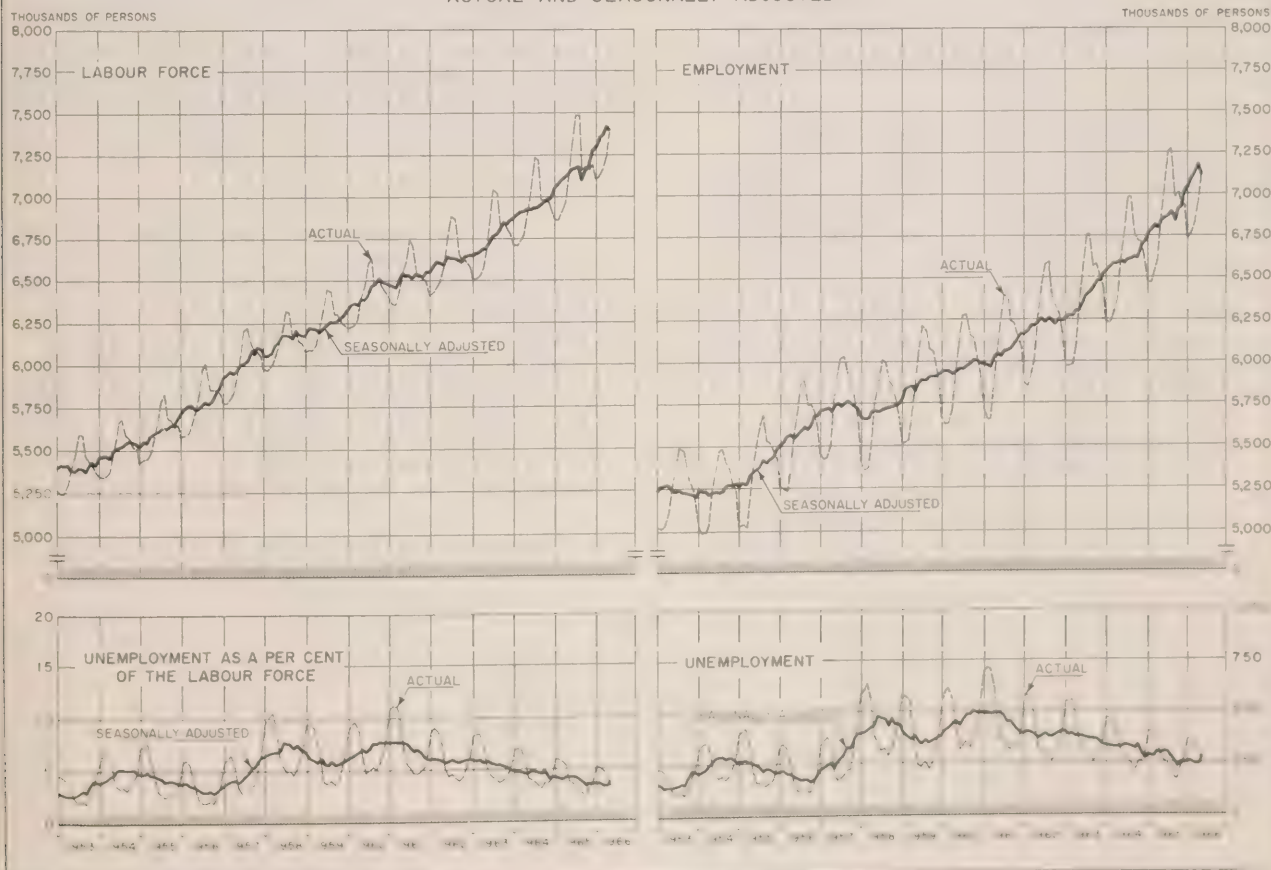
In the week ended May 21, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,383,000. Of this total 7,136,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 247,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between April and May, the labour force increased by 135,000, the employed having increased by 186,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 51,000. The labour force was 260,000 higher than in May 1965; over the year, the employed increased by 278,000 and the unemployed decreased by 18,000.

From April to May, employment rose by 112,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 74,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural

employment increased by 342,000 from May last year, while employment in agriculture decreased by 64,000. Men accounted for nearly all of the increase in employment between April and May. Compared with May 1965, the number of employed men was 144,000 higher and the number of employed women was 134,000 higher.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in May was 3.3 per cent compared with 4.1 in April and 3.7 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted the unemployment rate was 3.7 in May 1966.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Adults in the Labour Force

The number of persons 20 years of age and over in the Canadian labour force averaged 6,403,000 in 1965, an increase of 511,000 or 8.7 per cent from 1961. During the same period, the total labour force rose by 620,000 or 9.5 per cent.

Adult(1) Labour Force (Annual averages)

	1965	1961	<u>Increase</u> 1961 - 1965	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Total	6,403	5,892	511	8.7
Men	4,646	4,430	216	4.9
Women	1,758	1,462	296	20.2

(1) Persons 20 years of age and over.

Of the total increase in the adult labour force, women accounted for more than half. In relative terms their contribution was more than four times as great as men's. In 1965, the proportion of women in the adult labour force was 27.5 per cent compared with 24.8 per cent in 1961.

For persons 20 years of age and over, the gain in the labour force was greater than the increase in the population. Consequently, the adult participation rate rose slightly from 57.1 in 1961 to 58.3 in 1965. This was due entirely to the entry in large numbers of women into the labour force.

The bulk of the adult male labour force, about 70 per cent, consists of those in the age groups 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54. Men 65 years of age and over account for less than 4 per cent of the total. In both absolute and relative terms, men 20-24 years of age made the largest contribution to the increase in the adult male labour force. Although this group comprises only about 12 per cent of the total, they accounted for 36.6 per cent of the gain between 1961 and 1965.

The Adult Male Labour Force by Age (Annual averages)

	1965	1961	<u>Change</u> 1961 - 1965	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Total	4,646	4,430	+ 216	+ 4.9
20-24	578	499	+ 79	+ 15.8
25-34	1,128	1,166	- 38	- 3.3
35-44	1,186	1,120	+ 66	+ 5.9
45-54	959	899	+ 60	+ 6.7
55-64	618	557	+ 61	+ 11.0
65+	177	189	- 12	- 6.3

Women 35-44 years of age account for almost one-quarter of the total adult female

labour force. The age groups 20-24, 25-34, and 45-54, each comprise about one-fifth. The proportion of women 55-64 is about 11 per cent and women 65 years of age and over 2.6 per cent. Substantial gains in the labour force were recorded for all age groups except the group 65 years of age and over which showed little change. The age groups 45-54 and 55-64 together comprising about 32 per cent of the total adult female labour force accounted for 42.6 per cent of the total increase between 1961 and 1965.

The Adult Female Labour Force by Age (Annual averages)

	1965	1961	<u>Change</u> 1961 - 1965	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Total	1,758	1,462	+ 296	+ 20.2
20-24	357	287	+ 70	+ 24.4
25-34	368	340	+ 28	+ 8.2
35-44	425	358	+ 67	+ 18.7
45-54	372	292	+ 80	+ 27.4
55-64	191	145	+ 46	+ 31.7
65+	45	40	+ 5	+ 12.5

The participation rate for total adult men continued to decline, due to the reduced participation of both younger and older men. For the age group 20-24, the rate has dropped almost uninterruptedly from a high of 93.6 in 1949 to 87.6 in 1965. Similarly, for the group 65 years of age and over the rate has varied from 47.5 in 1946 to 26.3 in 1965. Labour force participation for the other age groups is very stable, their rates remaining virtually unchanged from year to year.

In contrast to men, labour force participation of women continued to rise. For all age groups, except those 65 years of age and over, participation rates were substantially higher in 1965 than in 1961. The rapid expansion of the labour force for adult women, and more particularly for the age groups 45-54 and 55-64, is a continuation of a trend that began about 1950. At that time the rates for those two groups were 18.9 and 13.2, respectively, only about half the 1965 rates.

Labour Force Participation Rates by Age (Annual averages)

	Men		Women	
	1965	1961	1965	1961
All adults	85.7	86.6	31.6	28.1
20-24	87.6	90.7	52.6	48.7
25-34	97.5	97.7	31.1	28.2
35-44	97.7	97.6	34.1	30.2
45-54	95.8	95.9	37.0	32.1
55-64	86.4	86.8	27.0	23.2
65+	26.3	29.3	6.0	5.9

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

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Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17	May 23	April 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,424	13,396	13,086	13,052	12,780	12,749
Labour force	a	7,383	7,248	7,123	6,968	6,914	6,776
Employed	a	7,136	6,950	6,858	6,597	6,621	6,373
Agriculture	d	591	517	655	563	674	602
Non-agriculture	a	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034	5,947	5,771
Unemployed	d	247	298	265	371	293	403
Not in the labour force	a	6,041	6,148	5,963	6,084	5,866	5,973

Participation rate (3)	a	55.0	54.1	54.4	53.4	54.1	53.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.3	4.1	3.7	5.3	4.2	5.9
Seasonally adjusted		3.7	3.3	4.1 ^r	4.2	4.7	4.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,653	6,639	6,484	6,466	6,333	6,317
Labour force	a	5,179	5,077	5,056	4,935	4,948	4,850
Employed	a	4,988	4,831	4,844	4,624	4,714	4,505
Agriculture	d	510	457	569	506	595	547
Non-agriculture	a	4,478	4,374	4,275	4,118	4,119	3,958
Unemployed	d	191	246	212	311	234	345
Not in the labour force	c	1,474	1,562	1,428	1,531	1,385	1,467

Participation rate (3)	a	77.8	76.5	78.0	76.3	78.1	76.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.7	4.8	4.2	6.3	4.7	7.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,771	6,757	6,602	6,586	6,447	6,432
Labour force	b	2,204	2,171	2,067	2,033	1,966	1,926
Employed	b	2,148	2,119	2,014	1,973	1,907	1,868
Agriculture	e	81	60	86	57	79	55
Non-agriculture	c	2,067	2,059	1,928	1,916	1,828	1,813
Unemployed	e	56	52	53	60	59	58
Not in the labour force	a	4,567	4,586	4,535	4,553	4,481	4,506

Participation rate (3)	b	32.6	32.1	31.3	30.9	30.5	29.9
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)	a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended May 21, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,424	2,213	3,814 a	1,038 c	3,916 a	1,002 c	1,441
Labour force	7,383 a	731 c	3,686 a	898 c	1,110 c	725 c	233 d
Employed	7,136 a	676 c	3,594 a	841 c	1,093 c	707 c	225 d
Unemployed	247 d	55 e	92 e	57 e	17 f	18 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,041 a	1,482 b	128 d	140 d	2,806 b	277 d	1,208 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, May 21	55.0 a	33.0 c	96.6 a	86.5 c	28.3 c	72.4 c	16.2 d
Apr. 23	54.1 a	31.3 c	96.2 a	83.4 c	28.1 c	71.1 c	15.5 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, May 21	3.3 d	7.5 e	2.5 e	6.3 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	3.4 g
Apr. 23	4.1 d	8.0 e	3.5 e	8.3 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	4.5 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17(2)	May 23(2)	April 18
Total employed	a	7,136	6,950	6,858	6,597	6,621	6,373
Agriculture	d	591	517	655	563	674	602
Non-agriculture	a	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034	5,947	5,771
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,545	6,433	6,203	6,034	5,947	5,771
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	5,945	5,811	5,611	5,450	5,431	5,255
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,511	5,413	5,267	2,725	3,291	4,956
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	434	398	344	2,725	2,140	299
Due to economic reasons (3)	e	55	53	59	81	63	62
Due to other reasons (4)	c	379	345	285	2,644	2,077	237
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	600	622	592	584	516	516

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.	Average Mar./May	Average Feb./Apr.
Total employed	a	6,969	6,846	6,659	6,526	6,427	6,298
Agriculture	d	528	487	585	538	613	580
Other primary industries	e	202	198	199	199	172	160
Manufacturing	d	1,704	1,686	1,607	1,602	1,598	1,587
Construction	e	468	447	399	376	373	357
Transportation and other utilities	d	590	582	606	586	581	571
Trade	d	1,168	1,157	1,131	1,109	1,063	1,048
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	299	299	267	270	267	264
Community, personal, other services	d	1,600	1,586	1,470	1,474	1,393	1,364
Public administration	e	410	404	395	372	367	367

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 21, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,136 a	6,044 b	551 c	354 d	187 d
Agriculture	591 d	109 e	299 d	57 f	126 e
Non-agriculture	6,545 a	5,935 b	252 d	297 d	61 e
Men	4,988 a	4,108 b	482 c	322 d	76 e
Agriculture	510 d	98 e	291 d	54 f	67 e
Non-agriculture	4,478 a	4,010 b	191 d	268 d	9 g
Women	2,148 b	1,936 c	69 e	32 e	111 d
Agriculture	81 e	11 f	8 g	3 g	59 e
Non-agriculture	2,067 c	1,925 c	61 e	29 f	52 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (May 23, 1964 - The Queen's Birthday; April 17, 1965 - Good Friday). (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		May 21	April 23	May 22	April 17	May 23	April 18
Total unemployed	d	247	298	265	371	293	403
Without work and seeking work	d	235	274	250	345	281	380
Seeking full-time work	d	221	263	235	330	263	365
Seeking part-time work	f	14	11	15	15	18	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	12	24	15	26	12	23
Without work and seeking work	d	235	274	250	345	281	380
Seeking under 1 month	e	79	71	75	81	82	72
Seeking 1-3 months	e	77	95	79	111	83	123
Seeking 4-6 months	e	47	75	52	101	57	123
Seeking more than 6 months	e	32	33	44	52	59	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 21, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,424	1,285	3,884	4,735	2,235	1,285
Men		6,653	638	1,914	2,333	1,130	638
Women		6,771	647	1,970	2,402	1,105	647
Labour force		7,383 a	624 b	2,091 b	2,695 b	1,266 b	707 c
Men		5,179 a	453 b	1,472 b	1,863 a	891 b	500 b
Women		2,204 b	171 c	619 c	832 c	375 c	207 c
Employed		7,136 a	589 b	1,986 b	2,638 b	1,244 b	679 c
Men		4,988 a	422 b	1,386 b	1,827 a	874 b	479 b
Women		2,148 b	167 c	600 c	811 c	370 c	200 c
Agriculture		591 d	34 e	114 f	150 e	266 d	27 f
Non-agriculture		6,545 a	555 c	1,872 b	2,488 b	978 c	652 c
Paid workers		6,044 b	504 c	1,722 c	2,314 b	912 c	592 c
Men		4,108 b	353 c	1,178 c	1,565 b	599 c	413 c
Women		1,936 c	151 d	544 c	749 c	313 d	179 d
Unemployed		247 d	35 e	105 e	57 e	22 e	28 e
Men		191 d	31 e	86 e	36 e	17 e	21 e
Women		56 e	4 g	19 f	21 f	5 g	7 g
Not in the labour force		6,041 a	661 b	1,793 b	2,040 b	969 b	578 c
Men		1,474 c	185 c	442 c	470 c	239 c	138 d
Women		4,567 a	476 b	1,351 b	1,570 b	730 b	440 c
Employed	1966, May 21	7,136 a	589 b	1,986 b	2,638 b	1,244 b	679 c
	April 23	6,950 a	553 b	1,954 b	2,597 b	1,189 b	657 c
	1965, May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
	April 17	6,597	516	1,853	2,468	1,146	614
	1964, May 23	6,621	550	1,806	2,471	1,188	606
	April 18	6,373	499	1,764	2,409	1,109	592
Unemployed	1966, May 21	247 d	35 e	105 e	57 e	22 e	28 e
	April 23	298 d	52 e	117 e	62 e	32 e	35 e
	1965, May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26
	April 17	371	76	133	80	52	30
	1964, May 23	293	40	113	70	32	38
	April 18	403	70	156	90	54	33

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 5.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

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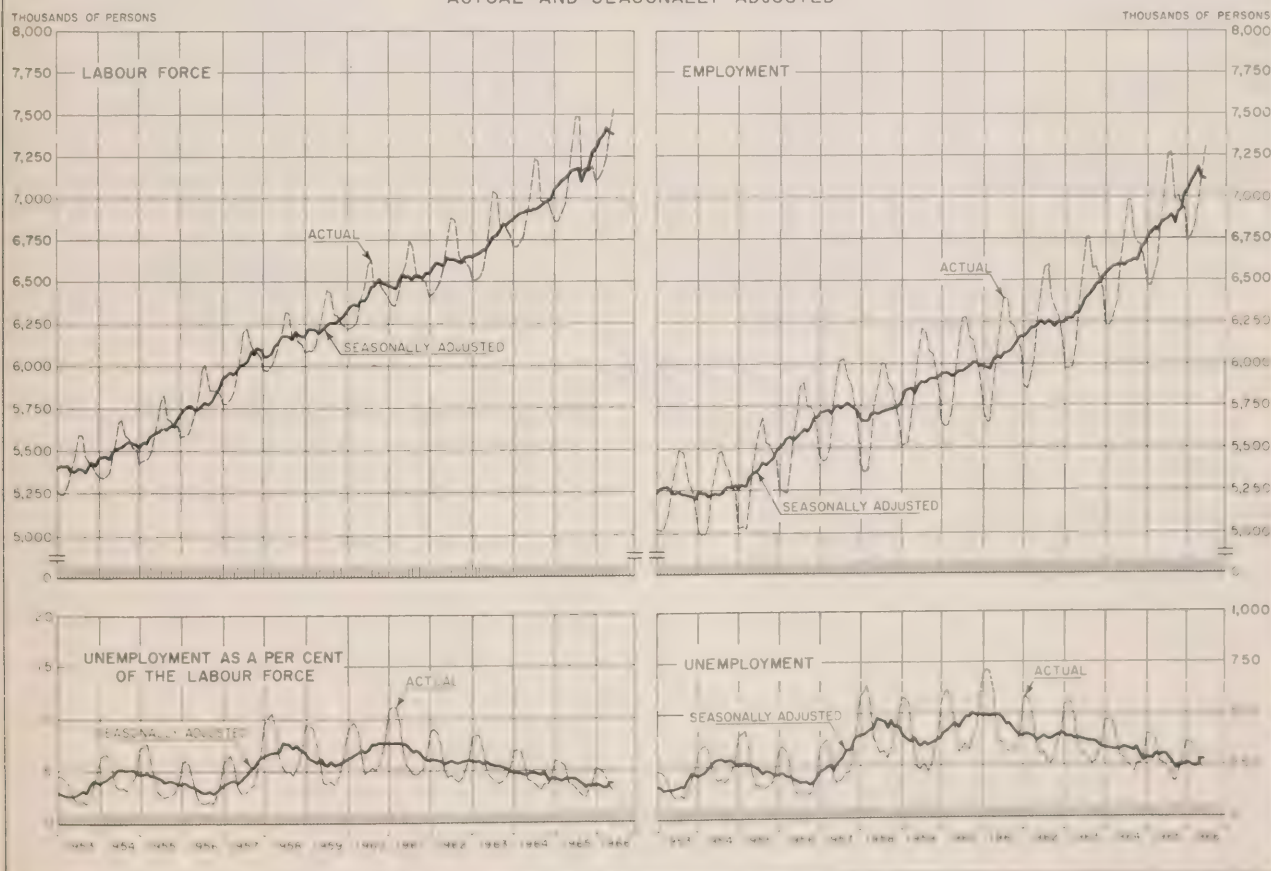
In the week ended June 18, 1966, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,533,000. Of this total, 7,303,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 230,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 150,000 from May, the employed increased by 167,000 and the unemployed decreased by 17,000. Compared with June 1965, the labour force and the employed were higher by 227,000 and 254,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 27,000 lower.

Between May and June, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 183,000;

agricultural employment decreased by 16,000. Nonagricultural employment was 328,000 higher than in June 1965, while employment in agriculture was 74,000 lower. Men accounted for 122,000 of the increase in employment between May and June and women, for 45,000. Employment was higher than in June 1965 by 117,000 among men and 137,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 3.1 in June. In May the rate was 3.3 and in June last year it was 3.5. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1966 was 3.7.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

2nd Quarter 1966

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the second quarter of 1966, with comparative data for the first quarter of 1966 and the last three quarters of 1965, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6		1 9 6 5			1 9 6 6		1 9 6 5		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.5	4.9	3.0	2.8	4.2
Office and profes- sional(2)	16	14	17	16	13	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.3
Transportation	6	7	5	5	7	4.3	6.9	3.0	2.8	5.4
Service and recreation	10	9	12	12	10	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.6
Primary(3)	10	14	11	8	11	3.5	7.4	3.1	1.9	4.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	28	33	32	25	27	3.8	6.2	3.7	2.8	4.5
Labourers(4)	18	19	17	16	19	11.6	17.8	10.1	8.1	14.2
Never worked(5)	14	4	7	17	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	258	352	214	210	298					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6		1 9 6 5			1 9 6 6		1 9 6 5		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.5	4.9	3.0	2.8	4.2
Primary industries(6)	12	15	12	9	14	3.7	7.2	3.2	1.9	4.7
Manufacturing	21	19	21	21	18	3.0	3.9	2.7	2.6	3.2
Construction	18	24	17	15	19	8.7	16.3	6.9	5.5	11.3
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	10	8	7	8	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.3	3.7
Trade	10	11	11	11	10	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.5
Service(8)	19	17	22	20	18	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.4
Never worked(5)	14	4	7	17	13	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	258	352	214	210	298					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

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Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,453	13,424	13,113	13,086	12,806	12,780
Labour force	a	7,533	7,383	7,306	7,123	7,055	6,914
Employed	a	7,303	7,136	7,049	6,858	6,773	6,621
Agriculture	d	575	591	649	655	679	674
Non-agriculture	a	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947
Unemployed	d	230	247	257	265	282	293
Not in the labour force	a	5,920	6,041	5,807	5,963	5,751	5,866
Participation rate (3)	a	56.0	55.0	55.7	54.4	55.1	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2
Actual				4.3 ^r	4.1	4.9 ^r	4.7
Seasonally adjusted		3.7	3.7				
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,667	6,653	6,498	6,484	6,346	6,333
Labour force	a	5,279	5,179	5,185	5,056	5,058	4,948
Employed	a	5,110	4,988	4,993	4,844	4,847	4,714
Agriculture	d	493	510	557	569	591	595
Non-agriculture	a	4,617	4,478	4,436	4,275	4,256	4,119
Unemployed	d	169	191	192	212	211	234
Not in the labour force	c	1,388	1,474	1,313	1,428	1,288	1,385
Participation rate (3)	a	79.2	77.8	79.8	78.0	79.7	78.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.7
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,786	6,771	6,615	6,602	6,460	6,447
Labour force	b	2,254	2,204	2,121	2,067	1,997	1,966
Employed	b	2,193	2,148	2,056	2,014	1,926	1,907
Agriculture	e	82	81	92	86	88	79
Non-agriculture	c	2,111	2,067	1,964	1,928	1,838	1,828
Unemployed	e	61	56	65	53	71	59
Not in the labour force	a	4,532	4,567	4,494	4,535	4,463	4,481
Participation rate (3)	b	33.2	32.6	32.1	31.3	30.9	30.5
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025

Participation rate(3)	a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950

Participation rate(3)		52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 18, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,453	2,220	3,808 a	1,054 c	3,905 a	1,024 c	1,442
Labour force	7,533 a	817 c	3,689 a	944 c	1,116 c	734 c	233 d
Employed	7,303 a	729 c	3,631 a	896 c	1,100 c	719 c	228 d
Unemployed	230 d	88 e	58 e	48 e	16 f	15 f	5 g
Not in the labour force	5,920 a	1,403 b	119 d	110 d	2,789 b	290 d	1,209 b

Participation rate (3) - 1966, June 18	56.0 a	36.8 c	96.9 a	89.6 c	28.6 c	71.7 c	16.2 d
May 21	55.0 a	33.0 c	96.6 a	86.5 c	28.3 c	72.4 c	16.2 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, June 18	3.1 d	10.8 e	1.6 e	5.1 e	1.4 f	2.0 f	2.1 g
May 21	3.3 d	7.5 e	2.5 e	6.3 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	3.4 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23(2)
Total employed	a	7,303	7,136	7,049	6,858	6,773	6,621
Agriculture	d	575	591	649	655	679	674
Non-agriculture	a	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203	6,094	5,947
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,141	5,945	5,824	5,611	5,590	5,431
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,720	5,511	5,437	5,267	5,211	3,291
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	421	434	387	344	379	2,140
Due to economic reasons (3)	e	64	55	65	59	62	63
Due to other reasons (4)	c	357	379	322	285	317	2,077
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	587	600	576	592	504	516

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May	Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May	Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May
Total employed	a	7,130	6,969	6,835	6,659	6,589	6,427
Agriculture	d	561	528	622	585	652	613
Other primary industries	e	218	202	211	199	192	172
Manufacturing	d	1,728	1,704	1,621	1,607	1,632	1,598
Construction	e	497	468	447	399	399	373
Transportation and other utilities	d	604	590	628	606	581	581
Trade	d	1,176	1,168	1,144	1,131	1,086	1,063
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	300	299	268	267	272	267
Community, personal, other services	d	1,618	1,600	1,484	1,470	1,397	1,393
Public administration	e	428	410	410	395	378	367

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 18, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,303 a	6,216 b	556 c	356 d	175 d
Agriculture	575 d	110 e	296 d	53 f	116 e
Non-agriculture	6,728 a	6,106 b	260 d	303 d	59 e
Men	5,110 a	4,227 b	488 c	326 d	69 e
Agriculture	493 d	93 e	288 d	51 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,617 a	4,134 b	200 d	275 d	8 g
Women	2,193 b	1,989 c	68 e	30 e	106 d
Agriculture	82 e	17 f	8 g	2 g	55 e
Non-agriculture	2,111 c	1,972 c	60 e	28 f	51 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) An unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22	June 20	May 23
Total unemployed	d	230	247	257	265	282	293
Without work and seeking work	d	220	235	241	250	269	281
Seeking full-time work	d	201	221	222	235	246	263
Seeking part-time work	f	19	14	19	15	23	18
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	10	12	16	15	13	12
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	220	235	241	250	269	281
Seeking under 1 month	e	99	79	111	75	115	82
Seeking 1-3 months	e	68	77	64	79	73	83
Seeking 4-6 months	e	28	47	30	52	38	57
Seeking more than 6 months	e	25	32	36	44	43	59

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 18, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,453	1,286	3,893	4,747	2,237	1,290
Men		6,667	639	1,918	2,339	1,131	640
Women		6,786	647	1,975	2,408	1,106	650
Labour force		7,533 a	636 b	2,132 b	2,790 b	1,264 b	711 e
Men		5,279 a	463 b	1,502 b	1,922 a	892 b	500 b
Women		2,254 b	173 c	630 c	868 c	372 c	211 c
Employed		7,303 a	612 b	2,047 b	2,715 b	1,249 b	680 c
Men		5,110 a	443 b	1,436 b	1,873 a	881 b	477 b
Women		2,193 b	169 c	611 c	842 c	368 c	203 c
Agriculture		575 d	32 e	117 f	148 e	251 d	27 f
Non-agriculture		6,728 a	580 c	1,930 b	2,567 b	998 c	653 c
Paid workers		6,216 b	527 c	1,772 c	2,400 b	921 c	596 c
Men		4,227 b	374 c	1,218 c	1,616 b	605 c	414 c
Women		1,989 c	153 d	554 c	784 c	316 d	182 d
Unemployed		230 d	24 e	85 e	75 e	15 e	31 e
Men		169 d	20 e	66 e	49 e	11 e	23 e
Women		61 e	4 g	19 f	26 f	4 g	8 g
Not in the labour force		5,920 a	650 b	1,761 b	1,957 b	973 b	579 c
Men		1,388 c	176 c	416 c	417 c	239 c	140 d
Women		4,532 a	474 b	1,345 b	1,540 b	734 b	439 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1966, June 18	7,303 a	612 b	2,047 b	2,715 b	1,249 b	680 c
	May 21	7,136 a	589 b	1,986 b	2,638 b	1,244 b	679 c
	1965, June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
	May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
	1964, June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
	May 23	6,621	550	1,806	2,471	1,188	606
<hr/>							
Unemployed	1966, June 18	230 d	24 e	85 e	75 e	15 e	31 e
	May 21	247 d	35 e	105 e	57 e	22 e	28 e
	1965, June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
	May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26
	1964, June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33
	May 23	293	40	113	70	32	38

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

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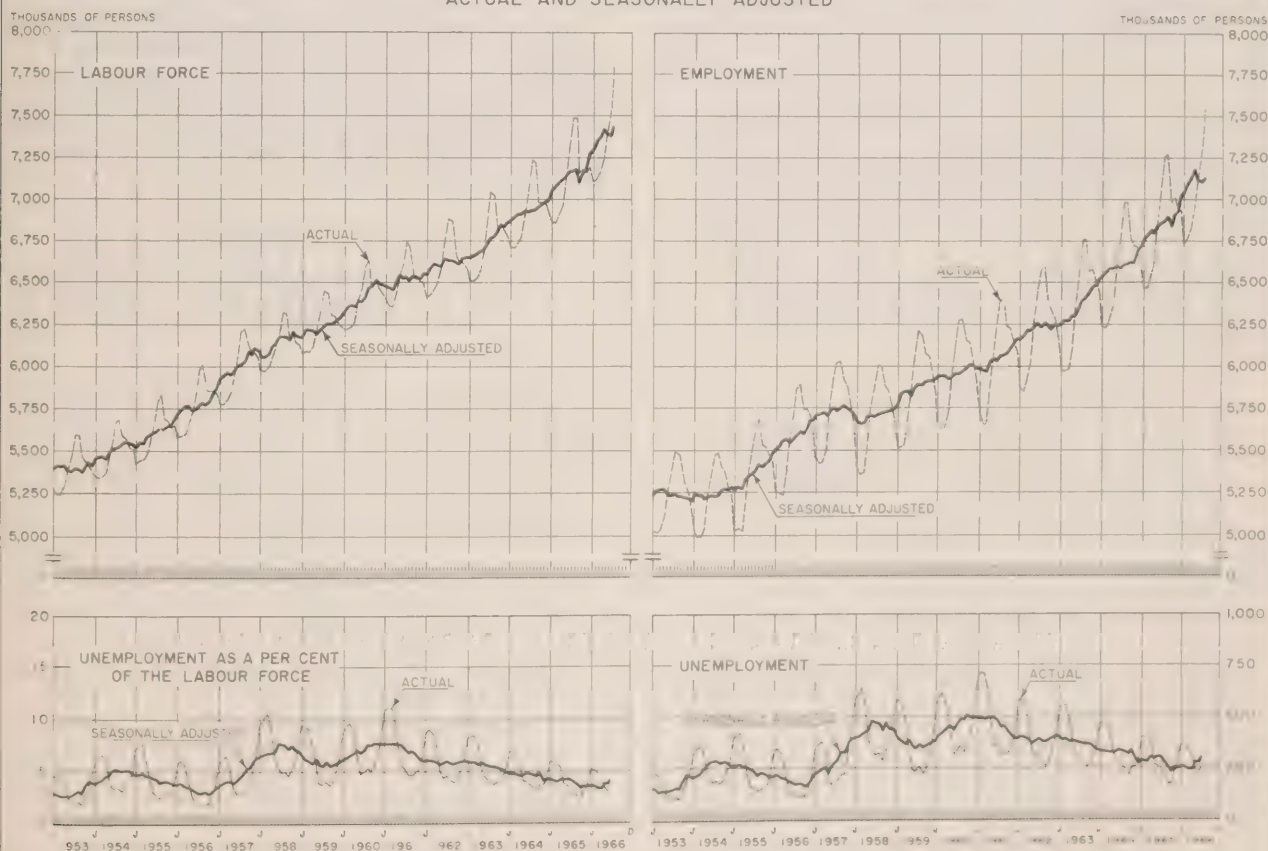
In the week ended July 23, 1966, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,787,000. Included in this total were 7,543,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 244,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 254,000, employment having increased by 240,000 and unemployment by 14,000. The labour force and employment were higher than in July 1965 by 292,000 and unemployment was the same as a year earlier.

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 160,000 and in agriculture

by 80,000 from June. In July 1966, nonagricultural employment was 343,000 higher than a year earlier while employment in agriculture was 51,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 191,000 for men and 49,000 for women. In July 1966, there were 130,000 more men and 162,000 more women employed than in July 1965.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 3.1 in July 1966, 3.1 in June 1966 and 3.3 in July 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1966 was 4.1.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1965-1966

In the second quarter of 1966, the labour force was 256,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1965; employment was 295,000 higher and unemployment 40,000 lower.

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>
Labour Force	7,388	7,132
Employed	7,130	6,835
Unemployed	258	298

During the second quarter of 1966, the labour force continued to expand at a rapid rate. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.6 per cent followed rates of 3.6, 3.2, 3.2 and 3.1 for the four preceding quarters.

The number of women in the labour force increased by 136,000, and accounted for more than half of the total labour force gain between the second quarter of 1965 and the second quarter of 1966. In percentage terms, the increase amounted to 6.6 per cent, which was well above the average annual increase of 4.9 per cent during the past ten years.

The male labour force also rose substantially between the second quarter of 1965 and the second quarter of 1966. The rate of increase of 2.4 per cent compares with an average annual increase of 1.5 per cent for the previous ten years.

In relative as well as in absolute terms, the largest increase, for both men and women, was among those 20-24 years of age.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Men				
All ages	5,178	5,059	119	2.4
14-19	417	410	7	1.7
20-24	626	580	46	7.9
25-44	2,343	2,316	27	1.2
45 and over	1,792	1,753	39	2.2
Women				
All ages	2,210	2,074	136	6.6
14-19	329	305	24	7.9
20-24	401	359	42	11.7
25-44	836	803	33	4.1
45 and over	644	607	37	6.1

Employment has continued to expand somewhat more rapidly than the labour force. Total employment in the second quarter of 1966 was

295,000, or 4.3 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. For both men and women, the year-to-year percentage increases of 3.2 and 6.9 were considerably greater than the ten-year average.

The Employed

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Total	7,130	6,835	295	4.3
Men	4,976	4,820	156	3.2
Women	2,153	2,014	139	6.9

In the service-producing industries employment was 192,000 higher in the second quarter of 1966 than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. Community, personal, other service and public administration accounted for almost 80 per cent of this increase. Although there was a drop of 61,000 in agricultural employment from a year earlier, the goods-producing sector as a whole showed a gain of 103,000.

The largest absolute increases in employment for men were 87,000 in manufacturing, 61,000 in service and 51,000 in construction. For women, employment in the service industry was 91,000 higher than a year earlier, 25,000 higher in finance and 20,000 higher in manufacturing.

Employed by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
All industries	7,130	6,835	+ 295	+ 4.3
Goods-producing industries	3,004	2,901	+ 103	+ 3.6
Agriculture	561	622	- 61	- 9.8
Non-agriculture	2,443	2,279	+ 164	+ 7.2
Other primary industries	218	211	+ 7	+ 3.3
Manufacturing	1,728	1,621	+ 107	+ 6.6
Construction	497	447	+ 50	+ 11.2
Service-producing industries	4,126	3,934	+ 192	+ 4.9
Transportation & other utilities	604	628	- 24	- 3.8
Trade	1,176	1,144	+ 32	+ 2.8
Finance	300	268	+ 32	+ 11.9
Community, personal & other service	1,618	1,484	+ 134	+ 9.0
Public administration	428	410	+ 18	+ 4.4

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.

Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,493	13,453	13,146	13,113	12,829	12,806
Labour force	a	7,787	7,533	7,495	7,306	7,245	7,055
Employed	a	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773
Agriculture	d	655	575	706	649	731	679
Non-agriculture	a	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094
Unemployed	d	244	230	244	257	265	282
Not in the labour force	a	5,706	5,920	5,651	5,807	5,584	5,751

Participation rate (3)	a	57.7	56.0	57.0	55.7	56.5	55.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0
Seasonally adjusted		4.1	3.7	4.2 ^r	4.3	4.8 ^r	4.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,688	6,667	6,515	6,498	6,357	6,346
Labour force	a	5,485	5,279	5,353	5,185	5,226	5,058
Employed	a	5,301	5,110	5,171	4,993	5,023	4,847
Agriculture	d	563	493	603	557	636	591
Non-agriculture	a	4,738	4,617	4,568	4,436	4,387	4,256
Unemployed	d	184	169	182	192	203	211
Not in the labour force	c	1,203	1,388	1,162	1,313	1,131	1,288

Participation rate (3)	a	82.0	79.2	82.2	79.8	82.2	79.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,805	6,786	6,631	6,615	6,472	6,460
Labour force	b	2,302	2,254	2,142	2,121	2,019	1,997
Employed	b	2,242	2,193	2,080	2,056	1,957	1,926
Agriculture	e	92	82	103	92	95	88
Non-agriculture	c	2,150	2,111	1,977	1,964	1,862	1,838
Unemployed	e	60	61	62	65	62	71
Not in the labour force	a	4,503	4,532	4,489	4,494	4,453	4,463

Participation rate (3)	b	33.8	33.2	32.3	32.1	31.2	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.6

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965		S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force		a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed		a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture		d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture		a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed		d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force		a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)		a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended July 23, 1966		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,493	2,228	3,824 a	1,053 c	3,922 a	1,021 c	1,445
Labour force		7,787 a	1,101 c	3,702 a	951 c	1,087 c	719 c	227 d
Employed		7,543 a	1,009 c	3,634 a	901 c	1,073 c	705 c	221 d
Unemployed		244 d	92 e	68 e	50 e	14 f	14 f	6 g
Not in the labour force		5,706 a	1,127 b	122 d	102 d	2,835 b	302 d	1,218 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, July 23		57.7 a	49.4 c	96.8 a	90.3 c	27.7 c	70.4 c	15.7 d
June 18		56.0 a	36.8 c	96.9 a	89.6 c	28.6 c	71.7 c	16.2 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, July 23		3.1 d	8.4 e	1.8 e	5.3 e	1.3 f	1.9 f	2.6 g
June 18		3.1 d	10.8 e	1.6 e	5.1 e	1.4 f	2.0 f	2.1 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20
Total employed	a	7,543	7,303	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773
Agriculture	d	655	575	706	649	731	679
Non-agriculture	a	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,888	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,377	6,141	6,041	5,824	5,784	5,590
At work 35 hours or more	b	4,909	5,720	4,767	5,437	4,803	5,211
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,468	421	1,274	387	981	379
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	52	64	50	65	48	62
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,416	357	1,224	322	933	317
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	511	587	504	576	465	504

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June	Average May/July	Average Apr./June
Total employed	a	7,327	7,130	7,053	6,835	6,791	6,589
Agriculture	d	607	561	670	622	695	652
Other primary industries	e	235	218	239	211	211	192
Manufacturing	d	1,762	1,728	1,631	1,621	1,659	1,632
Construction	e	536	497	504	447	432	399
Transportation and other utilities	d	624	604	646	628	597	581
Trade	d	1,187	1,176	1,171	1,144	1,122	1,086
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	303	300	278	268	270	272
Community, personal, other services	d	1,633	1,618	1,492	1,484	1,408	1,397
Public administration	e	440	428	422	410	397	378

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 23, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,543 a	6,419 b	525 c	383 d	216 d
Agriculture	655 d	149 e	283 d	72 f	151 e
Non-agriculture	6,888 a	6,270 b	242 d	311 d	65 e
Men	5,301 a	4,382 b	464 c	352 d	103 e
Agriculture	563 d	126 e	275 d	69 f	93 e
Non-agriculture	4,738 a	4,256 b	189 d	283 d	10 g
Women	2,242 b	2,037 c	61 e	31 e	113 d
Agriculture	92 e	23 f	8 g	3 g	58 e
Non-agriculture	2,150 c	2,014 c	53 e	28 f	55 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		July 23	June 18	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20
Total unemployed	d	244	230	244	257	265	282
Without work and seeking work	d	226	220	231	241	249	269
Seeking full-time work	d	205	201	208	222	227	246
Seeking part-time work	f	21	19	23	19	22	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	18	10	13	16	16	13
Without work and seeking work	d	226	220	231	241	249	269
Seeking under 1 month	e	94	99	87	111	97	115
Seeking 1-3 months	e	85	68	81	64	86	73
Seeking 4-6 months	e	19	28	30	30	26	38
Seeking more than 6 months	e	28	25	33	36	40	43

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 23, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,493	1,288	3,903	4,765	2,240	1,297
Men		6,688	640	1,923	2,348	1,133	644
Women		6,805	648	1,980	2,417	1,107	653
Labour force		7,787 a	663 b	2,210 b	2,844 b	1,317 b	753 c
Men		5,485 a	483 b	1,570 b	1,968 a	939 b	525 b
Women		2,302 b	180 c	640 c	876 c	378 c	228 c
Employed		7,543 a	634 b	2,122 b	2,767 b	1,295 b	725 c
Men		5,301 a	459 b	1,502 b	1,911 a	924 b	505 b
Women		2,242 b	175 c	620 c	856 c	371 c	220 c
Agriculture		655 d	38 e	134 f	167 e	279 d	37 f
Non-agriculture		6,888 a	596 c	1,988 b	2,600 b	1,016 c	688 c
Paid workers		6,419 b	547 c	1,836 c	2,445 b	952 c	639 c
Men		4,382 b	388 c	1,275 c	1,646 b	632 c	441 c
Women		2,037 c	159 d	561 c	799 c	320 d	198 d
Unemployed		244 d	29 e	88 e	77 e	22 e	28 e
Men		184 d	24 e	68 e	57 e	15 e	20 e
Women		60 e	5 g	20 f	20 f	7 g	8 g
Not in the labour force		5,706 a	625 b	1,693 b	1,921 b	923 b	544 c
Men		1,203 c	157 c	353 c	380 c	194 c	119 d
Women		4,503 a	468 b	1,340 b	1,541 b	729 b	425 c
Employed	1966, July 23	7,543 a	634 b	2,122 b	2,767 b	1,295 b	725 c
	June 18	7,303 a	612 b	2,047 b	2,715 b	1,249 b	680 c
	1965, July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
	1964, July 18	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
	June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
Unemployed	1966, July 23	244 d	29 e	88 e	77 e	22 e	28 e
	June 18	230 d	24 e	85 e	75 e	15 e	31 e
	1965, July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
	June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
	1964, July 18	265	30	103	75	28	29
	June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966 (continued from page 2)

Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions. Rates of increase ranged between 2.4 per cent in the Prairies and 6.0 per cent in British Columbia.

Employment by Region

	Second Quarter Averages		Percent Change
	1966	1965	
Canada	7,130	6,835	+ 4.3
Atlantic	585	562	+ 4.1
Quebec	1,996	1,903	+ 4.9
Ontario	2,650	2,538	+ 4.4
Prairies	1,227	1,198	+ 2.4
B.C.	672	634	+ 6.0

Total unemployment averaged 258,000 in the second quarter of 1966, a reduction of 40,000

from a year earlier. Unemployment among men was 36,000 lower; men 25-44 accounted for 17,000 of this decline.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 3.5 in the second quarter of 1966 compared with 4.2 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For men, the unemployment rate was reduced from 4.7 to 3.9 and for women from 2.8 to 2.5.

The unemployment rate in the second quarter of 1966 was lower than a year earlier for all regions except British Columbia where there was little change.

Regional rates for the second quarter of 1966 follow, with those for the second quarter of 1965 in brackets: Atlantic 5.9 (8.3), Quebec 4.9 (5.6), Ontario 2.4 (2.7), Prairies 1.8 (2.8), British Columbia 4.4 (4.2).

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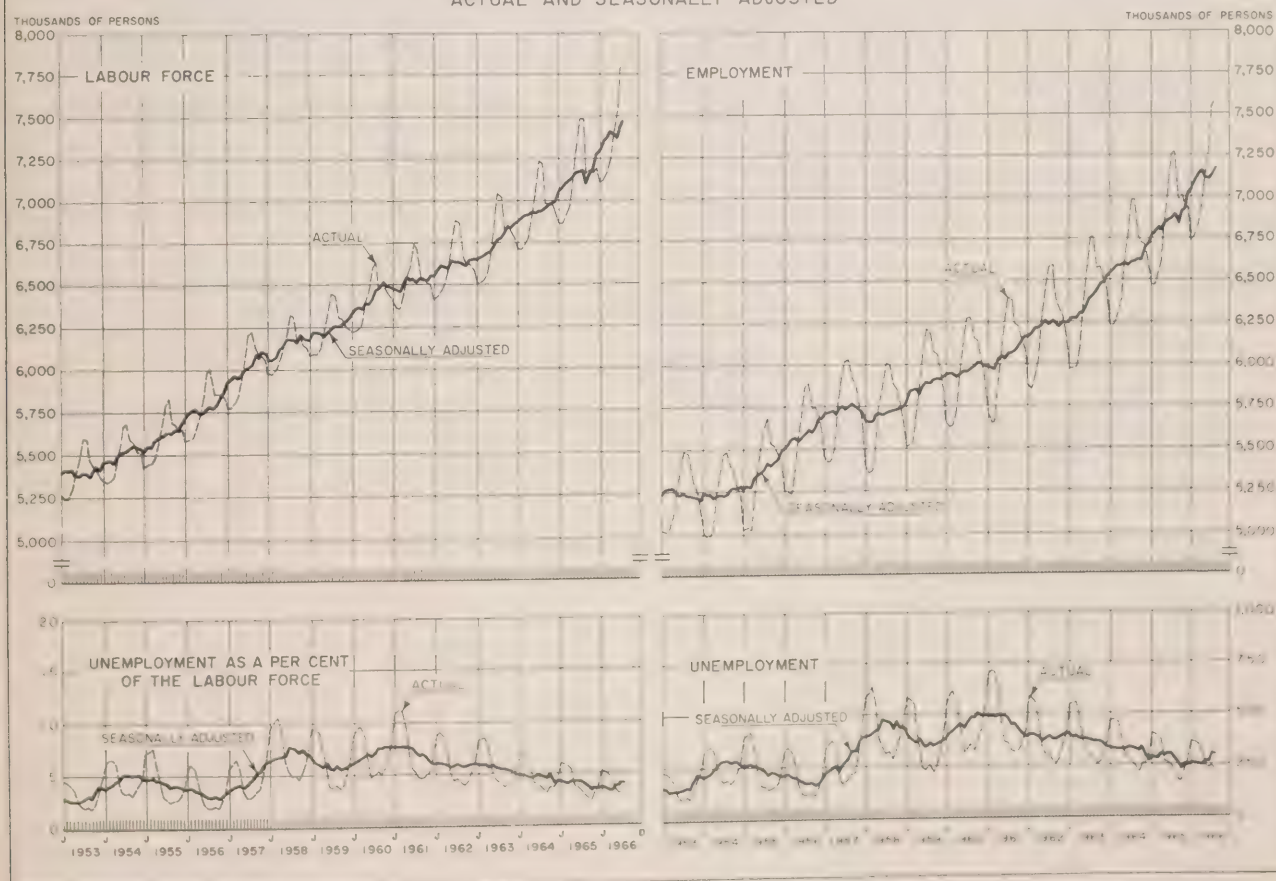
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,805,000 in the week ended August 20, 1966. Of this total, 7,577,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 228,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change between July and August in the total labour force, the employed having increased by 34,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 16,000. Compared with August last year, the labour force was 315,000 higher, employment was 298,000 higher and unemployment 17,000 higher.

Employment was up 40,000 in nonagricultural industries between July and August; in

agriculture there was little change. Nonagricultural employment was 383,000 higher than in August 1965 and employment in agriculture was 85,000 lower. Men accounted for 14,000 of the July-to-August increase in total employment and women for 20,000. Compared with August 1965, total employment was higher by 133,000 for men and by 165,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 2.9, compared with rates of 3.1 in July this year and 2.8 in August 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1966 was 4.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)
July 1965 - July 1966

Beginning in July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published usually twice a year. Included in the tables below are data referring to the weeks ended January 15, April 23 and July 23, 1966 and to the weeks ended July 24 and October 16, 1965. Comments on the most recent estimates - those for July 1966 - and on seasonal patterns follow.

There were 244,000 persons unemployed in July 1966, of whom 75,000 (31%) were heads of family units, 155,000 (63%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads and 14,000 (6%) were not members of family units.

The 230,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 205,000 family units. At least one person was employed in 150,000 (73%) of these units. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the six-year period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (31-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons or daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-50%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members in addition to the unemployed range from 49-59% in January and April to 63-73% in July.

Further detail for July 1966 is presented in the following tables, along with estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units(1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 23, 1966	244	230	75	123	32	14
April 23, 1966	298	274	135	99	40	24
January 15, 1966	359	325	174	106	45	34
October 16, 1965	171	156	68	61	27	15
July 24, 1965	244	226	77	120	29	18
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 23, 1966	100	94	31	50	13	6
April 23, 1966	100	92	45	33	14	8
January 15, 1966	100	91	48	30	13	9
October 16, 1965	100	91	40	35	16	9
July 24, 1965	100	93	32	49	12	7

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
July 23, 1966	205	55	150	75	49	26
April 23, 1966	246	111	135	80	38	17
January 15, 1966	298	135	163	103	41	19
October 16, 1965	143	51	92	54	25	13
July 24, 1965	201	57	144	73	43	28
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 23, 1966	100	27	73	36	24	13
April 23, 1966	100	45	55	33	15	7
January 15, 1966	100	45	55	35	14	6
October 16, 1965	100	36	64	38	17	9
July 24, 1965	100	28	72	36	22	14

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units". The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,524	13,493	13,174	13,146	12,860	12,829
Labour force	a	7,805	7,787	7,490	7,495	7,217	7,245
Employed	a	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980
Agriculture	d	649	655	734	706	721	731
Non-agriculture	a	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249
Unemployed	d	228	244	211	244	246	265
Not in the labour force	a	5,719	5,706	5,684	5,651	5,643	5,584
Participation rate (3)	a	57.7	57.7	56.9	57.0	56.1	56.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.9	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		4.0	4.1	3.9 ^r	4.2	4.7 ^r	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,703	6,688	6,529	6,515	6,373	6,357
Labour force	a	5,477	5,485	5,344	5,353	5,215	5,226
Employed	a	5,315	5,301	5,182	5,171	5,030	5,023
Agriculture	d	563	563	625	603	631	636
Non-agriculture	a	4,752	4,738	4,557	4,568	4,399	4,387
Unemployed	d	162	184	162	182	185	203
Not in the labour force	c	1,226	1,203	1,185	1,162	1,158	1,131
Participation rate (3)	a	81.7	82.0	81.9	82.2	81.8	82.2
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,821	6,805	6,645	6,631	6,487	6,472
Labour force	b	2,328	2,302	2,146	2,142	2,002	2,019
Employed	b	2,262	2,242	2,097	2,080	1,941	1,957
Agriculture	e	86	92	109	103	90	95
Non-agriculture	c	2,176	2,150	1,988	1,977	1,851	1,862
Unemployed	e	66	60	49	62	61	62
Not in the labour force	a	4,493	4,503	4,499	4,489	4,485	4,453
Participation rate (3)	b	34.1	33.8	32.3	32.3	30.9	31.2
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)	a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 20, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,524	2,234	3,827 a	1,062 c	3,947 a	1,007 c	1,447
Labour force	7,805 a	1,085 c	3,700 a	958 c	1,122 c	714 c	226 d
Employed	7,577 a	1,014 c	3,632 a	911 c	1,103 c	696 c	221 d
Unemployed	228 d	71 e	68 e	47 e	19 f	18 f	5 g
Not in the labour force	5,719 a	1,149 b	127 d	104 d	2,825 b	293 d	1,221 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Aug. 20	57.7 a	48.6 c	96.7 a	90.2 c	28.4 c	70.9 c	15.6 d
July 23	57.7 a	49.4 c	96.8 a	90.3 c	27.7 c	70.4 c	15.7 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Aug. 20	2.9 d	6.5 e	1.8 e	4.9 e	1.7 f	2.5 f	2.2 g
July 23	3.1 d	8.4 e	1.8 e	5.3 e	1.3 f	1.9 f	2.6 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18
Total employed	a	7,577	7,543	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980
Agriculture	d	649	655	734	706	721	731
Non-agriculture	a	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,928	6,888	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,414	6,377	6,061	6,041	5,814	5,784
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,398	4,909	5,130	4,767	4,964	4,803
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,016	1,468	931	1,274	850	981
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	63	52	54	50	56	48
Due to other reasons(3)	c	953	1,416	877	1,224	794	933
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	514	511	484	504	436	465

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July	Average June/Aug.	Average May/July
Total employed	a	7,474	7,327	7,193	7,053	6,908	6,791
Agriculture	d	626	607	696	670	710	695
Other primary industries	e	244	235	261	239	229	211
Manufacturing	d	1,802	1,762	1,687	1,631	1,702	1,659
Construction	e	562	536	530	504	449	432
Transportation and other utilities	d	641	624	656	646	610	597
Trade	d	1,204	1,187	1,173	1,171	1,139	1,122
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	307	303	288	278	272	270
Community, personal, other services	d	1,640	1,633	1,473	1,492	1,394	1,408
Public administration	e	448	440	429	422	403	397

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 20, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,577 a	6,468 b	541 c	360 d	208 d
Agriculture	649 d	150 e	287 d	66 f	146 e
Non-agriculture	6,928 a	6,318 b	254 d	294 d	62 e
Men	5,315 a	4,409 b	469 c	333 d	104 e
Agriculture	563 d	129 e	278 d	64 f	92 e
Non-agriculture	4,752 a	4,280 b	191 d	269 d	12 g
Women	2,262 b	2,059 c	72 e	27 e	104 d
Agriculture	86 e	21 f	9 g	2 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,176 c	2,038 c	63 e	25 f	50 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		August 20	July 23	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18
Total unemployed	d	228	244	211	244	246	265
Without work and seeking work	d	210	226	196	231	230	249
Seeking full-time work	d	195	205	182	208	215	227
Seeking part-time work	f	15	21	14	23	15	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	18	18	15	13	16	16
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	210	226	196	231	230	249
Seeking under 1 month	e	70	94	66	87	76	97
Seeking 1-3 months	e	97	85	74	81	88	86
Seeking 4-6 months	e	18	19	25	30	25	26
Seeking more than 6 months	e	25	28	31	33	41	40

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 20, 1966			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,524	1,290	3,911	4,778	2,242	1,303
Men			6,703	641	1,927	2,355	1,133	647
Women			6,821	649	1,984	2,423	1,109	656
Labour force			7,805 a	664 b	2,212 b	2,869 b	1,309 b	751 c
Men			5,477 a	481 b	1,562 b	1,969 a	940 b	525 b
Women			2,328 b	183 c	650 c	900 c	369 c	226 c
Employed			7,577 a	638 b	2,129 b	2,794 b	1,292 b	724 c
Men			5,315 a	460 b	1,503 b	1,916 a	929 b	507 b
Women			2,262 b	178 c	626 c	878 c	363 c	217 c
Agriculture			649 d	39 e	134 f	162 e	283 d	31 f
Non-agriculture			6,928 a	599 c	1,995 b	2,632 b	1,009 c	693 c
Paid workers			6,468 b	550 c	1,850 c	2,480 b	945 c	643 c
Men			4,409 b	389 c	1,285 c	1,660 b	630 c	445 c
Women			2,059 c	161 d	565 c	820 c	315 d	198 d
Unemployed			228 d	26 e	83 e	75 e	17 e	27 e
Men			162 d	21 e	59 e	53 e	11 e	18 e
Women			66 e	5 g	24 f	22 f	6 g	9 g
Not in the labour force			5,719 a	626 b	1,699 b	1,909 b	933 b	552 c
Men			1,226 c	160 c	365 c	386 c	193 c	122 d
Women			4,493 a	466 b	1,334 b	1,523 b	740 b	430 c
<hr/>								
Employed	1966, August 20		7,577 a	638 b	2,129 b	2,794 b	1,292 b	724 c
	July 23		7,543 a	634 b	2,122 b	2,767 b	1,295 b	725 c
	1965, August 21		7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
	July 24		7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	1964, August 22		6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
	July 18		6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
Unemployed	1966, August 20		228 d	26 e	83 e	75 e	17 e	27 e
	July 23		244 d	29 e	88 e	77 e	22 e	28 e
	1965, August 21		211	27	85	57	18	24
	July 24		244	30	98	65	25	26
	1964, August 22		246	28	100	68	24	26
	July 18		265	30	103	75	28	29

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

The Unemployed: Family Data(1) - continued from page 2

Family Units(1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
July 23, 1966	205	61	70	44	30
April 23, 1966	246	85	83	47	31
January 15, 1966	298	111	97	54	36
October 16, 1965	143	57	41	25	20
July 24, 1965	201	65	65	41	30

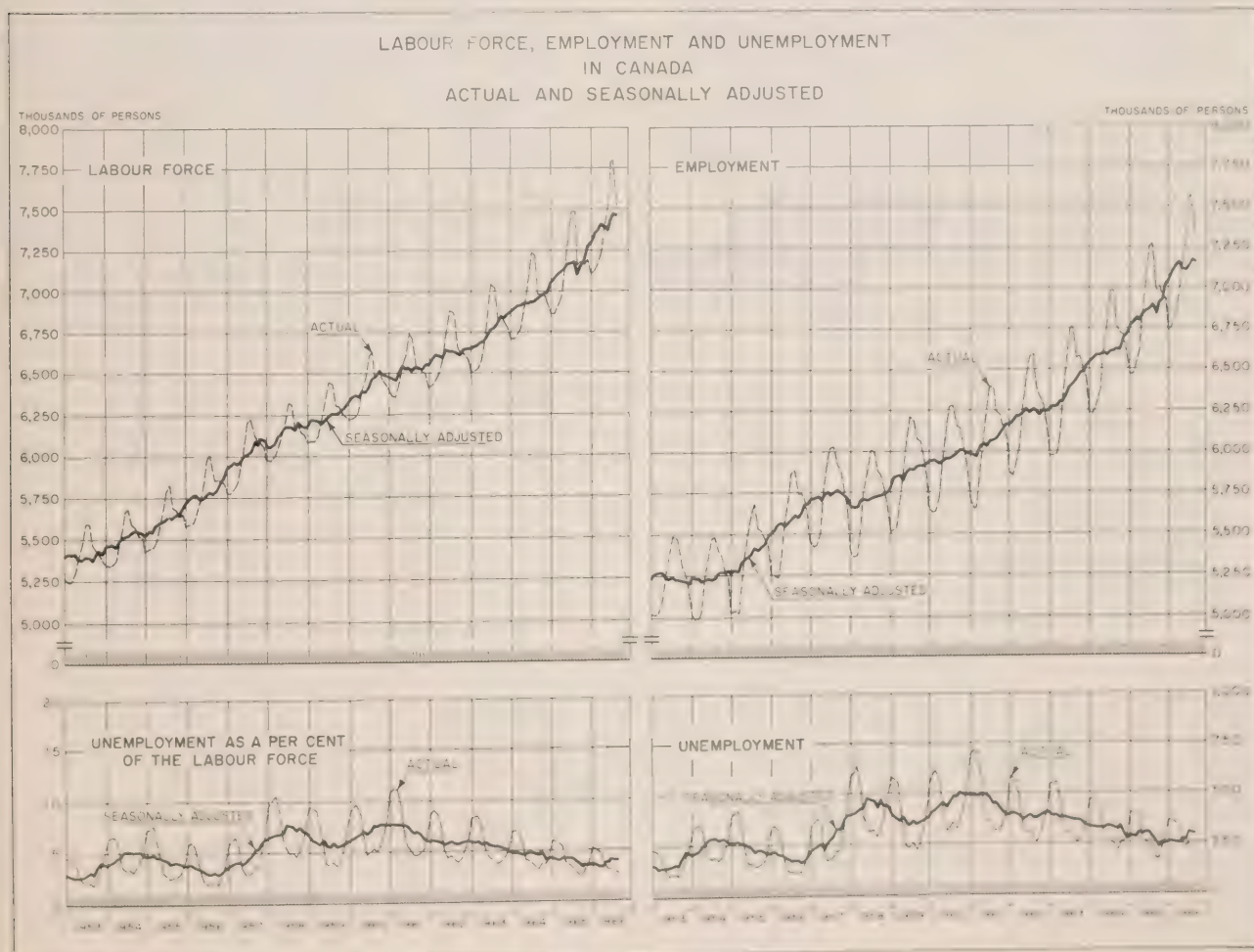
(1) See footnote page 2.

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,516,000 in the week ended September 17, 1966. Of the total labour force, 7,311,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 205,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, the labour force declined by 289,000; there were decreases of 266,000 in the employed and of 23,000 in the unemployed. These downward movements were associated with the return to school of students who had been in the labour market during the summer vacation. The labour force was 357,000 higher than in September 1965; the employed were higher by 328,000 and the unemployed by 29,000.

for 220,000 of the decline in employment from August and agriculture for 46,000. Compared with September 1965, nonagricultural employment was 350,000 higher and agricultural employment was 22,000 lower. Between August and September employment decreased by 254,000 for men and 12,000 for women. Compared with a year earlier employment was higher by 116,000 for men and 212,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 2.7, compared with rates of 2.9 in August this year and of 2.5 in September 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1966 unemployment rate was 4.0.

Nonagricultural industries accounted



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry
3rd Quarter 1966

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1966, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1966 and the two last quarters of 1965, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.0	2.8
Office and professional(2)	19	16	14	17	16	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2
Transportation	4	6	7	5	5	2.7	4.3	6.9	3.0	2.8
Service and recreation	10	10	9	12	12	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.1	3.1
Primary(3)	7	10	14	11	8	1.9	3.5	7.4	3.1	1.9
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	28	28	33	32	25	3.1	3.8	6.2	3.7	2.8
Labourers(4)	14	18	19	17	16	7.6	11.6	17.8	10.1	8.1
Never worked(5)	17	14	4	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	226	258	352	214	210					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5		1 9 6 6			1 9 6 5	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.0	2.8
Primary industries(6)	8	12	15	12	9	2.1	3.7	7.2	3.2	1.9
Manufacturing	23	21	19	21	21	2.8	3.0	3.9	2.7	2.6
Construction	12	18	24	17	15	4.8	8.7	16.3	6.9	5.5
Transportation and other utilities(7)	7	7	10	8	7	2.4	2.9	5.7	2.8	2.3
Trade	12	10	11	11	11	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.9
Service(8)	19	19	17	22	20	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.9
Never worked(5)	17	14	4	7	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	226	258	352	214	210					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,555	13,524	13,200	13,174	12,884	12,860
Labour force	a	7,516	7,805	7,159	7,490	6,985	7,217
Employed	a	7,311	7,577	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971
Agriculture	d	603	649	625	734	680	721
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250
Unemployed	d	205	228	176	211	217	246
Not in the labour force	a	6,039	5,719	6,041	5,684	5,899	5,643

Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	57.7	54.2	56.9	54.2	56.1
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4
Seasonally adjusted		4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.7
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,719	6,703	6,542	6,529	6,385	6,373
Labour force	a	5,204	5,477	5,075	5,344	4,985	5,215
Employed	a	5,061	5,315	4,945	5,182	4,824	5,030
Agriculture	d	510	563	537	625	583	631
Non-agriculture	a	4,551	4,752	4,408	4,557	4,241	4,399
Unemployed	d	143	162	130	162	161	185
Not in the labour force	c	1,515	1,226	1,467	1,185	1,400	1,158

Participation rate (3)	a	77.5	81.7	77.6	81.9	78.1	81.8
Unemployment rate (4)	d	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,836	6,821	6,658	6,645	6,499	6,487
Labour force	b	2,312	2,328	2,084	2,146	2,000	2,002
Employed	b	2,250	2,262	2,038	2,097	1,944	1,941
Agriculture	e	93	86	88	109	97	90
Non-agriculture	c	2,157	2,176	1,950	1,988	1,847	1,851
Unemployed	e	62	66	46	49	56	61
Not in the labour force	a	4,524	4,493	4,574	4,499	4,499	4,485

Participation rate (3)	b	33.8	34.1	31.3	32.3	30.8	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965		S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force		a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed		a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture		d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture		a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed		d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force		a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)		a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)		d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
			1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended September 17, 1966		Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
				Men		Women		
				Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,555	2,239	3,854 a	1,047 c	3,961 a	1,004 c	1,450
Labour force		7,516 a	761 c	3,727 a	885 c	1,189 c	724 c	230 d
Employed		7,311 a	700 c	3,670 a	840 c	1,171 c	706 c	224 d
Unemployed		205 d	61 e	57 e	45 e	18 f	18 f	6 g
Not in the labour force		6,039 a	1,478 b	127 d	162 d	2,772 b	280 d	1,220 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Sept. 17		55.4 a	34.0 c	96.7 a	84.5 c	30.0 c	72.1 c	15.9 d
Aug. 20		57.7 a	48.6 c	96.7 a	90.2 c	28.4 c	70.9 c	15.6 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Sept. 17		2.7 d	8.0 e	1.5 e	5.1 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	2.6 g
Aug. 20		2.9 d	6.5 e	1.8 e	4.9 e	1.7 f	2.5 f	2.2 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation.

For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total employed	a	7,311	7,577	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971
Agriculture	d	603	649	625	734	680	721
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,928	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,113	6,414	5,814	6,061	5,603	5,814
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,609	5,398	5,399	5,130	5,186	4,964
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	504	1,016	415	931	417	850
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	48	63	43	54	55	56
Due to other reasons(3)	c	456	953	372	877	362	794
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	595	514	544	484	485	436

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average July/Sept.	Average June/Aug.	Average July/Sept.	Average June/Aug.	Average July/Sept.	Average June/Aug.
Total employed	a	7,477	7,474	7,171	7,193	6,906	6,908
Agriculture	d	636	626	688	696	711	710
Other primary industries	e	240	244	280	261	225	229
Manufacturing	d	1,810	1,802	1,688	1,687	1,717	1,702
Construction	e	559	562	537	530	457	449
Transportation and other utilities	d	648	641	637	656	613	610
Trade	d	1,197	1,204	1,159	1,173	1,140	1,139
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	306	307	289	288	269	272
Community, personal, other services	d	1,645	1,640	1,463	1,473	1,373	1,394
Public administration	e	436	448	430	429	401	403

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 17, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,311 a	6,228 b	538 c	354 d	191 d
Agriculture	603 d	125 e	275 d	71 f	132 e
Non-agriculture	6,708 a	6,103 b	263 d	283 d	59 e
Men	5,061 a	4,193 b	465 c	328 d	75 e
Agriculture	510 d	104 e	269 d	69 f	68 e
Non-agriculture	4,551 a	4,089 b	196 d	259 d	7 g
Women	2,250 b	2,035 c	73 e	26 e	116 d
Agriculture	93 e	21 f	6 g	2 g	64 e
Non-agriculture	2,157 c	2,014 c	67 e	24 f	52 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(3) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total unemployed	d	205	228	176	211	217	246
Without work and seeking work	d	196	210	167	196	207	230
Seeking full-time work	d	182	195	156	182	194	215
Seeking part-time work	f	14	15	11	14	13	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	9	18	9	15	10	16
Without work and seeking work	d	196	210	167	196	207	230
Seeking under 1 month	e	80	70	67	66	77	76
Seeking 1-3 months	e	73	97	55	74	65	88
Seeking 4-6 months	e	21	18	20	25	27	25
Seeking more than 6 months	e	22	25	25	31	38	41

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 17, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,555	1,291	3,920	4,791	2,244	1,309
Men		6,719	641	1,932	2,362	1,134	650
Women		6,836	650	1,988	2,429	1,110	659
Labour force		7,516 a	642 b	2,137 b	2,733 b	1,278 b	726 c
Men		5,204 a	460 b	1,491 b	1,860 a	892 b	501 b
Women		2,312 b	182 c	646 c	873 c	386 c	225 c
Employed		7,311 a	615 b	2,062 b	2,675 b	1,262 b	697 c
Men		5,061 a	438 b	1,438 b	1,821 a	883 b	481 b
Women		2,250 b	177 c	624 c	854 c	379 c	216 c
Agriculture		603 d	34 e	111 f	145 e	289 d	24 f
Non-agriculture		6,708 a	581 c	1,951 b	2,530 b	973 c	673 c
Paid workers		6,228 b	531 c	1,793 c	2,375 b	914 c	615 c
Men		4,193 b	370 c	1,227 c	1,582 b	594 c	420 c
Women		2,035 c	161 d	566 c	793 c	320 d	195 d
Unemployed		205 d	27 e	75 e	58 e	16 e	29 e
Men		143 d	22 e	53 e	39 e	9 e	20 e
Women		62 e	5 g	22 f	19 f	7 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,039 a	649 b	1,783 b	2,058 b	966 b	583 c
Men		1,515 c	181 c	441 c	502 c	242 c	149 d
Women		4,524 a	468 b	1,342 b	1,556 b	724 b	434 c
Employed	1966, September 17	7,311 a	615 b	2,062 b	2,675 b	1,262 b	697 c
	August 20	7,577 a	638 b	2,129 b	2,794 b	1,292 b	724 c
	1965, September 18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
	August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
	1964, September 19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
	August 22	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
Unemployed	1966, September 17	205 d	27 e	75 e	58 e	16 e	29 e
	August 20	228 d	26 e	83 e	75 e	17 e	27 e
	1965, September 18	176	23	69	47	18	19
	August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
	1964, September 19	217	32	84	55	21	25
	August 22	246	28	100	68	24	26

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

(THE) LABOUR FORCE
OCTOBER 1966

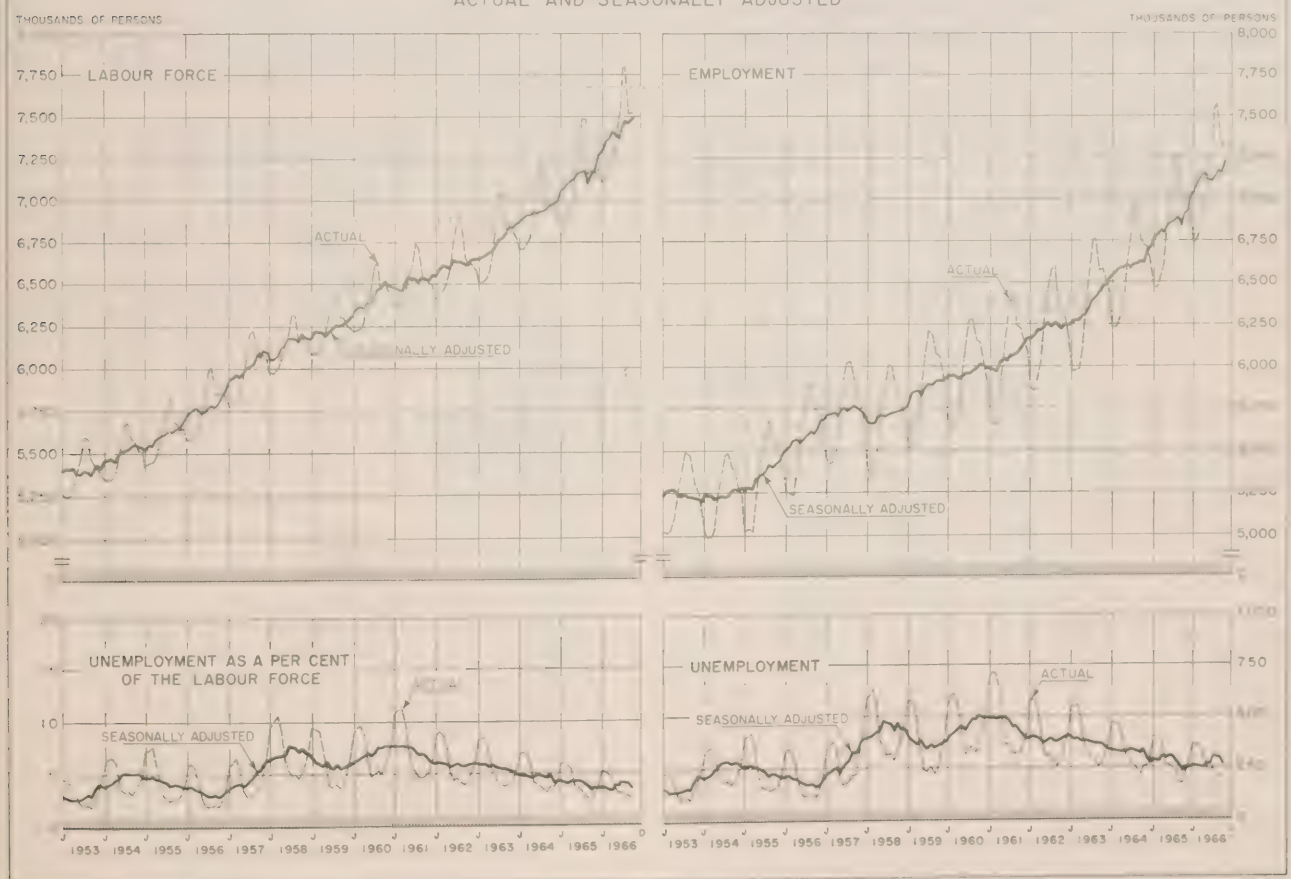
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,519,000 in the week ended October 15, 1966. Of this total, 7,324,000 persons were employed for all or part of week and 195,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change from September in the labour force, the employed and the unemployed. The labour force was 340,000 higher than in October 1965; the number of employed was up 316,000, and the unemployed was 24,000 higher.

Between September and October, employment in agriculture dropped by 42,000 while in non-agriculture, employment increased by 55,000. Compared with October 1965, employment

in non-agricultural industries was higher by 387,000 and agricultural employment was 71,000 lower. There was virtually no change in the number of men and women employed between September and October. In October this year, there were 139,000 more men and 177,000 more women employed than in October 1965.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, was 2.6 in October, compared with rates of 2.7 in September and 2.4 in October 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.5 in October 1966.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966

In the third quarter of 1966, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,703,000, an increase of 322,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1965. Employment at 7,477,000 was 306,000 higher and unemployment at 226,000 was 16,000 higher than a year earlier.

Employment in the third quarter was higher in 1966 than in 1965 for all regions, gains ranging between 1.8 per cent for the Prairies and 6.6 per cent in British Columbia.

Employment by Region

<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)			<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Increase</u>	
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>		
Labour Force	7,703	7,381	Atlantic	629	614	2.4
Employment	7,477	7,171	Quebec	2,104	1,991	5.7
Unemployment	226	210	Ontario	2,745	2,634	4.2
			Prairies	1,283	1,260	1.8
			B.C.	715	671	6.6

In the third quarter of 1966, the Canadian labour force was 322,000, or 4.4 per cent, higher than a year earlier. In both absolute and relative terms, this was the largest year-to-year increase of the post-war period. Young persons under twenty-five years of age accounted for almost half of this gain.

The number of women in the labour force in the third quarter of 1966 was 190,000, or 8.9 per cent, greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1965. This increase in the labour force for women was the largest on record. Married women in the labour force numbered 1,169,000, an increase of 104,000 from the third quarter of 1965.

The male labour force in the third quarter of 1966 was 132,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This increase of 2.5 per cent is substantially greater than the ten-year annual average of 1.5 per cent.

Most of the increase in employment from a year earlier was in community, personal and other service and in manufacturing. The relatively small increase in the goods-producing sector is related to the decline in employment in agriculture and other primary industries. The goods-producing sector, excluding agriculture, shows a year-to-year gain of 4.2 per cent.

In service and in manufacturing the year-to-year gains were 66,000 and 76,000, respectively, for men and 116,000 and 46,000, respectively, for women.

Employment by Industry

<u>The Labour Force</u>					<u>Employment by Industry</u>				
	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Increase</u> (000's) %			<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1966	1965				1966	1965		
Men					All industries	7,477	7,171	+ 306	+ 4.3
All ages	5,389	5,257	132	2.5	Goods-producing industries	3,245	3,193	+ 52	+ 1.6
14-19	565	547	18	3.3	Agriculture	636	688	- 52	- 7.6
20-24	657	612	45	7.4	Non-agriculture	2,609	2,505	+ 104	+ 4.2
25-44	2,360	2,328	32	1.4	Other primary industries	240	280	- 40	- 14.3
45 +	1,807	1,770	37	2.1	Manufacturing	1,810	1,688	+ 122	+ 7.2
Women					Construction	559	537	+ 22	+ 4.1
All ages	2,314	2,124	190	8.9	Service-producing industries	4,232	3,978	+ 254	+ 6.4
14-19	417	379	38	10.0	Transportation & other utilities	648	637	+ 11	+ 1.7
20-24	403	357	46	12.9	Trade	1,197	1,159	+ 38	+ 3.3
25-44	838	784	54	6.9	Finance	306	289	+ 17	+ 5.9
45 +	656	604	52	8.6	Community, personal & other service	1,645	1,463	+ 182	+ 12.4
					Public administration	436	430	+ 6	+ 1.4
Total employment in the third quarter of 1966 was 4.3 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1965.									

Total employment in the third quarter of 1966 was 4.3 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1965. This was the fourth consecutive quarter in which the year-to-year gain was more than 4 per cent. Male employment was higher by 2.5 per cent and female employment by 8.6 per cent.

In the quarter under review, total unemployment averaged 226,000 as compared to 210,000 in the third quarter of 1965.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.

Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this Report, page 6.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,587	13,555	13,226	13,200	12,905	12,884
Labour force	a	7,519	7,516	7,179	7,159	6,975	6,985
Employed	a	7,324	7,311	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768
Agriculture	d	561	603	632	625	641	680
Non-agriculture	a	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088
Unemployed	d	195	205	171	176	257	217
Not in the labour force	a	6,068	6,039	6,047	6,041	5,930	5,899

Participation rate (3)	a	55.3	55.4	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.2
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	2.6	2.7	1.4	2.5	3.7	3.1
Seasonally adjusted		3.5	4.0	3.5	3.6	4.9	4.6
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,735	6,719	6,555	6,542	6,395	6,385
Labour force	a	5,207	5,204	5,057	5,075	4,968	4,985
Employed	a	5,070	5,061	4,931	4,945	4,771	4,824
Agriculture	d	487	510	540	537	564	583
Non-agriculture	a	4,583	4,551	4,391	4,408	4,207	4,241
Unemployed	d	137	143	126	130	197	161
Not in the labour force	c	1,528	1,515	1,498	1,467	1,427	1,400

Participation rate (3)	a	77.3	77.5	77.1	77.6	77.7	78.1
Unemployment rate (4)	d	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,852	6,836	6,671	6,658	6,510	6,499
Labour force	b	2,312	2,312	2,122	2,084	2,007	2,000
Employed	b	2,254	2,250	2,077	2,038	1,947	1,944
Agriculture	e	74	93	92	88	77	97
Non-agriculture	c	2,180	2,157	1,985	1,950	1,870	1,847
Unemployed	e	58	62	45	46	60	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,540	4,524	4,549	4,574	4,503	4,499

Participation rate (3)	b	33.7	33.8	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.8
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,113	10,807
Labour force	a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,781
Employed	a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,531	5,385
Agriculture	d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,783	4,608
Unemployed	d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	578	173
Not in the labour force	a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)	a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	4.6	3.4
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,941	4,881
Employed		5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 15, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,587	2,245	3,875 a	1,038 c	3,977 a	999 c	1,453
Labour force	7,519 a	752 c	3,746 a	869 c	1,209 c	710 c	233 d
Employed	7,324 a	703 c	3,683 a	829 c	1,190 c	694 c	225 d
Unemployed	195 d	49 e	63 e	40 e	19 f	16 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,068 a	1,493 b	129 d	169 d	2,768 b	289 d	1,220 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Oct. 15	55.3 a	33.5 c	96.7 a	83.7 e	30.4 c	71.1 c	16.0 d
Sept. 17	55.4 a	34.0 c	96.7 a	84.5 c	30.0 c	72.1 c	15.9 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Oct. 15	2.6 d	6.5 e	1.7 e	4.6 e	1.6 f	2.3 f	3.4 g
Sept. 17	2.7 d	8.0 e	1.5 e	5.1 e	1.5 f	2.5 f	2.6 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Oct. 15(2)	Sept. 17	Oct. 16(2)	Sept. 18	Oct. 17(2)	Sept. 19
Total employed	a	7,324	7,311	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768
Agriculture	d	561	603	632	625	641	680
Non-agriculture	a	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,763	6,708	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,104	6,113	5,799	5,814	5,514	5,603
At work 35 hours or more	b	3,601	5,609	3,417	5,399	3,067	5,186
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	2,503	504	2,382	415	2,447	417
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	52	48	49	43	53	55
Due to other reasons(4)	c	2,451	456	2,333	372	2,394	362
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	659	595	577	544	563	485

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average July/Sept.
Total employed	a	7,404	7,477	7,090	7,171	6,819	6,906
Agriculture	d	604	636	664	688	681	711
Other primary industries	e	235	240	269	280	212	225
Manufacturing	d	1,805	1,810	1,680	1,688	1,722	1,717
Construction	e	541	559	523	537	451	457
Transportation and other utilities	d	648	648	626	637	609	613
Trade	d	1,188	1,197	1,137	1,159	1,135	1,140
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	305	306	290	289	256	269
Community, personal, other services	d	1,655	1,645	1,488	1,463	1,363	1,373
Public administration	e	423	436	413	430	390	401

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 15, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,324 a	6,252 b	548 c	348 d	176 d
Agriculture	561 d	100 e	291 d	55 f	115 e
Non-agriculture	6,763 a	6,152 b	257 d	293 d	61 e
Men	5,070 a	4,203 b	478 c	320 d	69 e
Agriculture	487 d	86 e	287 d	53 f	61 e
Non-agriculture	4,583 a	4,117 b	191 d	267 d	8 g
Women	2,254 b	2,049 c	70 e	28 e	107 d
Agriculture	74 e	14 f	4 g	2 g	54 e
Non-agriculture	2,180 c	2,035 c	66 e	26 f	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In October 1964, 1965 and 1966, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week. Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total unemployed	d	195	205	171	176	257	217
Without work and seeking work	d	184	196	161	167	244	207
Seeking full-time work	d	167	182	152	156	229	194
Seeking part-time work	f	17	14	9	11	15	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	11	9	10	9	13	10
Without work and seeking work	d	184	196	161	167	244	207
Seeking under 1 month	e	73	80	64	67	109	77
Seeking 1-3 months	e	60	73	55	55	75	65
Seeking 4-6 months	e	24	21	22	20	26	27
Seeking more than 6 months	e	27	22	20	25	34	38

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 15, 1966			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,587	1,293	3,928	4,805	2,247	1,314
Men			6,735	642	1,936	2,369	1,136	652
Women			6,852	651	1,992	2,436	1,111	662
Labour force			7,519 a	638 b	2,149 b	2,740 b	1,265 b	727 c
Men			5,207 a	455 b	1,499 b	1,861 a	886 b	506 b
Women			2,312 b	183 c	650 c	879 c	379 c	221 c
Employed			7,324 a	610 b	2,076 b	2,690 b	1,249 b	699 c
Men			5,070 a	433 b	1,443 b	1,831 a	876 b	487 b
Women			2,254 b	177 c	633 c	859 c	373 c	212 c
Agriculture			561 d	40 e	109 f	132 e	257 d	23 f
Non-agriculture			6,763 a	570 c	1,967 b	2,558 b	992 c	676 c
Paid workers			6,252 b	526 c	1,790 c	2,390 b	924 c	622 c
Men			4,203 b	366 c	1,218 c	1,592 b	598 c	429 c
Women			2,049 c	160 d	572 c	798 c	326 d	193 d
Unemployed			195 d	28 e	73 e	50 e	16 e	28 e
Men			137 d	22 e	56 e	30 e	10 e	19 e
Women			58 e	6 g	17 f	20 f	6 g	9 g
Not in the labour force			6,068 a	655 b	1,779 b	2,065 b	982 b	587 c
Men			1,528 c	187 c	437 c	508 c	250 c	146 d
Women			4,540 a	468 b	1,342 b	1,557 b	732 b	441 c
Employed	1966, October 15		7,324 a	610 b	2,076 b	2,690 b	1,249 b	699 c
	September 17		7,311 a	615 b	2,062 b	2,675 b	1,262 b	697 c
	1965, October 16		7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
	September 18		6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
	1964, October 17		6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
	September 19		6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
Unemployed	1966, October 15		195 d	28 e	73 e	50 e	16 e	28 e
	September 17		205 d	27 e	75 e	58 e	16 e	29 e
	1965, October 16		171	23	75	37	13	23
	September 18		176	23	69	47	18	19
	1964, October 17		257	33	98	74	24	28
	September 19		217	32	84	55	21	25

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1965-1966 (continued from page 2)

For men, the unemployment rate was unchanged from a year earlier; for women it was slightly higher.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates

Third Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Total	226	210	2.9	2.8
Men	163	158	3.0	3.0
Women	63	52	2.7	2.4

There was little change in unemployment rates from a year earlier in the Atlantic, Quebec and Prairie regions. Rates were slightly higher in Ontario and British Columbia.

Unemployment Rates by Region Third Quarter Averages

	1966	1965
Atlantic	4.1	4.2
Quebec	3.8	4.0
Ontario	2.5	2.1
Prairies	1.4	1.6
B.C.	3.8	3.3

(THE) LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER 1966

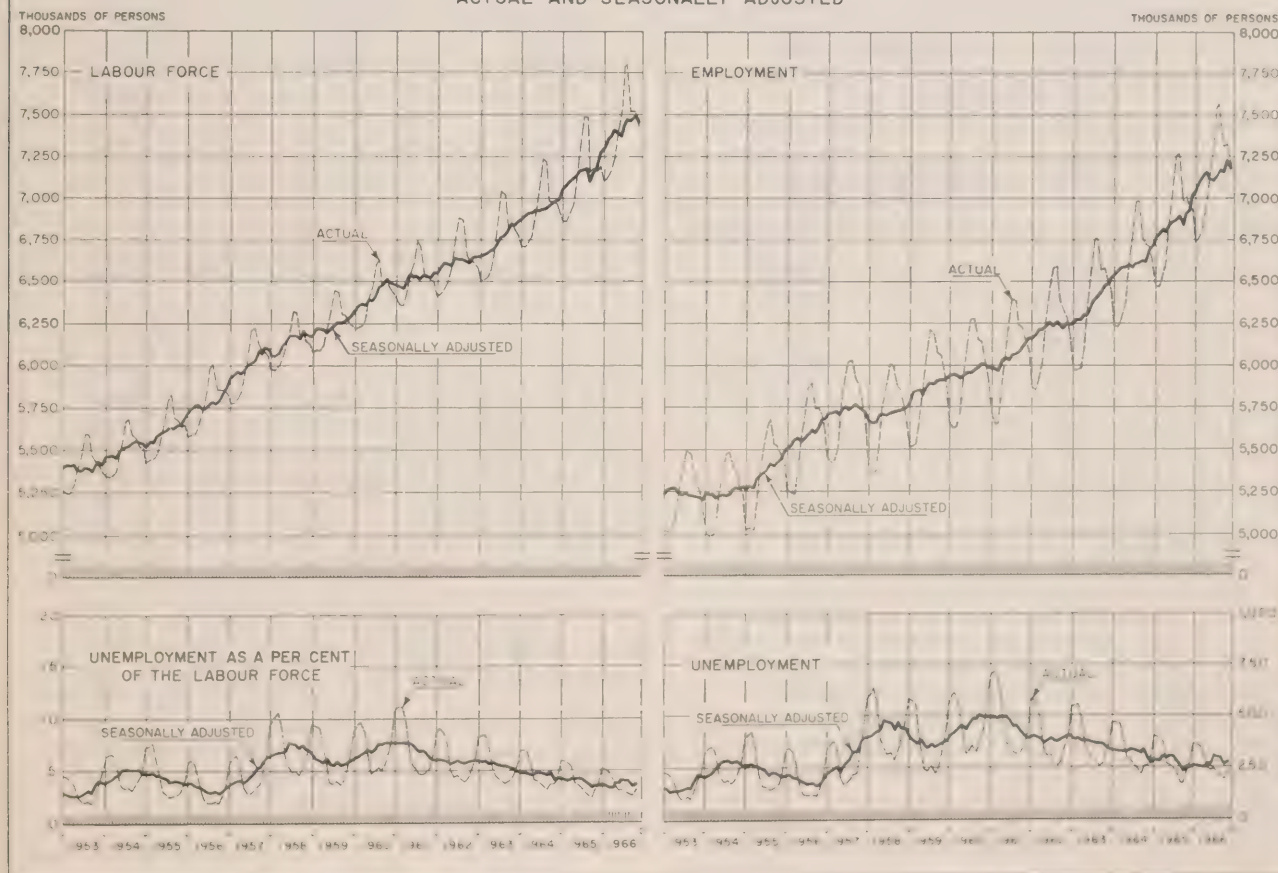
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,428,000 in the week ended November 12, 1966. This total included 7,190,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 238,000 persons unemployed for all of the week. Employment decreased by 134,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 43,000. Compared with November 1965, the labour force was 269,000 higher; employment was 251,000 higher and unemployment was 18,000 higher.

Between October and November, agricultural and nonagricultural employment declined by 79,000 and 55,000, respectively.

Employment in nonagricultural industries was higher by 292,000 and agricultural employment was lower by 41,000 than in November last year. Of the total decrease in employment from October to November, men accounted for 76,000 and women accounted for 58,000. Employment was higher than in November 1965 by 115,000 among men and 136,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in November was 3.2, compared with rates of 2.6 in October and of 3.1 in November 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.7 in November 1966.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Labour Force May to September

There is a continuous movement of persons in and out of the Canadian labour force. The number of individuals whose labour force status changes between any two months is always greater than the corresponding net increase or decrease. The amplitude of this movement rises from a late-winter low to a mid-summer peak.

During the period May to September there are three important movements associated with the closing of educational institutions, which involve changes in the labour force status of students 14-19 years of age, married women and students 20-24 years of age. By far the largest of these groups are the teenagers.

The number of 14-19 year-old students entering the labour force between June and July has increased from an average of 180,000 in the 1957-61 period to 225,000 in the years 1962-66. In each of the past ten years, those in the labour force in July represented 20 per cent or more of all the students in this age group.

Estimated Change of Status of Students Aged 14-19 Between June and July 1957-1966 (estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in Students	Increase in:-		
		Labour Force(1)	Keeping House(1)	Voluntarily Idle and Other (1)
1957	611	153	87	378
1958	703	159	73	476
1959	802	206	81	521
1960	874	193	78	610
1961	950	190	83	685
1962	819	173	67	585
1963	881	199	59	631
1964	952	219	74	666
1965	1,022	252	58	721
1966	1,125	284	68	781

(1) Includes those reaching age 14 and excludes those reaching age 20 in July.

It is not possible to state precisely which industries absorb these young persons. A substantial number of them find employment in agriculture. During the period 1957-66, teenage students, on the average, have accounted for more than two-thirds of the June-to-July increase in total agricultural employment. In recent years, however, most of them have found jobs in nonagricultural industries. In 1957,

for example, there were 66,000 more teenagers employed in agriculture in July than in June, and 83,000 more in nonagricultural industries; in 1966, the corresponding increases were 62,000 and 218,000, respectively.

Dampening the effect of the entry of students into the labour force in June and July is the withdrawal of mothers of children of school age. The decline between June and July of employed married women has averaged 27,000 over the past ten years. The average decrease in the number employed in nonagricultural industries would be slightly higher because a small number of married women living on farms are classified as "keeping house" in June but employed (unpaid family workers) in July.

Estimated Change of Status of Married Women(1) Between June and July 1957-1966 (estimates in thousands)

Year	Increase in "Keeping House"	Decrease in the Employed
1957	53	27
1958	24	13
1959	44	26
1960	47	31
1961	40	23
1962	34	44
1963	27	6
1964	32	29
1965	70	42
1966	47	28

(1) Includes those who were single in June.

Most of the married women who leave the labour force during July and August re-enter in September. For example, between August and September 1966, there was a decline of 52,000 in the number of married women "keeping house" and an increase of 68,000 employed. The latter figure includes a number of working single women who got married in the interval and continued to work.

To a lesser extent than teenagers, students 20-24 years of age also have an impact on the labour force at the end of the academic year. For the period 1957-1966, the increase in the labour force of students 20-24 years of age between April and June averaged 58,000. In 1965 and 1966 the increases were 86,000 and 82,000, respectively.

(continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 6.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,620	13,587	13,252	13,226	12,929	12,905
Labour force	a	7,428	7,519	7,159	7,179	6,965	6,975
Employed	a	7,190	7,324	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718
Agriculture	d	482	561	523	632	585	641
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077
Unemployed	d	238	195	220	171	257	257
Not in the labour force	a	6,192	6,068	6,093	6,047	5,964	5,930

Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	55.3	54.0	54.3	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		3.7	3.5	3.5 ^r	3.3	4.2 ^r	4.9
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,751	6,735	6,568	6,555	6,406	6,395
Labour force	a	5,173	5,207	5,047	5,057	4,950	4,968
Employed	a	4,994	5,070	4,879	4,931	4,749	4,771
Agriculture	d	433	487	466	540	521	564
Non-agriculture	a	4,561	4,583	4,413	4,391	4,228	4,207
Unemployed	d	179	137	168	126	201	197
Not in the labour force	c	1,578	1,528	1,521	1,498	1,456	1,427

Participation rate (3)	a	76.6	77.3	76.8	77.1	77.3	77.7
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.5	2.6	3.3	2.5	4.1	4.0
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,869	6,852	6,684	6,671	6,523	6,510
Labour force	b	2,255	2,312	2,112	2,122	2,015	2,007
Employed	b	2,196	2,254	2,060	2,077	1,959	1,947
Agriculture	e	49	74	57	92	64	77
Non-agriculture	c	2,147	2,180	2,003	1,985	1,895	1,870
Unemployed	e	59	58	52	45	56	60
Not in the labour force	a	4,614	4,540	4,572	4,549	4,508	4,503

Participation rate (3)	b	32.8	33.7	31.6	31.8	30.9	30.8
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.0

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1965	S.D. (1)	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807
Labour force	a	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782
Employed	a	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585
Agriculture	d	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777
Non-agriculture	a	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808
Unemployed	d	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197
Not in the labour force	a	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025
Participation rate(3)	a	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6	3.4
		1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force		4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)		52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)		4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 12, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,620	2,251	3,888 a	1,038 c	3,982 a	1,006 c	1,455
Labour force	7,428 a	712 c	3,751 a	866 c	1,176 c	710 c	213 d
Employed	7,190 a	658 c	3,662 a	817 c	1,153 c	695 c	205 d
Unemployed	238 d	54 e	89 e	49 e	23 f	15 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,192 a	1,539 b	137 d	172 d	2,806 b	296 d	1,242 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966, Nov. 12	54.5 a	31.6 c	96.5 a	83.4 c	29.5 c	70.6 c	14.6 d
Oct. 15	55.3 a	33.5 c	96.7 a	83.7 c	30.4 c	71.1 c	16.0 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966, Nov. 12	3.2 d	7.6 e	2.4 e	5.7 e	2.0 f	2.1 f	3.8 g
Oct. 15	2.6 d	6.5 e	1.7 e	4.6 e	1.6 f	2.3 f	3.4 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Nov. 12(2)	Oct. 15(2)	Nov. 13(2)	Oct. 16(2)	Nov. 14(2)	Oct. 17(2)
Total employed	a	7,190	7,324	6,939	7,008	6,708	6,718
Agriculture	d	482	561	523	632	585	641
Non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,708	6,763	6,416	6,376	6,123	6,077
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,064	6,104	5,806	5,799	5,566	5,514
At work 35 hours or more	b	4,595	3,601	4,458	3,417	4,421	3,067
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,469	2,503	1,348	2,382	1,145	2,447
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	60	52	59	49	63	53
Due to other reasons(4)	c	1,409	2,451	1,289	2,333	1,082	2,394
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	644	659	610	577	557	563

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Sept./Nov.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Aug./Oct.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Aug./Oct.
Total employed	a	7,275	7,404	6,977	7,090	6,731	6,819
Agriculture	d	549	604	593	664	635	681
Other primary industries	e	229	235	247	269	206	212
Manufacturing	d	1,784	1,805	1,647	1,680	1,702	1,722
Construction	e	516	541	516	523	454	451
Transportation and other utilities	d	645	648	613	626	590	609
Trade	d	1,186	1,188	1,151	1,137	1,121	1,135
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	302	305	277	290	253	256
Community, personal, other services	d	1,650	1,655	1,539	1,488	1,384	1,363
Public administration	e	414	423	394	413	386	390

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 12, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,190 a	6,199 b	537 c	311 d	143 d
Agriculture	482 d	75 e	280 d	40 f	87 e
Non-agriculture	6,708 a	6,124 b	257 d	271 d	56 e
Men	4,994 a	4,183 b	466 c	284 d	61 e
Agriculture	433 d	67 e	275 d	38 f	53 e
Non-agriculture	4,561 a	4,116 b	191 d	246 d	8 g
Women	2,196 b	2,016 c	71 e	27 e	82 d
Agriculture	49 e	8 f	5 g	2 g	34 e
Non-agriculture	2,147 c	2,008 c	66 e	25 f	48 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the October and November reference weeks of 1964, 1965 and 1966, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 13	Oct. 16	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total unemployed	d	238	195	220	171	257	257
Without work and seeking work	d	219	184	204	161	243	244
Seeking full-time work	d	203	167	188	152	228	229
Seeking part-time work	f	16	17	16	9	15	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	19	11	16	10	14	13
Without work and seeking work	d	219	184	204	161	243	244
Seeking under 1 month	e	87	73	90	64	94	109
Seeking 1-3 months	e	82	60	70	55	83	75
Seeking 4-6 months	e	24	24	24	22	32	26
Seeking more than 6 months	e	26	27	20	20	34	34

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 12, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,620	1,295	3,936	4,819	2,250	1,320
Men		6,751	643	1,940	2,376	1,137	655
Women		6,869	652	1,996	2,443	1,113	665
Labour force		7,428 a	623 b	2,131 b	2,720 b	1,233 b	721 c
Men		5,173 a	446 b	1,496 b	1,862 a	867 b	502 b
Women		2,255 b	177 c	635 c	858 c	366 c	219 c
Employed		7,190 a	592 b	2,045 b	2,660 b	1,207 b	686 c
Men		4,994 a	419 b	1,428 b	1,823 a	847 b	477 b
Women		2,196 b	173 c	617 c	837 c	360 c	209 c
Agriculture		482 d	30 e	89 f	122 e	220 d	21 f
Non-agriculture		6,708 a	562 c	1,956 b	2,538 b	987 c	665 c
Paid workers		6,199 b	516 c	1,782 c	2,373 b	917 c	611 c
Men		4,183 b	358 c	1,222 c	1,589 b	593 c	421 c
Women		2,016 c	158 d	560 c	784 c	324 d	190 d
Unemployed		238 d	31 e	86 e	60 e	26 e	35 e
Men		179 d	27 e	68 e	39 e	20 e	25 e
Women		59 e	4 g	18 f	21 f	6 g	10 g
Not in the labour force		6,192 a	672 b	1,805 b	2,099 b	1,017 b	599 c
Men		1,578 c	197 c	444 c	514 c	270 c	153 d
Women		4,614 a	475 b	1,361 b	1,585 b	747 b	446 c
Employed 1966, November 12		7,190 a	592 b	2,045 b	2,660 b	1,207 b	686 c
October 15		7,324 a	610 b	2,076 b	2,690 b	1,249 b	699 c
1965, November 13		6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
October 16		7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
1964, November 14		6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
October 17		6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615
Unemployed 1966, November 12		238 d	31 e	86 e	60 e	26 e	35 e
October 15		195 d	28 e	73 e	50 e	16 e	25 e
1965, November 13		220	29	93	49	24	25
October 16		171	23	75	37	13	23
1964, November 14		257	39	97	61	33	27
October 17		257	33	98	74	24	28

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

The Labour Force May to September (continued from page 2)

Estimated Change of Students
Aged 20-24
Between April and June 1957-1966
(estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in Students	Increase in: Labour Force
1957	37	38
1958	41	36
1959	48	48
1960	39	42
1961	43	53
1962	58	60
1963	68	66
1964	85	71
1965	90	86
1966	81	82

Labour force participation rates are substantially higher and unemployment rates much lower for persons 20-24 years of age in the vacation period than during the school year. This suggests that a very large number of those entering the labour force on a temporary basis at this time are successful in obtaining employment.

THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER 1966

Price: \$2.00 per year

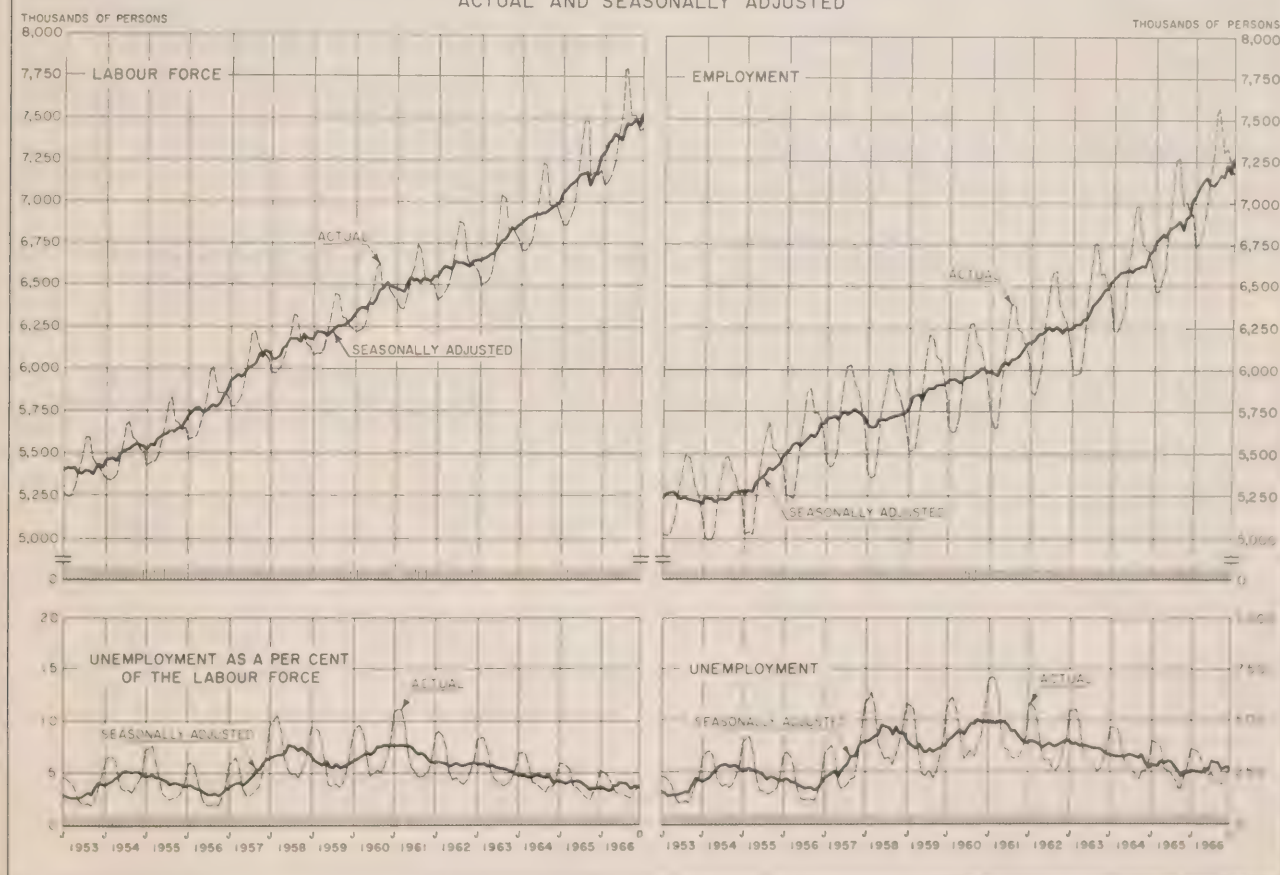
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,439,000 in the week ended December 10, 1966. This total included 7,173,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 266,000 persons unemployed for all of the week. Between November and December, the labour force increased by 11,000; the number of employed decreased by 17,000 and the unemployed increased by 28,000. Compared with December 1965, the labour force was 254,000 higher, the employed having increased by 240,000 and the unemployed by 14,000.

Nonagricultural employment declined by 20,000 between November and December while employment in agriculture was virtually

unchanged. Nonagricultural industries accounted for practically all of the year-to-year increase in total employment. Between November and December, employment among men declined by 39,000 while employment among women increased by 22,000. Employment was higher than in December 1965 by 111,000 among men and by 129,000 among women.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 3.6 in December 1966 compared with 3.2 in November this year and with 3.5 in December 1965. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 3.6 in December 1966.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

4th Quarter 1966

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the fourth quarter of 1966, with comparative data for the first three quarters of 1966 and the fourth quarter of 1965, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6				1965	1 9 6 6				1965
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.0
Office and profes- sional(2)	18	19	16	14	17	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2
Transportation	6	4	6	7	5	4.2	2.7	4.3	6.9	3.0
Service and recreation	10	10	10	9	12	2.9	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.1
Primary(3)	9	7	10	14	11	3.1	1.9	3.5	7.4	3.1
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	34	28	28	33	32	4.0	3.1	3.8	6.2	3.7
Labourers(4)	15	14	18	19	17	10.0	7.6	11.6	17.8	10.1
Never worked(5)	7	17	14	4	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed(000's)	233	226	258	352	214					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1 9 6 6				1965	1 9 6 6				1965
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.0
Primary industries(6)	9	8	12	15	12	2.9	2.1	3.7	7.2	3.2
Manufacturing	25	23	21	19	21	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.9	2.7
Construction	18	12	18	24	17	8.0	4.8	8.7	16.3	6.9
Transportation and other utilities(7)	9	7	7	10	8	3.3	2.4	2.9	5.7	2.8
Trade	11	12	10	11	11	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.0
Service(8)	20	19	19	17	22	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.1
Never worked(5)	7	17	14	4	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	233	226	258	352	214					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be either included in this report or released in separate reports.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
 - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
- Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
- Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 11	Nov. 13	Dec. 12	Nov. 14
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,648	13,620	13,278	13,252	12,951	12,929
Labour force	a	7,439	7,428	7,185	7,159	6,912	6,965
Employed	a	7,173	7,190	6,933	6,939	6,628	6,708
Agriculture	d	485	482	470	523	527	585
Non-agriculture	a	6,688	6,708	6,463	6,416	6,101	6,123
Unemployed	d	266	238	252	220	284	257
Not in the labour force	a	6,209	6,192	6,093	6,093	6,039	5,964

Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	54.5	54.1	54.0	53.4	53.9
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.1	4.1	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		3.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	4.0 ^r	4.2
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,765	6,751	6,580	6,568	6,417	6,406
Labour force	a	5,168	5,173	5,046	5,047	4,909	4,950
Employed	a	4,955	4,994	4,844	4,879	4,675	4,749
Agriculture	d	437	433	424	466	481	521
Non-agriculture	a	4,518	4,561	4,420	4,413	4,194	4,228
Unemployed	d	213	179	202	168	234	201
Not in the labour force	c	1,597	1,578	1,534	1,521	1,508	1,456

Participation rate (3)	a	76.4	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.5	77.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	4.1	3.5	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.1
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,883	6,869	6,698	6,684	6,534	6,523
Labour force	b	2,271	2,255	2,139	2,112	2,003	2,015
Employed	b	2,218	2,196	2,089	2,060	1,953	1,959
Agriculture	e	48	49	46	57	46	64
Non-agriculture	c	2,170	2,147	2,043	2,003	1,907	1,895
Unemployed	e	53	59	50	52	50	56
Not in the labour force	a	4,612	4,614	4,559	4,572	4,531	4,508

Participation rate (3)	b	33.0	32.8	31.9	31.6	30.7	30.9
Unemployment rate (4)	f	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1966	S.D. (1)	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123
Labour force	a	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008
Employed	a	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731
Agriculture	d	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748
Non-agriculture	a	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983
Unemployed	d	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278
Not in the labour force	a	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115
Participation rate(3)	a	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.6
		1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Population 14 years of age and over (2)		10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007
Labour force		5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942
Employed		5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832
Agriculture		777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122
Non-agriculture		4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711
Unemployed		197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110
Not in the labour force		5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065
Participation rate(3)		53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9
Unemployment rate (4)		3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended December 10, 1966	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,648	2,257	3,890 a	1,046 c	3,993 a	1,006 c	1,456
Labour force	7,439 a	705 c	3,734 a	871 c	1,201 c	708 c	220 d
Employed	7,173 a	654 c	3,620 a	815 c	1,180 c	695 c	209 d
Unemployed	266 d	51 e	114 e	56 e	21 f	13 f	11 g
Not in the labour force	6,209 a	1,552 b	156 d	175 d	2,792 b	298 d	1,236 b
Participation rate (3) - 1966 Dec. 10	54.5 a	31.2 c	96.0 a	83.3 c	30.1 c	70.4 c	15.1 d
Nov. 12	54.5 a	31.6 c	96.5 a	83.4 c	29.5 c	70.6 c	14.6 d
Unemployment rate (4) - 1966 Dec. 10	3.6 d	7.2 e	3.1 e	6.4 e	1.7 f	1.8 f	5.0 g
Nov. 12	3.2 d	7.6 e	2.4 e	5.7 e	2.0 f	2.1 f	3.8 g

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Dec. 10	Nov. 12(2)	Dec. 11	Nov. 13(2)	Dec. 12	Nov. 14(2)
Total employed	a	7,173	7,190	6,933	6,939	6,628	6,708
Agriculture	d	485	482	470	523	527	585
Non-agriculture	a	6,688	6,708	6,463	6,416	6,101	6,123
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,688	6,708	6,463	6,416	6,101	6,123
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,043	6,064	5,843	5,806	5,544	5,566
At work 35 hours or more	b	5,570	4,595	5,434	4,458	5,119	4,421
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	473	1,469	409	1,348	425	1,145
Due to economic reasons(3)	e	64	60	62	59	57	63
Due to other reasons(4)	c	409	1,409	347	1,289	368	1,082
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	645	644	620	610	557	557

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Average Oct./Dec.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Oct./Dec.	Average Sept./Nov.	Average Oct./Dec.	Average Sept./Nov.
Total employed	a	7,229	7,275	6,960	6,977	6,685	6,731
Agriculture	d	509	549	542	593	584	635
Other primary industries	e	228	229	243	247	202	206
Manufacturing	d	1,776	1,784	1,635	1,647	1,676	1,702
Construction	e	497	516	500	516	437	454
Transportation and other utilities	d	646	645	617	613	601	590
Trade	d	1,210	1,186	1,177	1,151	1,132	1,121
Finance, insurance, real estate	e	304	302	291	277	258	253
Community, personal, other services	d	1,646	1,650	1,551	1,539	1,423	1,384
Public administration	e	413	414	404	394	372	386

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 10, 1966	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,173 a	6,177 b	536 c	306 d	154 d
Agriculture	485 d	75 e	287 d	32 f	91 e
Non-agriculture	6,688 a	6,102 b	249 d	274 d	63 e
Men	4,955 a	4,145 b	461 c	281 d	68 e
Agriculture	437 d	63 e	283 d	32 f	59 e
Non-agriculture	4,518 a	4,082 b	178 d	249 d	9 g
Women	2,218 b	2,032 c	75 e	25 e	86 d
Agriculture	48 e	12 f	4 g	- g	32 e
Non-agriculture	2,170 c	2,020 c	71 e	25 f	54 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8. (2) In the November 1964, 1965 and 1966 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day. (3) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week. (4) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1966		1965		1964	
		Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 11	Nov. 13	Dec. 12	Nov. 14
Total unemployed	d	266	238	252	220	284	257
Without work and seeking work	d	243	219	232	204	270	243
Seeking full-time work	d	233	203	215	188	258	228
Seeking part-time work	f	10	16	17	16	12	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	23	19	20	16	14	14
Without work and seeking work	d	243	219	232	204	270	243
Seeking under 1 month	e	91	87	92	90	104	94
Seeking 1-3 months	e	101	82	93	70	99	83
Seeking 4-6 months	e	28	24	22	24	33	32
Seeking more than 6 months	e	23	26	25	20	34	34

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 10, 1966		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,648	1,297	3,944	4,831	2,251	1,325
Men		6,765	643	1,944	2,382	1,138	658
Women		6,883	654	2,000	2,449	1,113	667
Labour force		7,439 a	619 b	2,127 b	2,739 b	1,237 b	717 c
Men		5,168 a	439 b	1,497 b	1,870 a	863 b	499 b
Women		2,271 b	180 c	630 c	869 c	374 c	218 c
Employed		7,173 a	583 b	2,034 b	2,674 b	1,205 b	677 c
Men		4,955 a	409 b	1,419 b	1,823 a	836 b	468 b
Women		2,218 b	174 c	615 c	851 c	369 c	209 c
Agriculture		485 d	27 e	91 f	128 e	219 d	20 f
Non-agriculture		6,688 a	556 c	1,943 b	2,546 b	986 c	657 c
Paid workers		6,177 b	506 c	1,769 c	2,382 b	917 c	603 c
Men		4,145 b	348 c	1,214 c	1,588 b	585 c	410 c
Women		2,032 c	158 d	555 c	794 c	332 d	193 d
Unemployed		266 d	36 e	93 e	65 e	32 e	40 e
Men		213 d	30 e	78 e	47 e	27 e	31 e
Women		53 e	6 g	15 f	18 f	5 g	9 g
Not in the labour force		6,209 a	678 b	1,817 b	2,092 b	1,014 b	608 c
Men		1,597 c	204 c	447 c	512 c	275 c	159 d
Women		4,612 a	474 b	1,370 b	1,580 b	739 b	449 c
Employed	1966, December 10	7,173 a	583 b	2,034 b	2,674 b	1,205 b	677 c
	November 12	7,190 a	592 b	2,045 b	2,660 b	1,207 b	686 c
	1965, December 11	6,933	574	1,945	2,581	1,186	647
	November 13	6,939	580	1,945	2,572	1,197	645
	1964, December 12	6,628	537	1,847	2,487	1,149	608
	November 14	6,708	547	1,867	2,506	1,173	615
Unemployed	1966, December 10	266 d	36 e	93 e	65 e	32 e	40 e
	November 12	238 d	31 e	86 e	60 e	26 e	35 e
	1965, December 11	252	44	97	60	29	22
	November 13	220	29	93	49	24	25
	1964, December 12	284	40	104	76	33	31
	November 14	257	39	97	61	33	27

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

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